COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE
PLANNING REPORT NO. 299

A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035

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COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT No. 299

A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

In 1999, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted a comprehensive planning law, which is set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The requirements supplement earlier provisions in the *Statutes* for the preparation of county development plans (Section 59.69(3) of the *Statutes*) and local master plans (Section 62.23 of the *Statutes*). The requirements, which are often referred to as the "Smart Growth" law, provide a new framework for the development, adoption, and implementation of comprehensive plans in Wisconsin. The law includes a "consistency" requirement, whereby zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinance actions by towns, villages, and cities must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the town board, village board, or common council, respectively. Zoning and subdivision ordinance actions by a county must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the county board. The consistency requirement took effect on January 1, 2010.

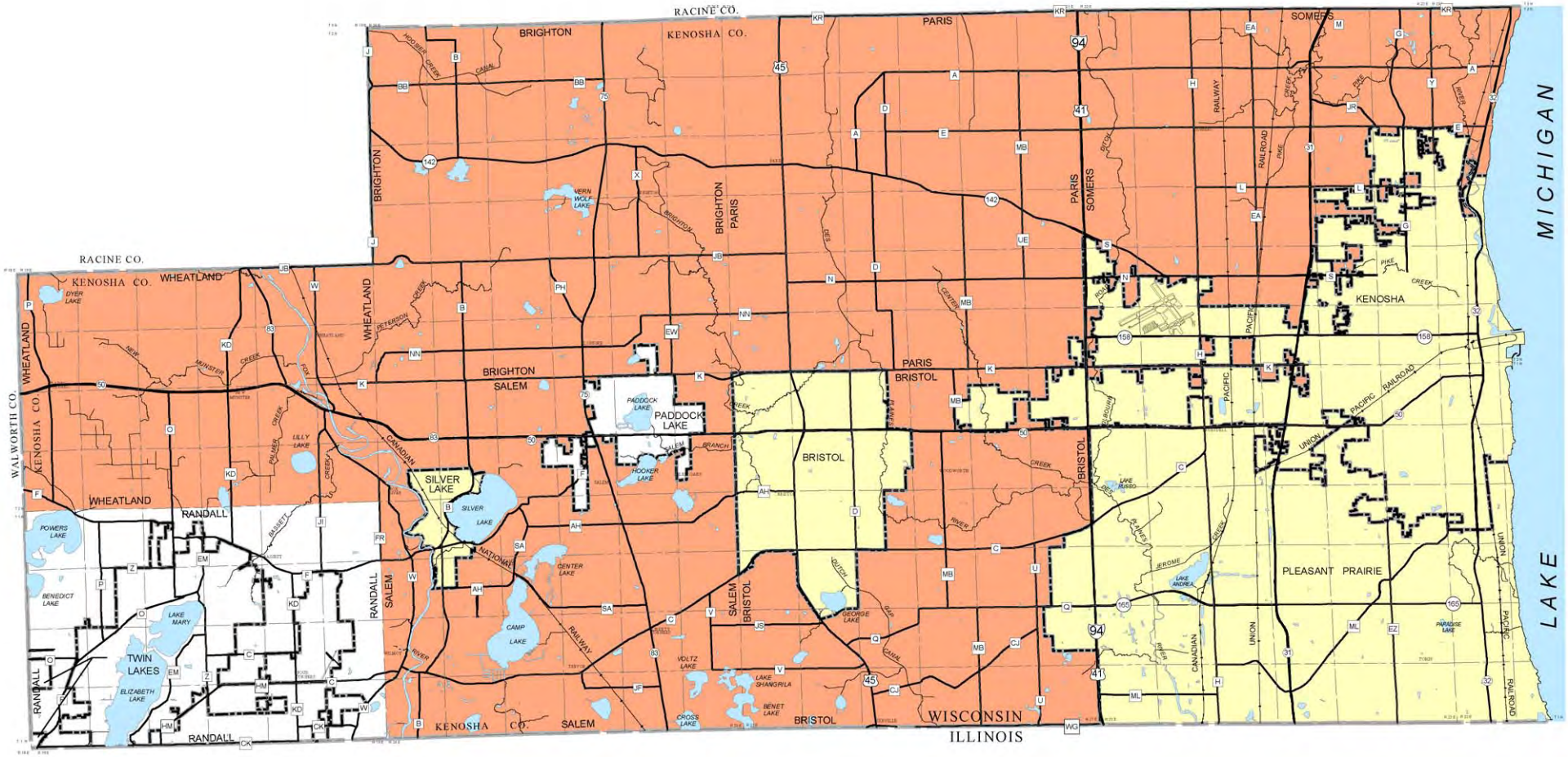
To address the State comprehensive planning requirements, a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process was undertaken in 2006 by Kenosha County, nine local government partners, UW-Extension, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC). In November 2009, electors in the Town of Bristol voted to incorporate a portion of the Town as a Village. The Wisconsin Secretary of State issued the certificate of incorporation for the Village of Bristol on December 1, 2009. In January 2010, the Village of Bristol joined the multi-jurisdictional planning process. The 10 local government partners are shown on Map 1, and are listed below:

- City of Kenosha
- Village of Bristol
- Village of Pleasant Prairie
- Village of Silver Lake
- Town of Brighton
- Town of Bristol
- Town of Paris
- Town of Salem
- Town of Somers
- Town of Wheatland

Six of the local governments (the Villages of Bristol and Silver Lake and the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, and Somers) chose to adopt the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan as their local comprehensive plan; while the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Towns of Salem and Wheatland chose to prepare and adopt a separate local comprehensive plan based on the multi-jurisdictional plan.

Map 1

PLANNING PARTNERS FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: 2010



PARTNERING CITIES AND VILLAGES

PARTNERING TOWNS

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Those local governments that chose not to partner with Kenosha County separately prepared and adopted comprehensive plans. The Village of Paddock Lake adopted a comprehensive plan in April 2005 and the Village of Twin Lakes and Town of Randall, which jointly prepared a comprehensive plan for both local governments, adopted the plan in March 2005.[1] These three local governments were provided with comprehensive planning meeting agendas and invited to serve on the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee (MJAC) as non-voting members.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

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

Local government comprehensive plans developed as a result of this multi-jurisdictional planning process also provide long-range guides for local government officials and citizens to address future development and natural resource protection in their respective communities. Local plan commission members and members of local governing bodies should refer to local comprehensive plans in the course of deliberations on local planning issues, particularly with regard to the Statutory requirement for consistency between the local comprehensive plan and local zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances.

Nine Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

The multi-jurisdictional plan documented in this report as well as each local comprehensive plan resulting from the multi-jurisdictional planning process contains the nine elements required by Section 66.1001(2) of the *Statutes*:

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

Comprehensive Plan and Ordinance Consistency

To comply with the consistency requirements in Section 66.1001(3) of the comprehensive planning law, Kenosha County will make the changes needed to bring the County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance, the zoning map, and the County Subdivision Control Ordinance into compliance with the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan following its adoption. Each participating city and village will amend its zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances and participating towns will amend their subdivision ordinances, if needed, to bring those ordinances into compliance with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Common Council or the Village or Town Board.

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[1] *The Village of Twin Lakes Board adopted an updated land use plan map as an amendment to the Village comprehensive plan in December 2009. The updated map is included in Chapter IX.*

Additional information regarding consistency between comprehensive plans and implementing ordinances is provided in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV).

Fourteen Comprehensive Planning Goals
The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan and local comprehensive plans also address the 14 State planning goals set forth in Section 16.965(4)(b) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The 14 planning goals are:

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

The multi-jurisdictional planning process is also intended to meet County and local government planning goals and objectives, as well as to carry related elements of existing regional plans into greater depth and detail. The multi-jurisdictional planning process has provided an excellent opportunity for integrating local, county, and regional planning goals and objectives with the 14 planning goals established in the *Statutes*. The 14 State planning goals listed in Section 16.965 must only be addressed in comprehensive plans that have received State of Wisconsin grant funding, such as the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan and local plans prepared as part of the multi-jurisdictional process.

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

A public participation plan (PPP) was developed by the multi-jurisdictional advisory committee for adoption by the Kenosha County Board and the governing bodies of participating local governments. The full public participation

plan, including adoption dates, is included in Appendix A. The PPP enhanced public awareness of the planning effort and its importance; helped educate citizens about planning issues; and provided opportunities for citizens to help identify key community issues. Public participation activities included a "Kenosha County Café" countywide visioning session; public meetings; planning-related programs on cable television; a bus tour for County and local officials to view various types of urban and rural development; newsletters; newspaper articles; and a comprehensive planning website. A summary of the draft comprehensive plan was distributed for review and comment prior to holding public hearings for plan adoption, and copies of the draft plan were available for review on the project website, at County offices, at all municipal halls, and at all public libraries in the County.

Plan Review and Adoption

Section 66.1001(4) of the *Statutes* requires that a comprehensive plan or an amendment to the comprehensive plan be adopted by an ordinance enacted by the County Board, for adoption of the multi-jurisdictional County comprehensive plan. Comprehensive plans for cities, villages, and towns must be adopted by an ordinance of the common council, village board, or town board, respectively. The law further requires that all nine elements be adopted simultaneously, and that at least one public hearing be held prior to adopting the County comprehensive plan and each city, village, and town comprehensive plan. The *Statutes* require that an adopted comprehensive plan, or an amendment to a plan, be sent to all governmental units within and adjacent to the county or local government preparing a plan; the Wisconsin Department of Administration; the regional planning commission (SEWRPC); and the public library that serves the area in which the county or local government is located. Information regarding the plan review and adoption process is provided in Chapter XV.

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PARTNERSHIP

A meeting of local government officials was sponsored by the County Executive on April 28, 2004, to discuss comprehensive planning efforts at the regional, county, and local levels. The concept of preparing a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan as a cooperative effort among all interested local governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC was discussed at that meeting as an effective way to meet the State comprehensive planning requirements in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Six towns, two villages, and one city agreed to cooperate in the multi-jurisdictional planning effort with the County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC. These local governments also adopted resolutions formally agreeing to partner with the County in obtaining a grant.

In the fall of 2004, the Kenosha County Board, the City of Kenosha Common Council, the Village Boards of the Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Silver Lake, and the Town Boards of the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland each adopted a resolution agreeing to participate in a multi-jurisdictional planning process and agreeing to submit an application to the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) for a comprehensive planning grant to help fund preparation of the plan. The County was notified in March 2005 that it did not receive a grant. Subsequently, the County and each of the local government partners involved in the first application decided to submit another grant application in November 2005. County and local resolutions to participate in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process are included in Appendix B.

A grant was awarded in March 2006, and a grant agreement between Kenosha County and the DOA was signed on June 9, 2006. Prior to accepting the grant, Kenosha County and SEWRPC signed a three-party Cooperative Agreement with each of the nine original local government partners. Each Agreement is a formal commitment among the local government, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC to participate in a coordinated, multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort. The agreements are available for review in the office of the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department. A tenth local government, the Village of Bristol, joined the partnership in January 2010.

This multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort is built upon the master, land use, and comprehensive plans and components thereof adopted by cities, villages, and towns in Kenosha County prior to the start of this comprehensive planning process. Table 1 lists the plans adopted by local governments as of May 2007. Existing plans for participating local governments were updated to reflect new inventory data and development conditions and supplemented as needed to include all of the nine elements required under the State comprehensive planning law, and

Table 1

MASTER, LAND USE, NEIGHBORHOOD, AND COMPREHENSIVE PLANS PREPARED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: MAY 2007

Community	Plan	Prepared By	Adoption Date[a,b]	
			Plan Commission	Governing Body
City of Kenosha	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 212, *A Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District,* December 1995	SEWRPC	3/5/98	3/16/98[c,d]
	The City of Kenosha and Town of Bristol Cooperative Land Use Plan, July 1999	Planning and Design Institute Inc.	9/23/99	10/4/99[d,e]
	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 200*, A Land Use and Transportation System Development Plan for the IH 94 South Freeway Corridor*, December 1991	SEWRPC	5/7/92	5/18/92
	Hillcrest Neighborhood Plan	City of Kenosha	11/19/92	12/21/92[d,e]
	St. Peter's Neighborhood Plan	City of Kenosha	2/25/93	3/1/93[d,e]
	South Sheridan Neighborhood Plan (Recommended)	City of Kenosha	9/9/93	11/15/93[e,f]
	Gateway Neighborhood Plan	City of Kenosha	4/7/94	4/18/94[d]
	CTH HH Corridor Land Use & Platting Plan	City of Kenosha	5/7/92	5/18/92[d]
	Washington Park Neighborhood Revitalization Plan	Trkla, Pettigrew, Allen, and Payne	9/24/92	10/5/92[d]
	Wilson Heights Neighborhood Revitalization Plan	Trkla, Pettigrew, Allen, and Payne	9/24/92	10/5/92[d]
	Columbus Park Neighborhood Revitalization Plan	Trkla, Pettigrew, Allen, and Payne	9/24/92	10/5/92[d]
	Kenosha Downtown Plan, A Guide for Urban Design and Development	Planning and Design Institute Inc.	5/9/91	5/20/91[e,f]
	Neighborhood Revitalization Study	Trkla, Pettigrew, Allen, and Payne	9/24/92	10/15/92
	Lincoln Neighborhood Plan	City of Kenosha	8/8/96	8/19/96[d]
	Highway Access and Development Plan for STH 50 between IH 94 and 60th Avenue	WisDOT, Kenosha County, City of Kenosha, Town of Pleasant Prairie	5/8/86	5/19/86[e,f]
	Downtown Land Use and Transportation Strategy	City of Kenosha	12/4/86	12/15/86[d]
	Kenosha Regional Airport Area Land Use Study	City of Kenosha	6/3/93	6/21/93[d]
	Green Bay Road/60th Street Development Plan	City of Kenosha	11/6/03	11/17/03[d]
	Kenosha Corridor Land Use Plan	City of Kenosha	5/7/92	5/18/92[e,f]
	Columbus Neighborhood Plan	City of Kenosha	8/8/02	8/19/02[d]
	Pike Creek Neighborhood Plan	City of Kenosha	11/2/98	11/16/98[d]
	Library Park Preservation Plan	Landscape Architects	11/09/00	- -
	Wilson Neighborhood Plan	City of Kenosha	11/4/04	11/15/04[d,e]
	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 231, *Kenosha Area Transit System Development Plan: 1998-2002*, April 1998	SEWRPC	3/4/99	3/15/99
	Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan	Landscape Architects	4/5/01	4/16/01
	City of Kenosha Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Plan	City of Kenosha	12/8/05	12/19/05
Village of Paddock Lake	Village of Paddock Lake Comprehensive Plan	Vandewalle & Associates, Inc.	1/21/05	4/20/05
Village of Pleasant Prairie	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 212, *A Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District,* December 1995	SEWRPC	6/5/96[g,h,i]	- -
	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 88, *A Land Use Management Plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach Area,* February 1985	SEWRPC	1/15/85	1/15/85
	A Plan for Lakeview Corporate Park	WISPARK	- -	6/26/89
	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 200, *A Land Use and Transportation System Development Plan for the IH 94 South Freeway Corridor*, December 1991	SEWRPC	1992	- -
	Highway Access and Development Plan for STH 50 between IH 94 and 60th Avenue	WisDOT, Kenosha County, Town of Pleasant Prairie, City of Kenosha	- -	2/87
	Country Homes Neighborhood Plan (portion)	Village of Pleasant Prairie	12/98[j]	12/98[j]
	Green Hill Farm Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	5/03[j]	5/03[j]
	Highpoint Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	3/07[j]	3/07[j]
	IH-94 West Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	7/99[j]	7/99[j]
	Isetts Neighborhood Plan (portion)	Village of Pleasant Prairie	4/07[j]	5/07[j]
	LakeView East Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	9/00[j]	10/00[j]
	Lakewood Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	3/06[j]	4/06[j]
	Lance Neighborhood Plan (portion)	Village of Pleasant Prairie	8/04[j]	8/04[j]
	Pleasant Homes Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	1/05[j]	2/05[j]

Table 1 (continued)

Community	Plan	Prepared By	Adoption Date[a,b]	
			Plan Commission	Governing Body
Village of Pleasant Prairie (continued)	Prairie Ridge Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	8/05[j]	9/05[j]
	Sheridan Woods Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	8/01[j]	5/07[j]
	Tobin Road Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	5/04[j]	6/04[j]
	Village Green Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	2/06[j]	2/06[j]
	Whittier Creek Neighborhood Plan	Village of Pleasant Prairie	3/07[j]	3/07[j]
Village of Silver Lake	None	None	- -	- -
Village of Twin Lakes	Town of Randall and Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan 2005-2024	Mid-America Planning Services, Inc.	1/12/05	3/14/05
Town of Brighton	None	None	- -	- -
Town of Bristol	Town of Bristol Land Use Plan: 2035, September 2006	Meehan & Company, Inc.	9/19/06	9/25/06
Town of Paris	Town of Paris Land Use Plan, April 1995	Camiros, Lt.	5/94	4/26/95
Town of Randall	Town of Randall and Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan: 2005-2024	Mid-American Planning Services, Inc.	- -	3/14/05
Town of Salem[k]	Town of Salem Land Use Plan: 2020, March 1999	Meehan & Company, Inc.	4/19/99	5/10/99
	Neighborhood Delineations	Meehan & Company, Inc.	9/22/04	10/11/04
	Neighborhood Redelineations	Meehan & Company, Inc.	6/27/07	7/9/07
	Neighborhood Plan and Zoning Plan for Area No. 1	Meehan & Company, Inc.	10/27/04	11/8/04
	Neighborhood Plan and Zoning Plan for Area No. 2	Meehan & Company, Inc.	4/27/05	5/9/05
	Neighborhood Plan for Redelineated Area No. 2	Meehan & Company, Inc.	7/25/07	8/13/07
	Neighborhood Plan and Zoning Plan for Area No. 3	Meehan & Company, Inc.	2/23/05	3/14/05
	Neighborhood Plan for Redelineated Area No. 3	Meehan & Company, Inc.	9/26/07	10/8/07
	Neighborhood Plan and Zoning Plan for Area No. 4	Meehan & Company, Inc.	5/25/05	6/13/05
	Neighborhood Plan for Redelineated Area No. 4	Meehan & Company, Inc.	6/27/07	7/9/07
	Neighborhood Plan and Zoning Plan for Area No. 5	Meehan & Company, Inc.	10/26/05	11/14/05
	Neighborhood Plan for Redelineated Area No. 5	Meehan & Company, Inc.	8/22/07	9/10/07
	Neighborhood Plan and Zoning Plan for Area No. 6	Meehan & Company, Inc.	12/28/05	1/9/06
	Neighborhood Plan and Zoning Plan for Area No. 7	Meehan & Company, Inc.	2/22/06; 3/22/06	6/12/06
	Neighborhood Plan for Area No. 8	Meehan & Company, Inc.	6/28/06	7/10/06
	Neighborhood Plan for Area No. 9	Meehan & Company, Inc.	7/26/06	8/14/06
	Neighborhood Plan for Area No. 10	Meehan & Company, Inc.	10/25/06	11/13/06
	Neighborhood Plan for Area No. 11	Meehan & Company, Inc.	11/29/06	1/8/06
Town of Somers	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 212, *A Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District,* December 1995	SEWRPC	8/12/96[h]	- -
	SEWRPC Memorandum Report No. 80, *A Development Plan for the Parkside East Neighborhood,* September 1993	SEWRPC	- -	7/13/93[l]
Town of Wheatland	None	None	- -	- -

[a]*No record of adoption provided to SEWRPC if no date listed.*

[b]*Under the master planning statute (Section 62.23 of the* Wisconsin Statutes*), the Plan Commission has the authority to adopt by resolution a master plan or elements thereof. SEWRPC has traditionally recommended that master plans also be adopted by the governing body to show support for the plan and help assure its implementation. Under the State comprehensive planning law (Section 66.1001 of the* Statutes*), comprehensive plans must be approved by a resolution of the Plan Commission and adopted by an ordinance of the governing body. Plans for the Village of Paddock Lake, Village of Twin Lakes, and Town of Randall were adopted as comprehensive plans under Section 66.1001 of the* Statutes*.*

[c]*The City of Kenosha adopted a stand-alone park and open space plan in April 2001.*

[d]*Plan was adopted by the City of Kenosha Plan Commission and certified by the Common Council.*

[e]*Plan was adopted by both the City of Kenosha Plan Commission and the Common Council.*

[f]*Amendments have been made to the plan since the original date of adoption.*

[g]*The Village of Pleasant Prairie is preparing neighborhood plans to detail the land use element of the Kenosha Urban Planning District Plan.*

[h]*The Village of Pleasant Prairie and Town of Somers approved the Kenosha Urban Planning District plan subject to certain amendments.*

[i]*Other amendments to the Kenosha Urban Planning District Plan have been made by the Village of Pleasant Prairie that are not specifically listed in this table.*

[j]*Date of last plan amendment.*

[k]*The Town of Salem has adopted neighborhood plans to detail the Town land use plan.*

[l]*The neighborhood plan map was amended by the Town Plan Commission on August 9, 1993. The plan report includes the amended plan map.*

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

form, in part, the basis of the land use element and other applicable elements of this comprehensive plan. The preparation and adoption of County and local comprehensive plans as part of the multi-jurisdictional process also met the procedural requirements set forth in State law, which require adoption and implementation of a public participation plan, adoption of a County or local comprehensive plan by an ordinance of the governing body, a public hearing prior to adoption, and distribution of the plan to adjacent communities, State and regional agencies, and the local public library.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNTY AND LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort built on the land use and master plans and official maps prepared and adopted by cities, villages, and towns prior to the start of the planning process in mid-2006. Section 59.69(3) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* explicitly requires Kenosha County to "incorporate" into the County plan master plans and official maps that have been formally adopted by cities and villages. The County land use plan map also "incorporated" master plans and official maps adopted by towns. While all such plans—cities, villages, and towns—will be "incorporated" into the Kenosha County plan document, it is recognized that Kenosha County, in preparing its plan and readying that plan for adoption by the County Board, may choose to disagree with one or more proposals included in the city, village, or town plans. Every effort will be made to discuss and resolve issues between Kenosha County and the cities, villages, and towns. Where conflicts cannot be resolved, they will be documented in the intergovernmental cooperation element of the plan report. Kenosha County explicitly recognizes that cities, villages, and towns may choose to disagree with a position that the County may take on one or more issues. The County respects the rights of cities, villages, and towns to adopt plans that may differ from the County plan.

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

The Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee (MJAC) was established by the Land Use Committee of the Kenosha County Board to guide preparation of the County plan, including development of planning goals and objectives and a vision for the future, review of draft plan chapters and other plan materials, and development of a recommended plan for consideration by the Land Use Committee and the Plan Commissions of local government partners. The Advisory Committee is comprised of one representative and one alternate appointed by each local government partner and one member and one alternate appointed by the Kenosha County Executive and confirmed by the County Board. The Committee also includes a representative from each of the three non-partnering local governments as non-voting members, and 10 citizen and interest group representatives, who are also non-voting members.

The Land Use Committee reviewed the recommendations of the Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee and recommended a comprehensive plan for adoption by ordinance of the County Board. Local government partners relied on local plan commissions to provide guidance during the planning process. Each local plan commission took the primary role in developing the local comprehensive plan and in reviewing and providing input to the multi-jurisdictional plan.

THE PLANNING AREA

The planning area includes all of Kenosha County, which in 2007 encompassed a total of 178,149 acres, or about 278 square miles (the area of the County changes slightly over time due to changes in the Lake Michigan shoreline). The County is bordered on the north by Racine County, on the west by Walworth County, on the south by Lake and McHenry Counties in Illinois, and on the east by Lake Michigan.

REPORT FORMAT

This planning report consists of 16 chapters. Following this introductory chapter, Chapters II through VI present inventory data. Inventory chapters include: Population, Household, and Employment Trends (II); Agricultural, Cultural, and Natural Resources (III); Existing Land Uses and Transportation Facilities and Services (IV); Utilities and Community Facilities (V); and Existing County and Local Plans and Ordinances (VI). Chapters VII through XV

constitute the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. Comprehensive plan element chapters include: Issues and Opportunities (VII); Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources (VIII); Land Use (IX), Housing (X); Transportation (XI); Utilities and Community Facilities (XII); Economic Development (XIII); Intergovernmental Cooperation (XIV); and Implementation (XV) elements. The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan is summarized in Chapter XVI.

In general, inventory information in this report reflects existing conditions in 2006, 2007, 2008, or earlier years, before the incorporation of the Village of Bristol in 2009. Inventory data for years prior to 2009 is therefore generally reported for the Town of Bristol, which includes the area now incorporated as the Village of Bristol. Planning data for future years, particularly in the Land Use (Chapter IX) and Implementation (Chapter XV) Elements, includes information for both the Town and the Village of Bristol.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Kenosha County is one of the seven counties that together make up the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. Several significant urban centers are within 100 miles of the Region including the Chicago area; Madison area; and the Janesville, Beloit, and Rockford area. Most important to Kenosha County is its location directly along the corridor between the Cities of Milwaukee and Chicago. The Southeastern Wisconsin Region encompasses 2,689 square miles; includes the Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha urbanized areas; and in 2000 had a population of over 1.9 million residents. Kenosha County is in the southeast portion of the Region, and contains a mix of urban areas, small villages, and extensive areas of farmland and natural resources. Kenosha County is considered part of the Chicago metropolitan area by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Pursuant to Statutory requirements, SEWRPC has prepared and adopted a series of regional plan elements, including a regional land use plan, a regional transportation system plan, regional water quality and water supply plans, a regional natural areas plan, a regional telecommunications plan, and a regional park and open space plan (comprised of the seven individual park and open space plans for each County), which provided a framework for development of the Kenosha County plan. The regional plan elements were refined and detailed through the preparation of the Kenosha County comprehensive plan.

NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

Kenosha County has experienced growth and increased urbanization in recent decades, which has been accompanied by a variety of development issues. Some of the development issues that have surfaced during past decades include: the rate and location of new urban development; the need to construct and expand utilities, schools, stormwater management facilities, transportation facilities, and other essential urban services and, in some cases, to coordinate efforts in multiple jurisdictions; the availability of affordable housing; protection of the natural resource base, including the preservation of farmland and open space; and conflicts between towns and adjacent cities and villages relating to annexations and exercise of extraterritorial authorities. These development issues, coupled with Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law, a projected increase in County population and employment, a projected increase in the average age of the County population, and the continued trend of planning and development issues crossing jurisdictional boundaries, resulted in the County, participating local governments, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC joining together to develop this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan.

BENEFITS OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

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

- ***Planning Helps Define the Future Character of a Community***
  The physical design, setting, and arrangement of land uses can make it possible for people to carry out their daily lives and activities in an attractive and safe community environment. Land use planning and design can foster a distinctive sense of place. Planning allows a community to identify, preserve, and build upon the defining features of the community.

- ***Planning Helps Protect Natural and Cultural Resources***
  Planning can help protect environmental features like wetlands, floodplains, woodlands, and stream corridors which provide important public benefits, such as stormwater storage and groundwater recharge areas and recreational opportunities. Such resources would be difficult and expensive to replace if lost or damaged. Planning can also help identify and preserve prime agricultural soils, non-metallic mining resources, and historic, archaeological, and other important cultural structures and sites.

- ***Planning Can Provide a Rational Basis for Local Decisions***
  Plans provide a factual and objective guide that can be used by public officials and citizens to make informed decisions about land use and development. Planning is a process that can help a community prepare for change rather than react to it.

- ***Planning Can Provide Certainty Regarding Future Development***
  Plans and related maps show landowners and developers the location and type of development desired by the community, which can save them time and money in developing plans for future land uses. Planning can help increase the consistency and fairness of the development review and approval process while protecting the established property interests of existing residents.

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

- ***Planning Can Promote Economic Development***
  Planning can provide information about existing businesses and industries and help determine desirable types of new businesses. Planning can also help determine if the existing work force is sufficient to staff particular employment sectors and whether local services and housing are adequate to handle the impacts of new economic development.

- ***Planning Can Promote Public Health***
  Finally, well planned development patterns and transportation options can make recreational, educational, and commercial facilities accessible to pedestrians and bicyclists. The ability to safely walk or bike to these facilities promotes physical health and community interaction.

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

Chapter II

POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD, AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

INTRODUCTION

Information on the size, characteristics, and distribution of population, household, and employment levels in the County and local governments assist in preparing projections that will anticipate changes in these factors over time, which is essential to the comprehensive planning process. This chapter provides information on existing and historical population, household, and employment levels.[1] The population and household projections presented in Chapter VII, the Issues and Opportunities Element, and the employment projections presented in Chapter XIII, the Economic Development Element, were used to help design the plan presented later in this report.

Much of the historical demographic data in this chapter are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census data are collected every 10 years and are derived from both short and long form questionnaires. The short form, also referred to as Summary File 1, is sent to every household and provides a complete count of all persons living in the United States. The long form, also referred to as Summary File 3, is sent to one of every six households. Data from Summary File 1 are more accurate than data from Summary File 3, due to sampling-related errors; however, Summary File 3 includes a wider range of topics and in some cases is the only source of information. If available, Summary File 1 data were used to prepare this chapter. Data relating to education, housing, and income is derived from Summary File 3.

POPULATION

Population Trends

The historical and current population of Kenosha County is set forth in Table 2 and Figure 1. Between 1860 and 1890, the total population in Kenosha County increased modestly from 13,900 to 15,581 residents. The County experienced rapid growth rates in the decades between 1890 and 1930, including population gains of almost 40 percent between 1890 and 1900 and over 50 percent in each of the two decades between 1900 and 1920. Growth stagnated during the 1930s Depression Era, but increased again during the decades from 1940 to 1970, including a population gain of almost 34 percent from 1950 to 1960. Rapid growth during this period can be attributed to both the migration of new residents to Kenosha County and the natural increase of the existing population

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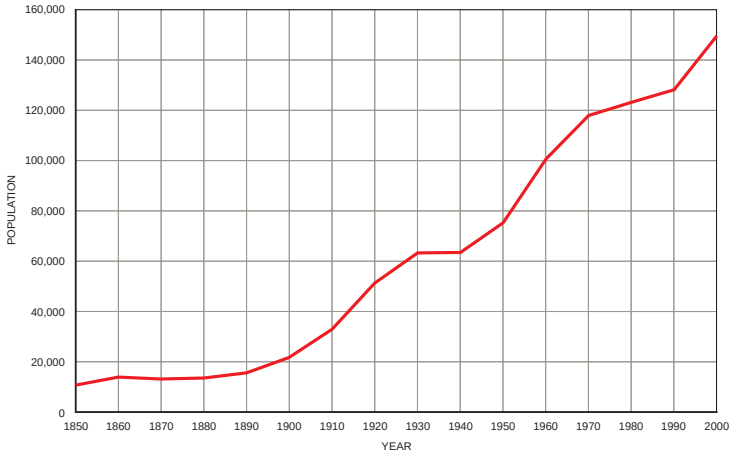
[1] *A small portion of the Village of Genoa City was located in Kenosha County in 2000. At the time the 2000 U.S. Census was conducted, no one lived in this area. As a result, this chapter does not address population, household, or employment levels for that portion of the Village of Genoa City in Kenosha County.*

Figure 1

RESIDENT POPULATION OF KENOSHA COUNTY: 1850-2000



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

Table 2

HISTORICAL POPULATION OF KENOSHA COUNTY: 1850-2008

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1850	10,734	- -	- -
1860	13,900	3,166	29.5
1870	13,147	-753	-5.4
1880	13,550	403	3.1
1890	15,581	2,031	15.0
1900	21,707	6,126	39.3
1910	32,929	11,222	51.7
1920	51,284	18,355	55.7
1930	63,297	12,013	23.4
1940	63,505	208	0.3
1950	75,238	11,733	18.5
1960	100,615	25,377	33.7
1970	117,917	17,302	17.2
1980	123,137	5,220	4.4
1990	128,181	5,044	4.1
2000	149,577	21,396	16.7
2008[a]	162,094	12,517	8.4

[a]*The 2008 population level is an estimate prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. All other population data are from the U.S. Census.*

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

(more births than deaths). After World War II, the existing population grew as soldiers returned home and began families, creating the baby-boom generation. Federal subsidies for home ownership led to suburban migration, as families sought newer single-family homes outside the central city. Federal legislation adopted in 1956 led to the construction of a new network of freeways and expressways, providing convenient highway access between suburbs and the central city. The County continued to grow between 1970 and 2000 at more modest rates of around 4 percent in each of the decades between 1970 and 1990 and almost 17 percent between 1990 and 2000. The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) estimates that the County population grew over 8 percent between 2000 and 2008, from 149,577 to 162,094 residents.

Kenosha County's population grew by 86,072 people, or about 136 percent, between 1940 and 2000. During this same period, the Southeastern Wisconsin Region[2] experienced an increase of 863,466 residents, or about 81 percent; the State experienced an increase of 2,226,088 residents, or about 71 percent; and the United States experienced an increase of about 150 million residents, or about 113 percent (see Figure 2). Thus, Kenosha County experienced a higher rate of growth than the Region, State, and Nation during this period.

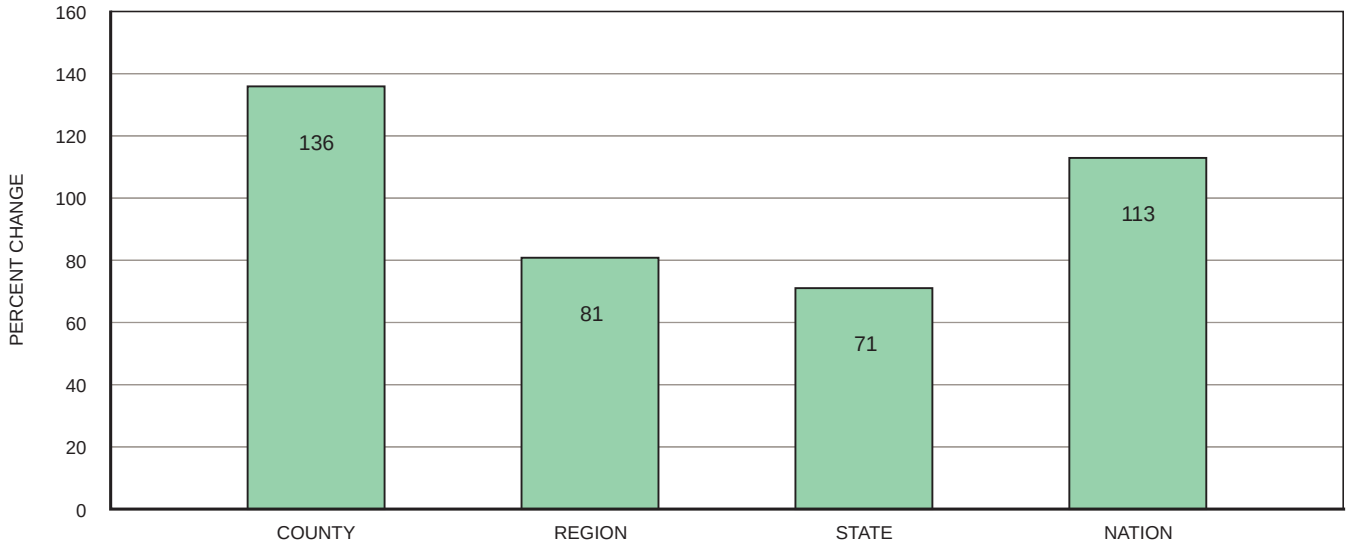
Population changes in Kenosha County communities between 1980 and 2000, and 2005 population estimates from the DOA, are shown on Table 3. Between 1990 and 2000, about 46 percent of the County's population growth occurred in the City of Kenosha, about 25 percent occurred in towns, and about 29 percent occurred in villages. In 2000, about 60 percent of the County's population lived in the City of Kenosha, about 22 percent lived in towns, and about 18 percent lived in villages.

Many of the communities in Kenosha County witnessed significant increases in population from 1990 to 2000. The largest numerical increase in community population occurred in the City of Kenosha, where the population grew by 9,926 residents, or over 12 percent. The Town of Salem witnessed an increase of 2,725 residents, or about 38 percent, during the decade. The population of the Village of Pleasant Prairie grew by about 4,100 residents, or 34 percent. The Village of Silver Lake grew by 30 percent between 1990 and 2000 and the Village of Twin Lakes by more than 28 percent.

[2]*The Southeastern Wisconsin Region includes Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.*

Figure 2

PERCENT INCREASE IN POPULATION IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMPARED TO THE REGION, STATE, AND NATION FROM 1940 TO 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 3

POPULATION TRENDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 1980-2005

Community	Year				Change 1990-2000	
	1980	1990	2000	2005[a]	Number	Percent
City						
Kenosha	77,685	80,426	90,352	93,785	9,926	12.3
Villages						
Paddock Lake	2,207	2,662	3,012	3,100	350	13.1
Pleasant Prairie[b]	12,703	12,037	16,136	18,606	4,099	34.1
Silver Lake	1,598	1,801	2,341	2,455	540	30.0
Twin Lakes	3,474	3,989	5,124	5,487	1,135	28.5
Towns						
Brighton	1,180	1,264	1,450	1,527	186	14.7
Bristol	3,599	3,968	4,538	4,747	570	14.4
Paris	1,612	1,482	1,473	1,523	-9	-0.6
Randall	2,155	2,395	2,929	3,153	534	22.3
Salem	6,292	7,146	9,871	11,074	2,725	38.1
Somers	7,724	7,748	9,059	9,352	1,311	16.9
Wheatland	2,908	3,263	3,292	3,410	29	0.9
Kenosha County	123,137	128,181	149,577	158,219	21,396	16.7

[a]*The 2005 population levels are estimates by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. All other years are from the U.S. Census.*

[b]*In 1989, the Town of Pleasant Prairie was incorporated as the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Pleasant Prairie ceased to exist. The figure used for 1980 represents the population of the former Town of Pleasant Prairie. At the time of incorporation in 1989, a large populated land area was boundary-adjusted from the Village into the City of Kenosha and the Town of Somers. This adjustment accounts for the population reduction in the Village from 1980 to 1990. The City of Kenosha gained an estimated 66 residents and the Town of Somers gained an estimated 588 residents.*

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

The following paragraphs describe historic population growth in each of the local government partners. Referenced tables are located in the local government partners' appendix (see Appendices C through K).

Historical population in the City of Kenosha from 1850 to 2000 is shown in Table C-1. The City's population increased in each of the decades from 1850 to 1930. Between 1850 and 1890 the population increased from 3,455 residents to 6,532 residents. The most significant growth period in the City occurred between 1890 and 1930. By 1930 the City grew to a population of 50,262, including an increase of 19,101 residents, or over 89 percent, between 1910 and 1920. The population declined by 1,497 residents, or 3 percent, during the 1930s, but growth resumed in each of the decades between 1940 and 1970, reaching a population of 78,805 in 1970. During the 1970s the City's population decreased slightly to 77,685 residents. The City grew again from 1980 to 2000, to a population of 90,352 in 2000. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the City was 93,785, an increase of 3,433 residents from the 2000 population. The 2008 population estimate was 95,910 persons.

Historical population in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the former Town of Pleasant Prairie from 1850 to 2000 is shown in Table D-1. From 1850 to 1860 the Town of Pleasant Prairie grew by 441 residents, or 46 percent. Between 1860 and 1880 the Town's population remained relatively stable, but between 1880 and 1910 the population grew from 1,386 residents to 3,217 residents. From 1910 to 1920 population decreased by 1,187 residents, or 37 percent. The Town experienced significant growth between 1920 and 1980, including increases of 1,427 residents, or 70 percent, during the 1920s, 2,315 residents, or over 59 percent, during the 1940s, and 4,080 residents, or 66 percent, during the 1950s. In 1989, the Town of Pleasant Prairie was incorporated as a Village and had a population of 12,037 in 1990. From 1990 to 2000 the Village's population grew by 4,099 residents, or 34 percent. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Village was 18,606, an increase of 2,470 residents from the 2000 population. The 2008 population estimate was 19,565 persons.

Historical population in the Village of Silver Lake from 1930 to 2000 is shown in Table E-1. Population in the Village increased in each of the decades since its incorporation in 1926. Between 1940 and 1960 the population increased from 365 residents to 1,077 residents. The Village continued to grow through 2000, including an increase of 540 residents, or 30 percent from 1990 to 2000, to a population of 2,341 residents. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Village was 2,455, an increase of 114 from the 2000 population. The 2008 population estimate was 2,493 persons.

Historical population in the Town of Brighton from 1850 to 2000 is shown on Table F-1. The Town lost population during each of the decades between 1860 and 1910. Between 1910 and 1950 the Town's population decreased slightly from 838 to 814 residents. Between 1950 and 1970 the population grew to 1,199, decreased slightly during the 1970s, and continued to increase in each of the decades between 1980 and 2000, to a population of 1,450 in 2000. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Town was 1,527, an increase of 77 residents from the 2000 population. The 2008 population estimate was 1,526 persons.

Historical population in the Town of Bristol from 1850 to 2000 is shown on Table G-1. The Town's population decreased from 1,392 in 1860 to 1,069 in 1880. From 1880 to 1910 the population increased to 1,215 residents, but declined to 1,198 residents by 1920. The population increased in each of the decades from 1920 to 2000. The Town witnessed particularly significant growth in each of the decades between 1950 and 1980, with growth rates of almost 38 percent in the 1950s, about 27 percent in the 1960s, and over 31 percent in the 1970s. The population continued to climb at a rate of over 10 percent in the 1980s and over 14 percent in the 1990s, resulting in a population of 4,538 residents in 2000. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Town was 4,747, an increase of 209 residents from 2000. The 2008 population estimate was 4,863 persons.

Historical population in the Town of Paris from 1850 to 2000 is shown on Table H-1. The Town lost population during each of the decades between 1860 and 1900, declining from 1,374 residents to 818 residents over the four-decade period. Between 1900 and 1930 the Town's population increased slightly to 842 residents. Between 1930 and 1970 the population grew to 1,744, with the most significant increases occurring in the 1930s (20 percent), 1950s (33 percent), and 1960s (23 percent). Following this growth period, the population declined from 1,744 in 1970 to 1,473 in 2000. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Town was 1,523, an increase of 50 residents from the 2000 population. The 2008 population estimate was 1,536 persons.

Historical population in the Town of Salem from 1850 to 2000 is shown on Table I-1. Following increases in each of the decades between 1860 and 1880, the Town's population declined over the next two decades to 1,846 residents in 1900. From 1900 to 1930 the Town's population continued to decrease, resulting in a population of 1,555 in 1930. Incorporation of the Village of Silver Lake in 1926 accounted for a portion of the Town's declining population during the 1920s. The Town's population increased in each of the decades from 1930 to 2000, with a 2000 population of 9,871. The most significant period of growth in the Town occurred from 1940 to 1960, increasing by 3,769 residents, or almost 213 percent, over the two decades. Growth during the 1960s was less significant due in large part to the incorporation of the Village of Paddock Lake in 1960. The Town's population continued to increase through 2000, including an increase from 7,146 residents in 1990 to 9,871 residents in 2000, a growth rate of over 38 percent. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Town was 11,074, an increase of 1,203 residents from the 2000 population. The 2008 population estimate was 11,420 persons.

Historical population in the Town of Somers from 1860 to 2000 is shown on Table J-1. From 1860 to 1900 the Town's population increased from 1,277 residents to 2,044 residents. The population declined by 256 residents, or about 13 percent, from 1900 to 1910. In each of the decades between 1910 and 2000 the Town's population increased, including an increase of 962 residents, or about 46 percent, during the 1920s and 1,889 residents, or about 52 percent during the 1940s. Growth slowed from 1960 to 1990, but during the 1990s the population increased by 1,311 residents, or 17 percent, to 9,059 residents in 2000. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Town was 9,352, an increase of 293 residents from the 2000 population. The 2008 population estimate was 9,452 persons.

Historical population in the Town of Wheatland from 1850 to 2000 is shown in Table K-1. From 1850 to 1890 the Town's population declined from 1,193 residents to 752 residents. Between 1890 and 1940 the population remained relatively stable, with minor fluctuations each decade. The Town's population increased in each of the decades from 1940 to 2000, including increases of 512 residents, or 52 percent, between 1950 and 1960 and 861 residents, or 42 percent, from 1970 to 1980. By 2000, the population had grown to 3,292 residents. The 2005 DOA population estimate for the Town was 3,410, an increase of 118 residents from the 2000 population. The 2008 population estimate was 3,440 persons.

Map 2 depicts Kenosha County population distribution in 2000 by quarter-sections. As shown on the map, population densities tend to be higher in areas where public sanitary sewer service is available. Quarter-sections with a population of 500 or more people are located in the City of Kenosha, in portions of each of the Villages, near Cross Lake and Lake Shangrila, and in the hamlet of Bristol.

Age Distribution

The age distribution of the population has important implications for planning and the formation of public policies in the areas of education, health, housing, transportation, and economic development. The age distribution of Kenosha County's population in 2000 is set forth in Table 4.

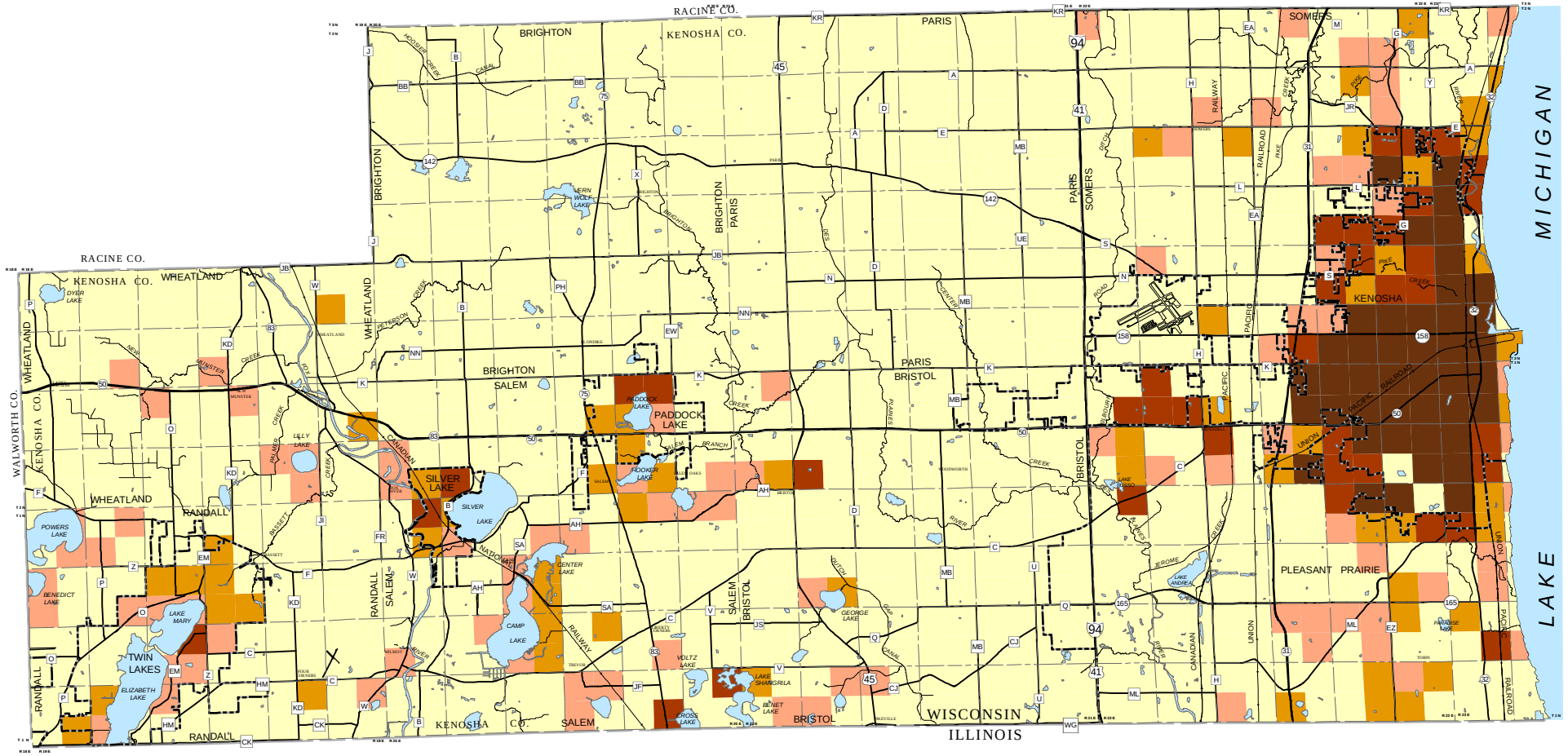
The median age of Kenosha County residents in 2000 was about 35 years. The median age ranged from a low of under 34 years in the City of Kenosha to a high of about 40 years of age in the Town of Paris. The Villages of Paddock Lake and Silver Lake and the Town of Salem all had a median age of around 35 years, while the Towns of Brighton and Bristol both had a median age of around 39 years. The Village of Pleasant Prairie had a median age of 37 years, higher than both the City and County. The median age in each community is shown in Table 4.

The median age in the County is about 35 years, similar to that found in the Region and lower than the median age of 36 years for the State.

In 2000, children less than five years old numbered 10,367, or about 7 percent of the County population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 34,572, or about 23 percent of the County population. The size of the less than five years old age group and the five to 19 year old age group is important for planning future educational facilities. Expansion of existing educational facilities and the addition of new facilities should be planned to accommodate projected increases or decreases within these age groups.

Map 2

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000



PERSONS PER U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY ONE-QUARTER SECTION

- LESS THAN 100
- 100 - 249
- 250 - 499
- 500 - 999
- 1,000 OR GREATER

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

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 4

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND MEDIAN AGE IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

Community	Under 5		5 through 9		10 through 14		15 through 19		20 through 44	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City										
Kenosha	6,800	7.5	7,164	7.9	6,876	7.6	6,497	7.2	34,848	38.6
Villages										
Paddock Lake	174	5.8	252	8.4	282	9.4	274	9.1	1,171	38.9
Pleasant Prairie	1,002	6.2	1,241	7.7	1,396	8.7	1,106	6.9	5,764	35.7
Silver Lake	158	6.7	231	9.9	203	8.7	171	7.3	854	36.5
Twin Lakes	323	6.3	382	7.5	440	8.6	366	7.1	1,803	35.2
Towns										
Brighton	70	4.8	94	6.5	146	10.1	122	8.4	487	33.6
Bristol	243	5.4	328	7.2	399	8.8	286	6.3	1,566	34.5
Paris	88	6.0	100	6.8	107	7.3	104	7.1	489	33.2
Randall	174	5.9	231	7.9	233	8.0	255	8.7	978	33.4
Salem	690	7.0	830	8.4	881	8.9	767	7.8	3,839	38.9
Somers	464	5.1	546	6.0	581	6.4	881	9.7	3,476	38.4
Wheatland	181	5.5	241	7.3	282	8.6	277	8.4	1,169	35.5
Kenosha County	10,367	6.9	11,640	7.8	11,826	7.9	11,106	7.4	56,444	37.7

Community	45 through 54		55 through 64		65 and older		Total		Median Age
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
City									
Kenosha	10,624	11.8	6,537	7.2	11,006	12.2	90,352	100.0	33.6
Villages									
Paddock Lake	433	14.4	186	6.2	240	8.0	3,012	100.0	34.5
Pleasant Prairie	2,457	15.2	1,455	9.0	1,715	10.6	16,136	100.0	37.0
Silver Lake	321	13.7	166	7.1	237	10.1	2,341	100.0	35.0
Twin Lakes	690	13.5	494	9.6	626	12.2	5,124	100.0	36.4
Towns									
Brighton	243	16.8	147	10.1	141	9.7	1,450	100.0	39.2
Bristol	704	15.5	443	9.8	569	12.5	4,538	100.0	38.6
Paris	200	13.6	178	12.1	207	14.1	1,473	100.0	39.8
Randall	449	15.3	272	9.3	337	11.5	2,929	100.0	38.3
Salem	1,318	13.4	734	7.4	812	8.2	9,871	100.0	34.9
Somers	1,284	14.2	856	9.4	971	10.7	9,059	100.0	36.0
Wheatland	534	16.2	300	9.1	308	9.4	3,292	100.0	37.1
Kenosha County	19,257	12.9	11,768	7.9	17,169	11.5	149,577	100.0	34.8

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

Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 87,469, or about 58 percent of the total County population, in 2000. The size of this age group relates directly to the size of the workforce residing in Kenosha County. It will be important to retain and expand existing businesses and attract new businesses to the County to meet the employment needs of the workforce and maintain a stable and healthy economy. Conversely, there is a need to provide educational opportunities to ensure a trained labor force for existing businesses.

Persons age 65 and older in Kenosha County numbered 17,169, or about 11 percent of the total County population, in 2000. There will likely be an increased demand for specialized housing units, transportation, and health care services for the elderly if the elderly population increases in size over the next three decades. An increase in the over-65 age group is anticipated as the “baby boom” generation will move into this age group during the planning period. Information on future age group distribution is included in Chapter VII.

The following paragraphs describe age distribution in each of the local government partners:

In the City of Kenosha in 2000, children less than five years old numbered 6,800, or about 8 percent of the City population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 20,537, or 23 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 52,009, or about 58 percent of the City population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 11,006, or about 12 percent of the population. The population distribution by age group in the City was a higher percentage than that in the County for the under five and 65 and older age groups, similar to that in the County for the five to 19 age group, and a lower percentage of the population for the 20 to 64 age group.

In the Village of Pleasant Prairie in 2000, children less than five years old numbered 1,002, or about 6 percent of the Village population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 3,743, or 23 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 9,676, or about 60 percent of the Village population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 1,715, or about 11 percent of the population. The population distribution by age group in the Village was a lower percentage than that in the County for the five to 19 and 65 and older age groups, similar to that in the County for the five to 19 age group, and a higher percentage of the population for the 20 to 64 age group.

In the Village of Silver Lake in 2000, children less than five years old numbered 158, or about 7 percent of the Village population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 605, or 26 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 1,341, or about 57 percent of the Village population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 237, or about 10 percent of the population. The population distribution by age group in the Village was very similar to that in the County for the under five age group, a higher percentage than that in the County for the five to 19 age group, and a lower percentage of the population for the 20 to 64 and 65 and older age groups.

In the Town of Brighton in 2000, children less than five years old numbered 70, or about 5 percent of the Town population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 362, or 25 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 877, or about 60 percent of the Town population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 141, or about 10 percent of the population. The population distribution by age group in the Town was a higher percentage than that in the County for the five to 19 and 20 to 64 age groups, but a lower percentage of the population for the under five and 65 and older age groups.

In the Town of Bristol in 2000, children less than five years old numbered 243, or about 5 percent of the Town population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 1,013, or about 22 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 2,713, or about 60 percent of the Town population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 569, or about 13 percent of the population. The population distribution by age group in the Town was a lower percentage than that in the County for the under five and five to 19 age groups, but a higher percentage of the population for the 20 to 64 and 65 and older age groups.

In the Town of Paris in 2000, children less than five years old numbered 88, or about 6 percent of the Town population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 311, or about 21 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 867, or about 59 percent of the Town population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 207, or about 14 percent of the population. The population distribution by age group in the Town was a lower percentage than that in the County for the under five and five to 19 age groups, similar to that in the County for the 20 to 64 age group, and a higher percentage of the population for the 65 and older age group.

In the Town of Salem in 2000, children less than five years old numbered 690, or about 7 percent of the Town population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 2,478, or about 25 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 5,891, or about 60 percent of the Town population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 812, or about 8 percent of the population. The population distribution by age group in the Town was very similar to that in the County for the under five age group, a higher percentage than that in the County for the five to 19 and 20 to 64 age groups, and a lower percentage of the population for the 65 and older age group.

Table 5

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF RESIDENTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY, THE REGION, AND THE STATE: 2000

Race[a]	Kenosha County		Southeastern Wisconsin		State of Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White Alone	132,193	88.4	1,534,464	79.4	4,769,857	88.9
Black or African American Alone	7,600	5.1	263,200	13.6	304,460	5.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	564	0.4	9,510	0.5	47,228	0.9
Asian Alone	1,381	0.9	34,438	1.8	88,763	1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	57	- -[b]	716	- -[b]	1,630	- -[b]
Some Other Race Alone	4,924	3.3	58,157	3.0	84,842	1.6
Two Or More Races	2,858	1.9	32,423	1.7	66,895	1.2
Total	149,577	100.0	1,932,908	100.0	5,363,675	100.0

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

[b]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

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

In the Town of Somers in 2000, children less than five years old numbered 464, or about 5 percent of the Town population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 2,008, or about 22 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 5,616, or about 62 percent of the Town population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 971, or about 11 percent of the population. The population distribution by age group in the Town was a lower percentage than that in the County for the under five, five to 19, and 65 and older age groups, but a higher percentage of the population for the 20 to 64 age group.

In the Town of Wheatland in 2000, children less than five years old numbered 181, or about 5 percent of the Town population, while children between the ages five and 19 numbered 800, or 24 percent of the population. Adults ages 20 through 64 numbered 2,003, or about 61 percent of the Town population, and persons age 65 and older numbered 308, or about 9 percent of the population. The population distribution by age group in the Town was a higher percentage than that in the County for the five to 19 and 20 to 64 age groups, but a lower percentage of the population for the under five and 65 and older age groups.

Racial Composition

Table 5 indicates the racial composition of Kenosha County. The County has a relatively homogeneous population. Over 88 percent of the population in 2000 was white, or 132,193 of the total 149,577 residents. The percentage of whites in the County population was higher than in the Region, where about 79 percent were white, and just slightly lower than the percentage of whites in the State of Wisconsin, where about 89 percent of residents were white.

The second and third single largest racial groups in Kenosha County were African American, 5.1 percent or 7,600 persons, and Asian, 0.9 percent or 1,381 persons, respectively. Additionally, 3.3 percent or 4,924 persons identified themselves as a single race other than white, African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Table 5 does not show a separate racial group for persons of Hispanic origin. This is because the Federal government considers Hispanic origin to be an ethnic group rather than a race; however, the Census collected separate data regarding Hispanic residents. A total of 10,757 persons, or 7.2 percent of County residents in 2000, were Hispanic.

Educational Attainment

The level of educational attainment is one indicator of earning potential, which, in turn, influences such important choices as location, type, and size of housing. Educational attainment is also an indicator of the type of occupations the County workforce is most suited to fill. This information is useful for formulating strategies to

Table 6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS AGE 25 AND OLDER IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

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
City												
Kenosha	3,092	5.4	7,226	12.7	18,603	32.7	17,558	30.9	10,361	18.2	56,840	100.0
Villages												
Paddock Lake	50	2.6	316	16.6	661	34.7	608	31.9	268	14.1	1,903	100.0
Pleasant Prairie	350	3.4	985	9.5	2,883	27.8	3,343	32.2	2,828	27.2	10,389	100.0
Silver Lake	61	4.0	160	10.6	582	38.6	483	32.1	221	14.7	1,507	100.0
Twin Lakes	99	2.9	315	9.2	1,375	40.1	967	28.2	672	19.6	3,428	100.0
Towns												
Brighton	17	1.7	75	7.7	399	41.0	282	29.0	199	20.5	972	100.0
Bristol	132	4.4	326	10.8	1,086	35.8	935	30.8	553	18.2	3,032	100.0
Paris	44	4.3	97	9.4	424	41.3	308	30.0	154	15.0	1,027	100.0
Randall	40	2.1	108	5.8	707	37.7	663	35.3	358	19.1	1,876	100.0
Salem	156	2.5	747	12.0	2,370	37.9	2,024	32.4	952	15.2	6,249	100.0
Somers	229	4.0	642	11.3	1,763	31.0	1,612	28.4	1,433	25.2	5,679	100.0
Wheatland	100	4.7	278	13.0	858	40.2	653	30.6	247	11.6	2,136	100.0
Kenosha County	4,370	4.6	11,275	11.9	31,711	33.4	29,436	31.0	18,246	19.2	95,038	100.0

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

retain and expand existing businesses in the County and attract new businesses to the County over the planning period. Table 6 shows the educational attainment of residents at least 25 years of age for the County and each local government in 2000.

In 2000, about 84 percent of County residents at least 25 years of age had attained a high school or higher level of education. These levels are similar to the educational attainment of the overall population in the seven–county Southeastern Wisconsin Region, where 84 percent of the population 25 years of age and older had attained this level of education as of 2000. Just over 50 percent of the population 25 years of age and older in Kenosha County had attended some college or earned either an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree, compared to about 54 percent in the Region. This level of education suggests that Kenosha County's workforce is well suited for skilled employment such as high tech production and professional occupations. This factor is examined in greater detail in the Economic Development Element (Chapter XIII) of this report.

HOUSEHOLDS

Household Trends

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

The number of households and the average household size in Kenosha County and each local government for 1980, 1990, and 2000 are set forth in Table 7. There were 56,057 households in Kenosha County in 2000, with an average household size of 2.60 persons, compared to an average household size of 2.52 persons in the Region. As shown on Table 7, the number of households has increased in each local government and the County in each decade. While the number of households has steadily increased, the average number of persons per household has decreased in each local government and the County between 1980 and 1990 and between 1990 and 2000, with the

Table 7

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 1980-2005

Community	1980			1990			2000			2005[a]	
	Number of House-holds	Percent of County House-holds	Average House-hold Size	Number of House-holds	Percent of County House-holds	Average House-hold Size	Number of House-holds	Percent of County House-holds	Average House-hold Size	Number of House-holds	Percent of County House-holds
City											
Kenosha	27,964	64.9	2.69	29,919	63.6	2.61	34,411	61.4	2.54	36,537	60.9
Villages											
Paddock Lake	718	1.7	3.07	890	1.9	2.99	1,056	1.9	2.84	1,137	1.9
Pleasant Prairie	4,041	9.4	3.11	4,207	9.0	2.83	5,819	10.4	2.73	6,284	10.5
Silver Lake	569	1.3	2.81	663	1.4	2.72	876	1.6	2.67	953	1.6
Twin Lakes	1,228	2.8	2.77	1,462	3.1	2.68	1,973	3.5	2.58	2,162	3.6
Towns											
Brighton	359	0.8	3.29	423	0.9	2.99	504	0.9	2.88	539	0.9
Bristol	1,189	2.8	3.03	1,394	3.0	2.85	1,715	3.1	2.65	1,832	3.1
Paris	467	1.1	3.45	492	1.0	3.01	535	1.0	2.75	548	0.9
Randall	700	1.6	3.08	815	1.7	2.94	1,031	1.8	2.84	1,157	1.9
Salem	2,148	5.0	2.91	2,629	5.6	2.71	3,529	6.3	2.79	3,987	6.6
Somers	2,741	6.4	2.81	3,023	6.4	2.60	3,399	6.1	2.45	3,568	6.0
Wheatland	940	2.2	3.09	1,112	2.4	2.93	1,209	2.2	2.72	1,252	2.1
Kenosha County	43,064	100.0	2.80	47,029	100.0	2.67	56,057	100.0	2.60	59,956	100.0

[a]The number of households in 2005 is an estimate prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.

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

exception of the Town of Salem, where the number of persons per household increased between 1990 and 2000. The overall trend of decreasing household size has occurred throughout Wisconsin and the Nation, and reflects the fact that family sizes (average number of children per family) have decreased and unmarried persons have increasingly tended to establish their own households rather than live with family. The Town of Brighton had the largest average household size in the County in 2000. Average household sizes are generally larger in towns than in cities and villages, which can be attributed to a higher percentage of single-family homes in the towns. Single-family homes are more likely to be occupied by families than are apartments.

Household Income[3]

The 1999 annual household incomes in Kenosha County and each local government are set forth in Table 8. Median annual household incomes are also included in Table 8 and are shown on Map 3 for each local government. The 1999 annual median income of all households in the County was $46,970.

Table 9 sets forth the median household income for counties in southeastern Wisconsin and adjacent counties outside the seven-county region (Lake and McHenry Counties in Illinois). In 1999, the median Kenosha County household income was slightly above the annual median household income in the Region of $46,308 and about $3,000 higher than the annual median household income in the State of $43,791. Kenosha County had a higher median household income than Milwaukee and Walworth Counties in 1999 and a lower median household income than Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. Kenosha County also had a lower median household income than Lake and McHenry Counties in Illinois, which had respective median incomes of about $64,800 and $67,000. The relative degree of economic prosperity in Kenosha County can in part be explained by the high educational attainment of the County's residents, providing an ability to compete for high-paying jobs both in and outside of the County. Economic prosperity in the County also has a significant effect on the types, sizes, and locations of housing with the County.

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

Table 8

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 1999

Community	Household Income Less than $15,000		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
City										
Kenosha	4,756	13.8	4,960	14.4	4,494	13.0	5,976	17.3	7,723	22.4
Villages										
Paddock Lake	42	4.0	96	9.1	146	13.8	184	17.4	278	26.3
Pleasant Prairie	344	6.0	428	7.5	589	10.3	738	12.9	1,408	24.7
Silver Lake	108	12.0	95	10.6	87	9.7	155	17.2	217	24.1
Twin Lakes	191	9.5	241	11.9	285	14.1	361	17.9	464	23.0
Towns										
Brighton	18	3.6	29	5.9	38	7.7	70	14.2	119	24.1
Bristol	140	9.1	121	7.0	192	11.2	324	18.9	398	23.2
Paris	42	7.8	47	8.7	52	9.7	88	16.4	145	27.0
Randall	56	5.7	58	5.9	92	9.3	121	12.3	316	32.1
Salem	301	8.5	358	10.1	444	12.5	480	13.5	909	25.7
Somers	339	9.9	380	11.1	412	12.0	593	17.3	670	19.6
Wheatland	143	11.8	83	6.9	126	10.4	210	17.4	312	25.8
Kenosha County	6,480	11.5	6,896	12.3	6,957	12.4	9,300	16.6	12,959	23.1

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		Median Household Income
	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	
City									
Kenosha	3,837	11.1	2,142	6.2	331	1.0	284	0.8	$41,902
Villages									
Paddock Lake	195	18.4	94	8.9	14	1.3	9	0.9	53,382
Pleasant Prairie	1,067	18.7	791	13.9	152	2.7	190	3.3	62,856
Silver Lake	169	18.8	63	7.0	3	0.3	3	0.3	50,431
Twin Lakes	289	14.3	141	7.0	20	1.0	29	1.4	46,601
Towns									
Brighton	113	22.9	72	14.6	28	5.7	6	1.2	70,078
Bristol	256	14.9	223	13.0	24	1.4	39	2.3	54,661
Paris	87	16.0	54	10.0	11	2.0	12	2.2	54,375
Randall	189	19.2	127	12.9	21	2.1	4	0.4	63,062
Salem	555	15.7	391	11.0	57	1.6	48	1.4	54,392
Somers	505	14.8	401	11.7	75	2.2	46	1.3	49,608
Wheatland	183	15.1	133	11.0	10	0.8	8	0.7	52,386
Kenosha County	7,445	13.3	4,632	8.3	746	1.3	678	1.2	$46,970

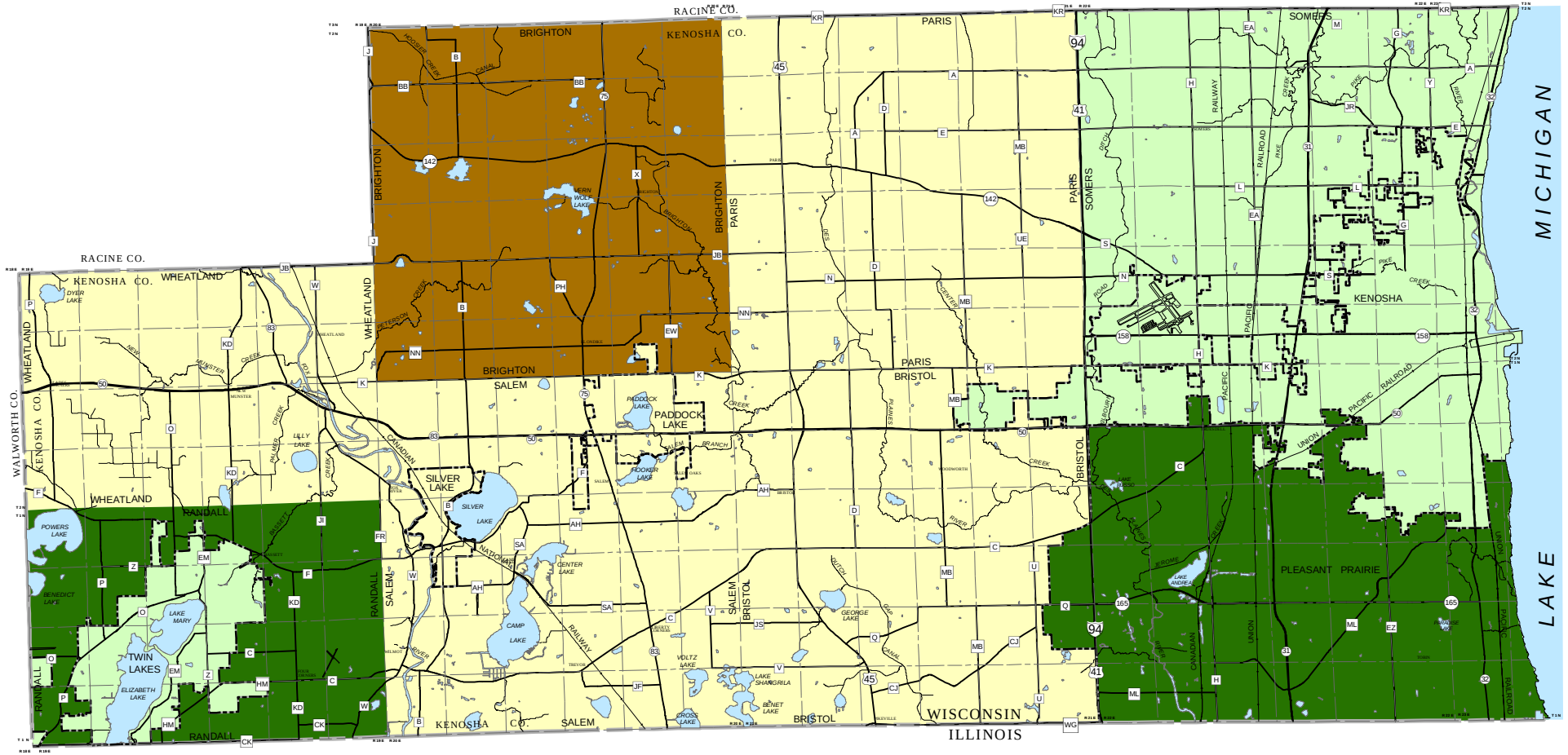
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Although there is significant economic prosperity in the County, a number of households have experienced annual incomes below the poverty level. In 1999, there were 4,091 households, over 7 percent, in the County with an annual income below the poverty level.[4] Of these households, 2,094 were family households and 1,997 were non-

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

Map 3

MEDIAN HOUSHOLD INCOME BY COMMUNITY IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1999



MEDIAN HOUSHOLD INCOME

- LESS THAN $50,000
- $50,000 - $59,999
- $60,000 - $69,999
- $70,000 - $79,999

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

Table 9

ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN AND COUNTIES ADJACENT TO KENOSHA COUNTY: 1999

County	Median Household Income
Southeastern Wisconsin Region	
Kenosha	$46,970
Milwaukee	$38,100
Ozaukee	$62,745
Racine	$48,059
Walworth	$46,274
Washington	$57,033
Waukesha	$62,839
Seven-County Region	$46,308
Adjacent Counties Outside the Region	
Lake, Illinois	$66,973
McHenry, Illinois	$64,826

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

family households.[5] The number and percentage of households in each community with incomes below the poverty level is set forth in Table 10.

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 Kenosha County and local government residents. Table 11 sets forth the number of households in each size category ranging from one-person households to households containing seven or more members in the County and each local government. Two-person households were the most common type of household in each of the local governments and in the County overall in 2000. About 32 percent of all households in the County were in the two-person household category, followed respectively by one-person households at about 26 percent, three-person households at about 17 percent, and four-person households at about 15 percent. Households with five, six, and seven or more persons combined to make up 10.5 percent of households in the County. Household size information coupled with household income and housing affordability information provided the basis for the housing recommendations set forth in the Housing Element (Chapter X).

EMPLOYMENT

Employment and Occupational Characteristics

The number of employed persons 16 years of age and older by occupation in Kenosha County is set forth in Table 12. Employed persons are the number of residents holding jobs, regardless of the location of the employer and whether the jobs are part-time or full-time. There were a total of 77,980 County residents in the labor force in 2000. Of that number, 73,236 were employed, 4,473 were unemployed, and 271 were in the Armed Forces at the time the Census was taken. About 69 percent of all County residents age 16 years and over were in the labor force in 2000, similar to figures found in both the Region and the State, with about 68 percent and 69 percent, respectively. The remaining 31 percent (35,553) of County residents age 16 and older who were not in the labor force were retired or not actively looking for work.

Residents employed in management, professional, and related occupations made up the largest percentage of the employed Kenosha County workforce at about 29 percent. Sales and office occupations and production, transportation, and material moving occupations rank second and third respectively, with about 27 percent and 20 percent of the employed resident workforce. The remaining County workforce was employed in service occupations (14 percent); construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations (10 percent); and farming,[6] fishing, and forestry occupations (less than 1 percent). The implication of these figures for future economic development and workforce planning is examined in greater detail in the Economic Development Element chapter.

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

[6]*Farmers and farm managers are included in the "Management, Professional, and Related Occupations" category. The "Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations" category includes paid farm laborers and farming-related occupations.*

Table 10

HOUSEHOLDS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1999

Community	Households Below the Poverty Level			Total Number of Households	Percent of Households Below Poverty Level
	Family Households	Non-Family Households	Total		
City					
Kenosha	1,594	1,449	3,043	34,411	8.8
Villages					
Paddock Lake	6	9	15	1,056	1.4
Pleasant Prairie	131	62	193	5,819	3.3
Silver Lake	15	33	48	876	5.5
Twin Lakes	62	82	144	1,973	7.3
Towns					
Brighton	4	2	6	504	1.2
Bristol	20	20	40	1,715	2.3
Paris	17	8	25	535	4.7
Randall	22	17	39	1,031	3.8
Salem	139	89	228	3,529	6.5
Somers	53	167	220	3,399	6.5
Wheatland	31	59	90	1,209	7.4
Kenosha County	2,094	1,997	4,091	56,057	7.3

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

The following paragraphs describe job occupations in each of the local government partners. The tables referenced are located in the appropriate local government partners' appendix.

The occupations of City of Kenosha residents are shown in Table C-2. Similar to the County as a whole, the largest percentage of City residents, about 28 percent, were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. Employment in sales and office occupations ranked as the second highest category in both the City and the County, which employed about 27 percent of City residents. About 21 percent of City residents were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, which ranked third among both City and County residents. Service occupations employed about 16 percent of City residents.

The occupations of Village of Pleasant Prairie residents are shown in Table D-2. Similar to the County as a whole, the largest percentage of Village residents, about 34 percent, were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. Employment in sales and office occupations ranked as the second highest category in both the Village and the County, which employed about 26 percent of Village residents. About 17 percent of Village residents were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, which ranked third among both Village and County residents. Service occupations employed about 13 percent of Village residents.

The occupations of Village of Silver Lake residents are shown in Table E-2. The occupational breakdown by percentage of Village residents is similar to the County. The largest percentage, over 24 percent, was employed in sales and office occupations, which ranked second in the County. Employment in management, professional, and related occupations ranked as the second highest category in the Village, employing 24 percent of Village residents, and the highest category in the County. About 23 percent of Village residents were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, which ranked third among both Village and County residents. Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations employed about 15 percent of Village residents.

The occupations of Town of Brighton residents are shown in Table F-2. Similar to the County as a whole, the largest percentage of Town residents, about 30 percent, were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. Employment in sales and office occupations ranked as the second highest in both the Town and the

Table 11

HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY CATEGORY IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

Community	1-person Households		2-person Households		3-person Households		4-person Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City								
Kenosha	9,772	28.4	10,518	30.6	5,630	16.4	4,968	14.4
Villages								
Paddock Lake	189	17.9	317	30.0	230	21.8	189	17.9
Pleasant Prairie	1,105	19.0	2,004	34.4	1,000	17.2	1,061	18.2
Silver Lake	209	23.8	263	30.0	154	17.6	154	17.6
Twin Lakes	450	22.8	696	35.3	340	17.2	295	15.0
Towns								
Brighton	78	15.5	183	36.3	79	15.7	98	19.4
Bristol	383	22.4	587	34.3	266	15.5	306	17.8
Paris	81	15.1	201	37.6	111	20.8	81	15.1
Randall	156	15.1	366	35.5	179	17.4	198	19.2
Salem	663	18.8	1,163	32.9	614	17.4	635	18.0
Somers	933	27.4	1,205	35.5	510	15.0	445	13.1
Wheatland	250	20.7	375	31.0	238	19.7	215	17.8
Kenosha County	14,269	25.5	17,878	31.9	9,351	16.7	8,645	15.4

Community	5-person Households		6-person Households		7-or-more-person Households		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City								
Kenosha	2,254	6.6	771	2.2	498	1.4	34,411	100.0
Villages								
Paddock Lake	85	8.0	26	2.5	20	1.9	1,056	100.0
Pleasant Prairie	464	8.0	123	2.1	62	1.1	5,819	100.0
Silver Lake	62	7.1	29	3.3	5	0.6	876	100.0
Twin Lakes	131	6.6	38	1.9	23	1.2	1,973	100.0
Towns								
Brighton	34	6.7	22	4.4	10	2.0	504	100.0
Bristol	117	6.8	40	2.3	16	0.9	1,715	100.0
Paris	45	8.4	9	1.7	7	1.3	535	100.0
Randall	103	10.0	19	1.8	10	1.0	1,031	100.0
Salem	302	8.6	119	3.4	33	0.9	3,529	100.0
Somers	211	6.2	66	1.9	29	0.9	3,399	100.0
Wheatland	82	6.8	40	3.3	9	0.7	1,209	100.0
Kenosha County	3,890	6.9	1,302	2.3	722	1.3	56,057	100.0

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

County, with about 28 percent of Town residents. About 17 percent of Town residents were employed in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations, which ranked third in the Town but fifth in the County. Town residents employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations ranked a close fourth with about 16 percent, as compared to its position as the third highest occupational category in the County.

The occupations of Town of Bristol residents are shown in Table G-2. Similar to the County as a whole, the largest percentage of Town residents, about 30 percent, were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. Employment in sales and office occupations ranked as the second highest category in both the Town and the County, which employed almost 30 percent of Town residents. About 15 percent of Town residents were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, which ranked third among both Town and County residents. Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations employed about 14 percent of Town residents.

Table 12

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	258	0.4
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	8,155	11.1
Professional and Related	12,647	17.3
Subtotal	21,060	28.8
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	1,397	1.9
Protective Service	1,500	2.0
Food Preparation and Serving Related	3,776	5.2
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	2,008	2.7
Personal Care and Service	1,860	2.5
Subtotal	10,541	14.4
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	8,204	11.2
Office and Administrative Support	11,593	15.8
Subtotal	19,797	27.0
Farming,[a] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	142	0.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	4,149	5.7
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	2,960	4.0
Subtotal	7,109	9.7
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	9,936	13.6
Transportation and Material Moving	4,651	6.4
Subtotal	14,587	19.9
Total	73,236	100.0

[a]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included in the "Management, Professional, and Related Occupations" category.*

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

The occupations of Town of Paris residents are shown in Table H-2. Similar to the County as a whole, the largest percentage of Town residents, about 28 percent, were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. Employment in sales and office occupations ranked as the second highest category in both the Town and the County, which employed almost 27 percent of Town residents. About 16 percent of Town residents were employed in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations, which ranked third in the Town but fifth in the County. Production, transportation, and material moving occupations employed over 15 percent of Town residents.

The occupations of Town of Salem residents are shown in Table I-2. The occupational breakdown by percentage of Town residents is similar to the County. The largest percentage, about 30 percent, were employed in sales and office occupations, which ranked second in the County. Employment in management, professional, and related occupations ranked as the second highest category in the Town, employing about 26 percent of Town residents, and the highest category in the County. About 17 percent of Town residents were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, which ranked third among both Town and County residents. Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations employed about 15 percent of Town residents.

The occupations of Town of Somers residents are shown in Table J-2. Similar to the County as a whole, the largest percentage of Town residents, about 30 percent, were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. Employment in sales and office occupations ranked as the second highest category in both the Town and the County, which employed about 27 percent of Town residents. About 19 percent of Town residents were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, which ranked third among both Town and County residents. Service occupations employed about 13 percent of Town residents.

The occupations of Town of Wheatland residents are shown in Table K-2. The occupational breakdown by percentage of Town residents is similar to the County. The largest percentage, about 25 percent, were employed in sales and office occupations, which ranked second in the County. Employment in management, professional, and related occupations ranked as the second highest category in the Town, employing about 23 percent of Town residents, and the highest category in the County. About 21 percent of Town residents were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations, which ranked third among both Town and County residents. Service occupations and construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations each employed about 15 percent of Town residents.

Table 13

PLACE OF WORK OF KENOSHA COUNTY RESIDENTS: 2000[a]

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	27,436	38.1
Village of Pleasant Prairie	5,462	7.6
Village of Twin Lakes	766	1.1
Town of Bristol	1,748	2.4
Town of Salem	1,319	1.8
Town of Somers	1,634	2.3
Remainder of Kenosha County	2,124	2.9
Subtotal	40,489	56.2
Milwaukee County	2,268	3.1
Racine County	6,542	9.1
Walworth County	614	0.9
Waukesha County	734	1.0
Cook County, IL	2,942	4.1
Lake County, IL	15,342	21.3
McHenry County, IL	1,660	2.3
Worked Elsewhere	1,462	2.0
Total	72,053	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.

Place of Work

Table 13 indicates the general place of work of employed Kenosha County residents 16 years of age and older in 2000. The Census identified 72,053[7] employed residents 16 years of age and older in Kenosha County who were working during the last week of March 2000. Over 56 percent of County residents, or 40,489 workers, worked in Kenosha County. County residents who worked in other counties most typically commuted to Lake County in Illinois (over 21 percent), Racine County (over 9 percent), Cook County in Illinois (about 4 percent), or Milwaukee County (about 3 percent). About 6 percent of employed Kenosha County residents worked in counties other than those referenced. Figure 3 illustrates commuting patterns from and into Kenosha County. According to Census data, 12,468 workers were commuting into Kenosha County for work. The highest percentage, representing 11 percent of the workforce in Kenosha County, commuted from Racine County.

The following paragraphs describe the place of work in each of the local government partners. The tables referenced are located in the appropriate local government partners' appendix.

As shown by Table C-3, approximately 64 percent of City of Kenosha workers were employed in Kenosha County in 2000. About half (50 percent) of City of Kenosha residents worked within the City of Kenosha. A similar percentage of City of Kenosha workers and Kenosha County workers as a whole commuted to Racine County (about 9 percent). A lower percentage of City of Kenosha workers commuted to Lake County, Illinois than workers in the County as a whole (about 18 percent compared to over 21 percent).

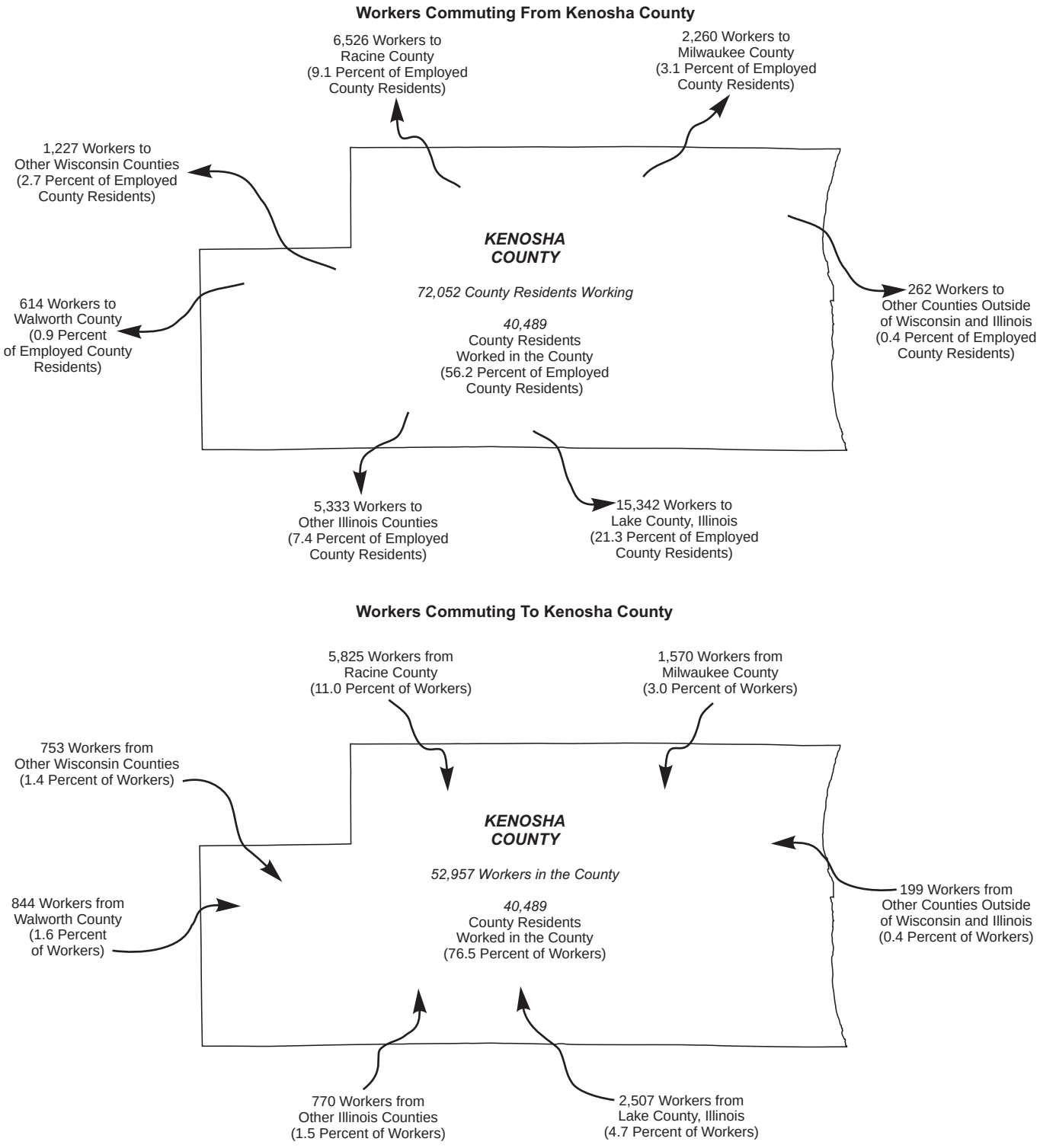
As shown by Table D-3, approximately 50 percent of Village of Pleasant Prairie workers were employed in Kenosha County in 2000. Village of Pleasant Prairie workers were less likely to commute to Racine County than workers in Kenosha County as a whole (about 7 percent compared to 9 percent), which can be explained in part by the Village's location in the southern portion of Kenosha County. A higher percentage of Village of Pleasant Prairie workers commuted to Lake County, Illinois than workers in the County as a whole (about 32 percent compared to 21 percent), which can also be explained in part by the Village's location directly adjacent to Illinois.

As shown by Table E-3, approximately 45 percent of Village of Silver Lake workers were employed in Kenosha County in 2000. Village of Silver Lake workers were less likely to commute to Racine County than workers in Kenosha County as a whole (about 7 percent compared to 9 percent), which can be explained in part by the Village's location in the southern portion of Kenosha County. A higher percentage of Village of Silver Lake

[7]*The place of work Census data estimates the number of people 16 years of age and older who were both employed and at work during the reference week (generally the week prior to April 1, 2000). People who did not work during this week due to temporary absences and other reasons are not included in the place of work data. Therefore, the place of work data may understate the total employment in a geographic area and differs from the employment total shown in Table 12.*

Figure 3

COMMUTING PATTERNS INTO AND FROM KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000



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

workers commuted to Lake County, Illinois than workers in the County as a whole (about 24 percent compared to 21 percent), which can also be explained in part by the Village's location near Illinois. Additionally, about 9 percent of Village workers commuted to McHenry County, Illinois, higher than that of workers in Kenosha County as a whole (about 2 percent).

As shown by Table F-3, approximately 48 percent of Town of Brighton workers were employed in Kenosha County in 2000. A higher percentage of Town of Brighton workers commuted to Racine County than workers in Kenosha County as a whole (about 21 percent compared to 9 percent), which can be explained in part by the Town's location directly adjacent to Racine County. A lower percentage of Town of Brighton workers commuted to Lake County, Illinois than workers in the County as a whole (about 18 percent compared to over 21 percent).

As shown by Table G-3, approximately 47 percent of Town of Bristol workers were employed in Kenosha County in 2000. Town of Bristol workers were less likely to commute to Racine County than workers in Kenosha County as a whole (about 6 percent compared to 9 percent), which can be explained in part by the Town's location in the southern portion of Kenosha County. A higher percentage of Town of Bristol workers commuted to Lake County, Illinois than workers in the County as a whole (about 34 percent compared to 21 percent), which can also be explained in part by the Town's location directly adjacent to Illinois.

As shown by Table H-3, approximately 49 percent of Town of Paris workers were employed in Kenosha County in 2000. A higher percentage of Town of Paris workers commuted to Racine County than workers in Kenosha County as a whole (about 21 percent compared to 9 percent), which can be explained in part by the Town's location directly adjacent to Racine County. Similar percentages of Town of Paris workers and Kenosha County workers as a whole commuted to Lake County, Illinois (about 21 percent).

As shown by Table I-3, approximately 37 percent of Town of Salem workers were employed in Kenosha County in 2000. Town of Salem workers were less likely to commute to Racine County than workers in Kenosha County as a whole (about 4 percent compared to 9 percent), which can be explained in part by the Town's location in the southern portion of Kenosha County. A higher percentage of Town of Salem workers commuted to Lake County, Illinois than workers in the County as a whole (about 37 percent compared to 21 percent), which can also be explained in part by the Town's location directly adjacent to Illinois.

As shown by Table J-3, approximately 57 percent of Town of Somers workers were employed in Kenosha County in 2000. A higher percentage of Town of Somers workers commuted to Racine County than workers in Kenosha County as a whole (about 22 percent compared to 9 percent), which can be explained in part by the Town's location directly adjacent to Racine County. A lower percentage of Town of Somers workers commuted to Lake County, Illinois than workers in the County as a whole (about 12 percent compared to over 21 percent).

As shown by Table K-3, approximately 40 percent of Town of Wheatland workers were employed in Kenosha County in 2000. A higher percentage of Town of Wheatland workers commuted to Racine County than workers in Kenosha County as a whole (about 16 percent compared to 9 percent), which can be explained in part by the Town's location directly adjacent to Racine County. A lower percentage of Town of Wheatland workers commuted to Lake County, Illinois than workers in the County as a whole (about 17 percent compared to over 21 percent). Additionally, over 7 percent of Town workers commuted to Walworth County, higher than that of workers in Kenosha County as a whole (less than 1 percent).

Total Employment Levels[8]

The previous two sections provided information on the employment characteristics of Kenosha County residents, including those that worked outside the County. Total employment in the County, that is, the number of jobs located in Kenosha County, stood at about 68,700 jobs in 2000, compared to about 52,200 jobs in 1990.

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[8]*Information on jobs located in Kenosha County is derived from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, which compiles its data largely on information collected under State Unemployment Insurance programs. It should be noted that the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis periodically makes revisions to historic employment level data. The data presented in this report reflect revisions made through spring 2003.*

Table 14

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY COUNTY IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN: 1990-2000

County	Number of Jobs 1990	Number of Jobs 2000	Number Increase in Number of Jobs	Percent Increase in Number of Jobs
Kenosha County	52,230	68,654	16,424	31.4
Milwaukee County	609,787	624,639	14,852	2.4
Ozaukee County	35,309	50,773	15,464	43.8
Racine County	89,558	94,447	4,889	5.5
Walworth County	39,957	51,815	11,858	29.7
Washington County	46,120	61,691	15,571	33.8
Waukesha County	189,661	270,796	81,135	42.8

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

Information on 1990 and 2000 employment levels by County in the Region is shown on Table 14. Each County experienced an increase in employment between 1990 and 2000. Kenosha County had an increase of about 16,400 jobs, or 31 percent, during the decade. Waukesha County accounted for just over half of the total increase in the Region's employment during the 1990s, with an increase of about 81,100 jobs. Among the other six counties, growth in employment during the 1990s ranged from under 4,900 jobs in Racine County to about 15,600 jobs in Washington County.

Employment by Industry

Information regarding employment levels by industry provides valuable insight into the structure of the economy of an area and changes in that structure over time. This section presents current (2000) and historical employment levels for general industry groups. With the exception of government employment, the industry-related employment data presented in this section are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system (see Figure 4 for major SIC categories). Government employment includes all employees who work for government agencies and enterprises, regardless of the SIC code of such entities.

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

The percentage of jobs by general industry group in Kenosha County from 1970 to 2000 is shown in Figure 5. Similar to trend throughout the Region and the rest of Wisconsin, Kenosha County experienced a decrease in manufacturing jobs. Between 1970 and 2000, the number of manufacturing jobs in Kenosha County decreased from 16,521 to 12,801 jobs, or almost 23 percent. Accordingly, the proportion of manufacturing jobs relative to total jobs in the County decreased from over 39 percent in 1970 to fewer than 19 percent in 2000. All other job categories experienced employment growth between 1970 and 2000, with the exception of agricultural jobs, which decreased by over 57 percent between 1970 and 2000.

Employment distribution in Kenosha County in 2000 is shown on Map 4. Although generally concentrated in sanitary sewer service areas, concentrations of jobs are slightly more dispersed than concentrations of population.

Figure 4

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODE STRUCTURE

Division A - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Group 01	Agricultural Production – Crops
Group 02	Agricultural Production – Livestock
Group 07	Agricultural Services
Group 08	Forestry
Group 09	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping

Division B - Mining

Group 10	Metal Mining
Group 12	Coal Mining
Group 13	Oil and Gas Extraction
Group 14	Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels

Division C - Construction

Group 15	General Building Contractors
Group 16	Heavy Construction, Except Building
Group 17	Special Trade Contractors

Division D - Manufacturing

Group 20	Food and Kindred Products
Group 21	Tobacco Products
Group 22	Textile Mill Products
Group 23	Apparel and Other Textile Products
Group 24	Lumber and Wood Products
Group 25	Furniture and Fixtures
Group 26	Paper and Allied Products
Group 27	Printing and Publishing
Group 28	Chemicals and Allied Products
Group 29	Petroleum and Coal Products
Group 30	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products
Group 31	Leather and Leather Products
Group 32	Stone, Clay, and Glass Products
Group 33	Primary Metal Industries
Group 34	Fabricated Metal Products
Group 35	Industrial, Commercial, and Computer Equipment
Group 36	Electronic and Other Electric Equipment
Group 37	Transportation Equipment
Group 38	Instruments and Related Products
Group 39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Division E - Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services

Group 40	Railroad Transportation
Group 41	Local and Inter-Urban Passenger Transit
Group 42	Trucking and Warehousing
Group 43	U.S. Postal Service
Group 44	Water Transportation
Group 45	Transportation by Air
Group 46	Pipelines, Except Natural Gas
Group 47	Transportation Services
Group 48	Communications
Group 49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services

Division F - Wholesale Trade

Group 50	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods
Group 51	Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods

Division G - Retail Trade

Group 52	Building Materials and Garden Supplies
Group 53	General Merchandise Stores
Group 54	Food Stores
Group 55	Automotive Dealers and Service Stations
Group 56	Apparel and Accessory Stores
Group 57	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores
Group 58	Eating and Drinking Places
Group 59	Miscellaneous Retail

Division H - Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Group 60	Depository Institutions
Group 61	Non-depository Institutions
Group 62	Insurance Carriers
Group 64	Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service
Group 65	Real Estate
Group 67	Holding and Other Investment Offices

Division I - Services

Group 70	Hotels and Other Lodging Places
Group 72	Personal Services
Group 73	Business Services
Group 75	Auto Repair, Service, and Parking
Group 76	Miscellaneous Repair Services
Group 78	Motion Pictures
Group 79	Amusement and Recreation Services
Group 80	Health Services
Group 81	Legal Services
Group 83	Social Services
Group 84	Museum, Botanical, Zoological Gardens
Group 86	Membership Organizations
Group 87	Engineering and Management Services
Group 89	Services Not Elsewhere Classified (NEC)

Division J - Public Administration

Group 91	Executive, Legislative, and General
Group 92	Justice, Public Order, and Safety
Group 93	Finance, Taxation, and Monetary Policy
Group 94	Administration of Human Resources
Group 95	Environmental Quality and Housing
Group 96	Administration of Economic Programs
Group 97	National Security and International Affairs

Non-classifiable Establishments

Group 99	Non-classifiable Establishments

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

Table 15

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

General Industry Group	SIC Group Code[a]	Kenosha County Employment 1970 Jobs	1970 Percent of Total	1980 Jobs	1980 Percent of Total	1990 Jobs	1990 Percent of Total	2000 Jobs	2000 Percent of Total	Percent Change in Number of Jobs 1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
Agriculture	01-02	1,369	3.3	1,253	2.3	742	1.4	583	0.8	-8.5	-40.8	-21.4	-57.4
Construction	15-17	1,568	3.7	3,103	5.7	2,841	5.4	4,048	5.9	97.9	-8.4	42.5	158.2
Manufacturing	20-39	16,521	39.2	18,241	33.7	10,382	19.9	12,801	18.6	10.4	-43.1	23.3	-22.5
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	40-42; 44-49	1,352	3.2	1,720	3.2	1,809	3.5	2,651	3.9	27.2	5.2	46.5	96.1
Wholesale Trade	50-51	715	1.7	981	1.8	1,496	2.9	3,267	4.8	37.2	52.5	118.4	356.9
Retail Trade	52-59	7,408	17.6	9,085	16.8	11,776	22.5	13,349	19.4	22.6	29.6	13.4	80.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60-67	1,344	3.2	2,299	4.2	2,846	5.4	3,726	5.4	71.1	23.8	30.9	177.2
Service	70-89	6,896	16.4	10,120	18.7	13,269	25.4	18,706	27.2	46.8	31.1	41.0	171.3
Government[b]	N/A	4,828	11.5	6,909	12.8	6,589	12.6	8,534	12.4	43.1	-4.6	29.5	76.8
Other[c]	07-09; 10-14; 99	109	0.3	413	0.8	480	0.9	989	1.4	278.9	16.2	106.0	807.3
Total	- -	42,110	100.0	54,124	100.0	52,230	100.0	68,654	100.0	28.5	-3.5	31.4	63.0

General Industry Group	SIC Group Code[a]	Southeastern Wisconsin Employment 1970 Jobs	1970 Percent of Total	1980 Jobs	1980 Percent of Total	1990 Jobs	1990 Percent of Total	2000 Jobs	2000 Percent of Total	Percent Change in Number of Jobs 1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1970-2000
Agriculture	01-02	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	15-17	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	20-39	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	40-42; 44-49	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	50-51	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	52-59	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	60-67	47,600	6.1	75,600	8.0	81,800	7.7	93,700	7.7	58.8	8.2	14.5	96.8
Service	70-89	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[b]	N/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[c]	07-09; 10-14; 99	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]*See Figure 4 for a list of SIC Codes and the occupations associated with each code.*

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

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

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

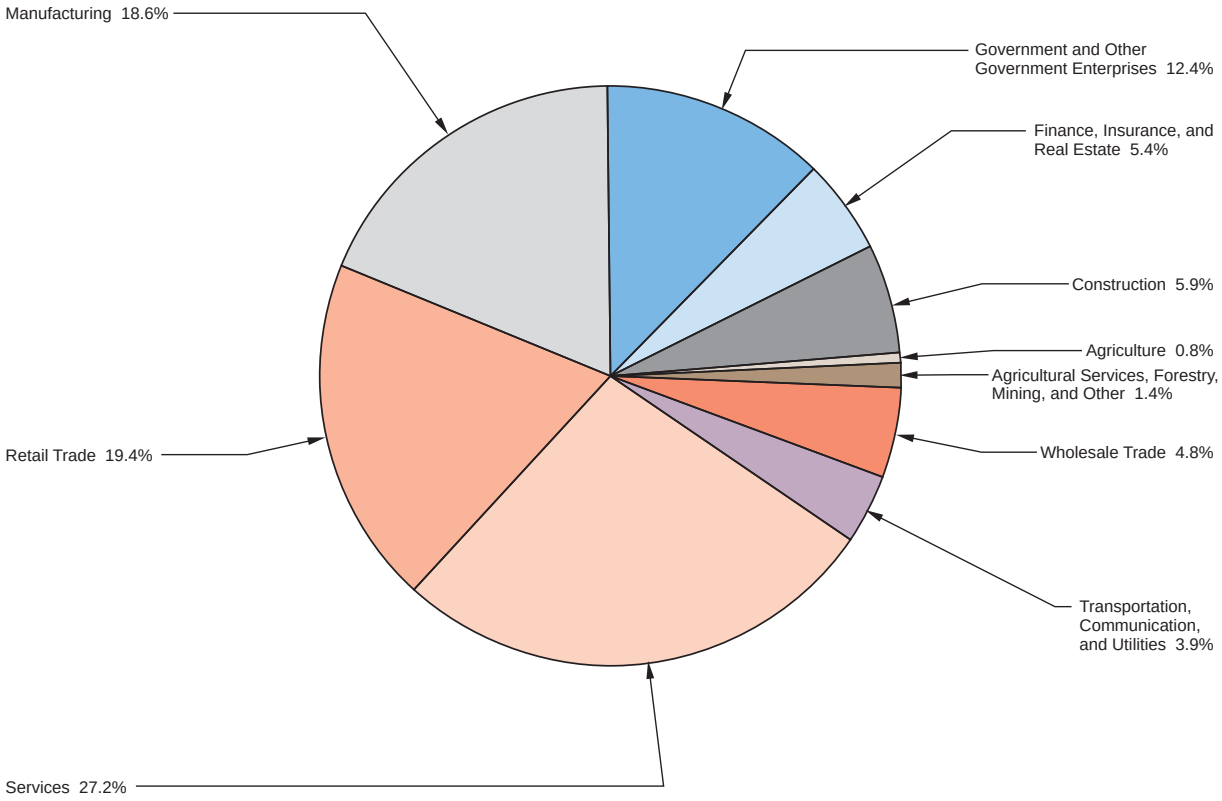
SUMMARY

This chapter has presented information on historical and existing population, household, and employment trends in Kenosha County. The following findings are of particular significance to the preparation of the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan:

- Kenosha County has experienced an increase in population since 1870. Between 1900 and 1930 and again between 1940 and 1970 the County experienced a rapid rate of increase in population, followed by growth rates of about 4 percent in each of the decades between 1970 and 1990. The growth rate increased again between 1990 and 2000, by almost 17 percent. The County had 149,577 residents in 2000. The Wisconsin Department of Administration estimates that the County population had increased to 162,094 residents in 2008.

Figure 5

PERCENTAGE OF JOBS BY GENERAL INDUSTRY GROUP IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000

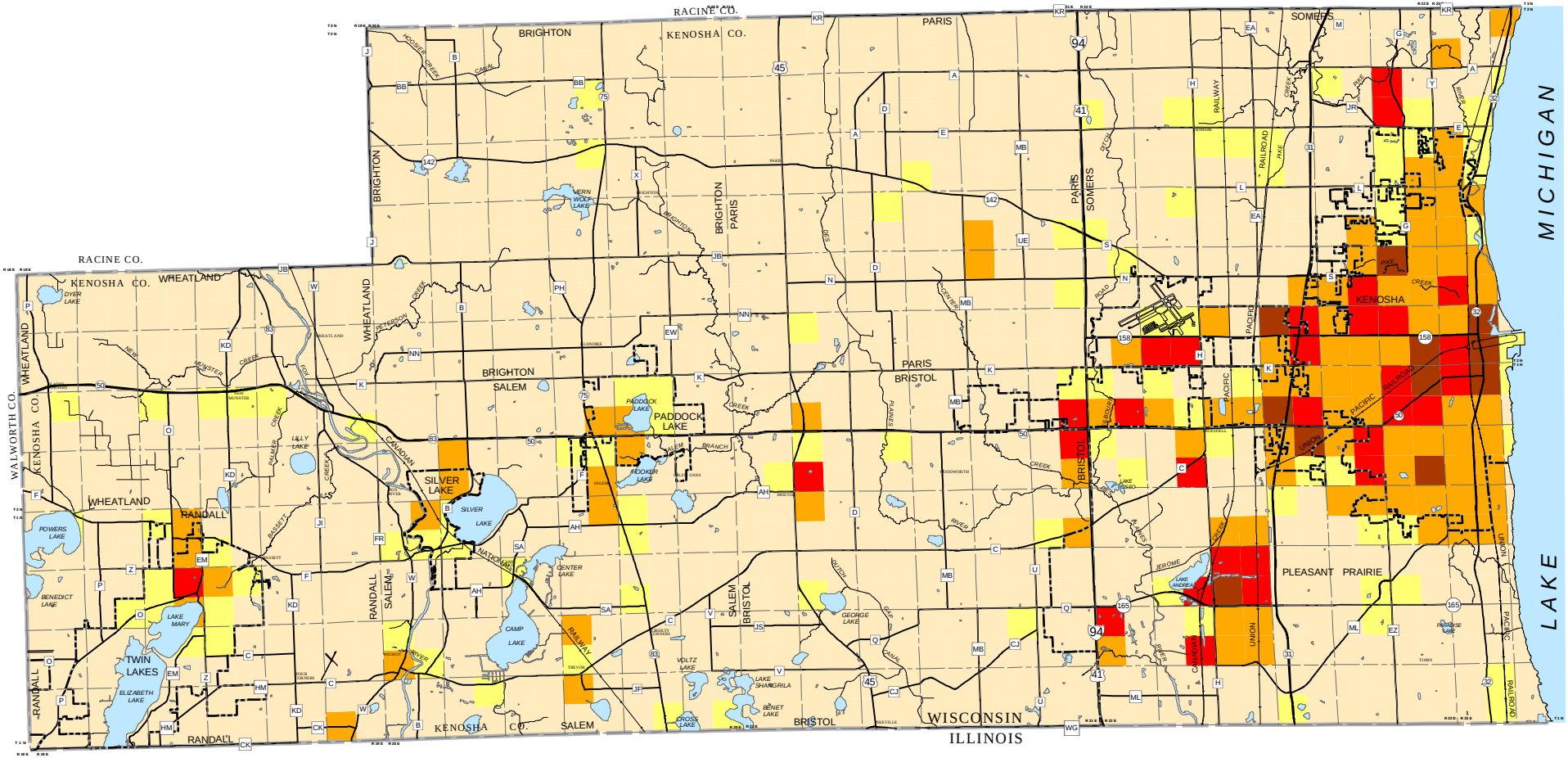


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

- In 2000, about 30 percent of the County population was under the age of 20; about 58 percent was between the ages of 20 and 64; and about 12 percent was age 65 and over.
- In 2000, there were 56,057 households with an average size of 2.60 persons per household in Kenosha County. The number of households, or occupied housing units, is important to land use and public facility planning. Households directly influence the demand for urban land as well as the demand for transportation and other public facilities and services, such as public sewer, water, and parks.
- The 1999 median annual household income was $46,970 for Kenosha County. Median annual household income has a significant effect on the type, size, and location of housing. Efforts to provide affordable housing for households of all income levels were addressed as part of the multi-jurisdictional planning process, and the results are documented in the Housing Element chapter.
- In 2000, about 69 percent of all County residents 16 years of age and older were employed. The majority of County workers were employed in management or professional occupations (about 29 percent), sales and office occupations (about 27 percent), and production, transportation, and material moving occupations (about 20 percent).
- In 2000, just over 50 percent of County residents 25 years of age and older had attended some college or attained an associates, bachelor, or graduate degree.
- Over 56 percent of employed Kenosha County residents worked in Kenosha County in 2000. More people commuted out of the County for work than commuted into the County. Of County residents who commuted out of the County for work, the largest percentage went to work in Lake County in Illinois.

Map 4

EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000



JOBS PER U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY ONE-QUARTER SECTION

- LESS THAN 25
- 25 - 99
- 100 - 499
- 500 - 999
- 1,000 OR MORE

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

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Chapter III

INVENTORY OF AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

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

This chapter provides inventory information on existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in Kenosha County and each local government in the County. Information regarding soil types, existing farmland, farming operations, topography and geology, nonmetallic mineral resources, water resources, woodland resources, natural areas, critical species habitat sites, environmental corridors, park and open space sites, climate, air quality, and cultural (historic and archaeological) resources is included in this chapter. The planning recommendations set forth in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VIII) are directly related to the inventory of the resources listed above.

The base year for inventory data presented in this chapter ranges from 1982 to 2008. 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 and by Kenosha County, local units of government, and State and Federal agencies including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP), State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

PART 1: SOILS AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Soil Survey

The USDA Soil Conservation Service, now the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), issued a soil survey for Kenosha County in 1970.[1] Soils were identified and mapped and organized by soil association, soil

[1] *Documented in the USDA Soil Conservation Service,* Soil Survey of Kenosha and Racine Counties, Wisconsin, *1971.*

series, and soil type. The soil survey results, including the attributes of each soil type, are now available on the NRCS website as part of the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. Unless otherwise noted, the soil information in this chapter was obtained from the SSURGO database.

The soil survey can play an important role in land use decisions. The information contained in the soil survey can help identify which areas of the County are suitable for agricultural use and areas with limitations for development due to wet soils or bedrock near the surface.

Soil Associations

A soil association is a landscape that has a distinctive pattern of soils. It normally consists of one or more major soils and at least one minor soil, and is named for the major soils. Map 5 shows soil associations in Kenosha County. The map provides a general idea of the soils in the County and is useful for comparing different parts of the County. Planning decisions should be based on the more detailed soils information, including soil mapping units and interpretations for various land uses, contained in the soil survey. The nine soil associations in Kenosha County are briefly described below.

The ***Boyer-Granby association*** consists of well-drained to very poorly-drained soils that have a loam-to-sand subsoil, underlain by sandy glacial outwash. The soils are nearly level or gently sloping, occupying a low, long terrace adjoining Lake Michigan. This association encompasses about 1 percent of the County.

The ***Casco-Rodman association*** consists of well-drained and excessively-drained soils that have a clay-loam or gravelly-loam subsoil, shallow over sand and gravel, on stream terraces and moraine ridges. This association encompasses 2 percent of the County and is located in the western portion of the County.

The ***Fox-Casco association*** consists of well-drained soils that have a clay loam and silty clay loam subsoil. The soils are nearly level to rolling and occur mainly on terraces and on hills. This association encompasses about 12 percent of the County and is located primarily in the western portions of the County and along the Pike River in the Town of Somers.

The ***Hebron-Montgomery-Aztalan association*** consists of well-drained to poorly-drained soils that have a loamy to silty clay subsoil. The soils are nearly level to rolling and are located on lake plains close to Lake Michigan, along the Fox and Des Plaines Rivers, and along other streams. This association encompasses 24 percent of the County.

The ***Houghton-Palms association*** consists of very poorly-drained organic soils occurring in basins and depressions. This association encompasses less than 1 percent of the County and is located in limited areas in the western portion of the County.

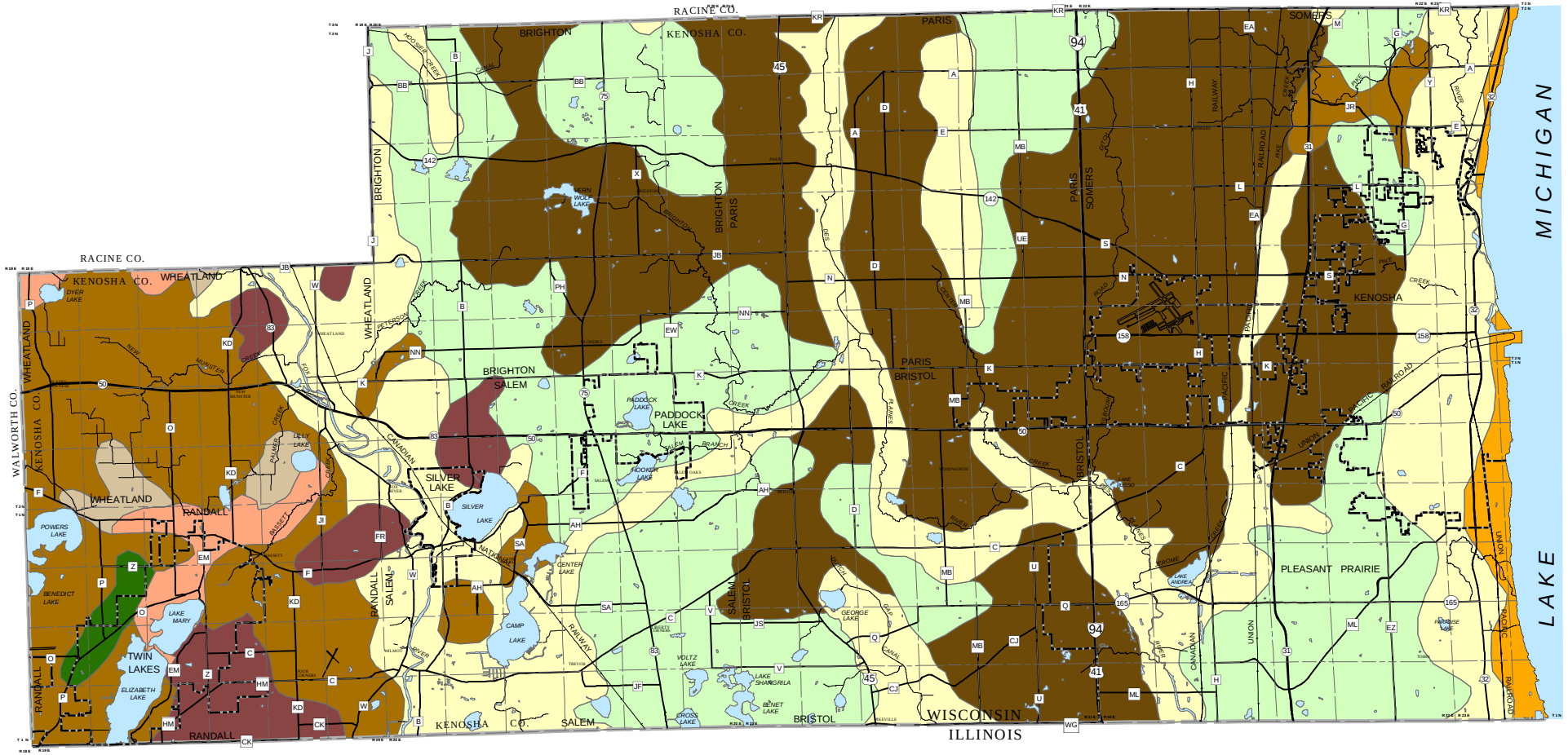
The ***Miami association*** consists of well-drained soils that have silty clay-loam and clay-loam subsoil, formed in thin loess and the underlying loamy glacial till on ridges and knobs. This association encompasses about 3 percent of the County and is located in limited areas in the western portion of the County.

The ***Morley-Beecher-Ashkum association*** consists of well-drained to poorly-drained soils that have a silty clay or silty clay-loam subsoil. These soils are nearly level or gently sloping and occupy low, broad ridges and knobs that are dissected by drainageways and depressions. This association occurs throughout much of the County and is the second largest soil association, encompassing about 25 percent of the County.

The ***Varna-Elliott-Ashkum association*** consists of well-drained to poorly-drained soils that have a silty clay-loam-to-clay subsoil. These soils are nearly level or gently sloping and occur on low, broad ridges and knobs. This association is located throughout much of the northern and eastern areas of the County. This is the largest soil association within the County, encompassing over 32 percent of the total area.

Map 5

GENERAL SOIL ASSOCIATIONS IN KENOSHA COUNTY



- BOYER - GRANBY ASSOCIATION
- CASCO - RODMAN ASSOCIATION
- FOX - CASCO ASSOCIATION
- HEBRON - MONTGOMERY - AZTALAN ASSOCIATION
- HOUGHTON - PALMS ASSOCIATION
- MIAMI ASSOCIATION
- MORLEY - BEECHER - ASHKUM ASSOCIATION
- VARNA - ELLIOTT - ASHKUM ASSOCIATION
- WARSAW - PLANO ASSOCIATION

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Table 16

SEVERE STRUCTURAL SOILS AND SEVERE WET SOILS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006[a]

Local Government	Severe Structural Soils (acres)	Percent of Local Government	Severe Wet Soils (acres)	Percent of Local Government
Partnering Local Governments				
City of Kenosha	3,463	20.9	3,409	20.5
Village of Pleasant Prairie	5,823	27.1	6,058	28.2
Village of Silver Lake	200	23.0	223	25.6
Town of Brighton	6,785	29.6	6,327	27.6
Town of Bristol	5,523	25.8	5,783	27.0
Town of Paris	6,925	30.1	6,785	29.5
Town of Salem	5,855	28.4	5,426	26.3
Town of Somers	3,369	18.1	2,969	15.9
Town of Wheatland	6,173	40.0	4,731	24.6
Non-Partnering Local Governments				
Village of Genoa City	4	3.0	4	3.0
Village of Paddock Lake	382	21.8	332	18.9
Village of Twin Lakes	1,179	24.7	635	13.3
Town of Randall	2,179	20.8	1,158	11.1
Kenosha County	47,861	26.9	43,840	24.6

[a]*Severe structural soils and severe wet soils are not exclusive categories. As shown on Map 6, significant overlap exists between the severe structural soil and severe wet soil classifications.*

Source: USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

The ***Warsaw-Plano association*** consists of well-drained soils that have a loam to silty clay-loam subsoil, moderately-deep to deep over sand and gravel on stream terraces. This association encompasses less than 1 percent of the County and is located in a small area in the southwestern portion of the County.

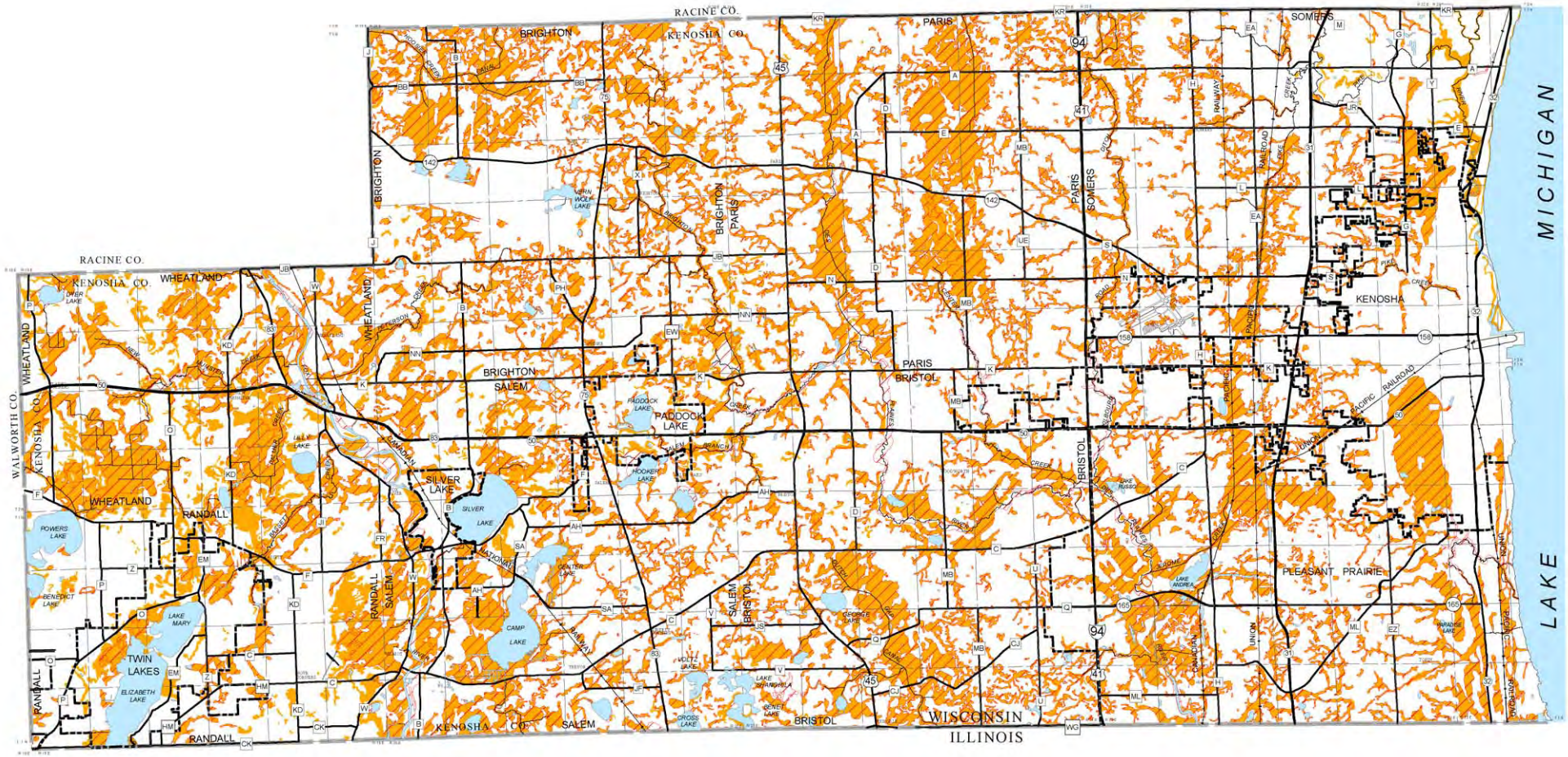
Soil Limitations for Development

A variety of soil characteristics can impact the suitability of land for development. Severe structural soils, as identified by the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department using data from the NRCS, impose significant limitations on development of dwellings with or without basements and structures requiring private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) absorption fields. Severe structural soils possess properties or site features that are so unfavorable or so difficult to overcome that special design, significant increases in construction costs, and possibly increased maintenance are required. A high water table, flooding, shrinking and swelling, and organic layers can cause the movement of footings and affect dwellings with or without basements. Likewise, a high water table, large stones, slope, and flooding affect the ease of excavation and construction and also influence the performance of POWTS absorption fields. These factors were all considered during the identification of severe structural soils.

Soils that are saturated with water or that have a water table at or near the surface, known as hydric soils or severe wet soils, also pose significant limitations for most types of development. High water tables often cause wet basements and poorly-functioning absorption fields for POWTS. 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 6 depicts severe structural soils and severe wet soils in Kenosha County, as identified by the NRCS and Kenosha County. The number of acres of severe structural soils and severe wet soils in the County and each local government is shown in Table 16. 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.

Map 6

SOIL LIMITATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN KENOSHA COUNTY



SEVERE STRUCTURAL SOILS

SEVERE WET SOILS (HYDRIC SOILS)

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

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Topographical features, particularly slopes, have a direct bearing on the potential for soil erosion and the sedimentation of surface waters. Slope steepness affects the velocity and, accordingly, the erosive potential of runoff. As a result, steep slopes place moderate to severe limitations on urban development and agricultural activities, especially in areas with highly erodible soil types. Map 7 indicates portions of Kenosha County that have slopes exceeding 12 percent. Approximately 1,330 acres, or less than 1 percent of the County, have slopes of 20 percent or greater; while about 3,800 acres, or about 2 percent of the County, have slopes ranging from 12 to 20 percent. Areas with slopes exceeding 12 percent are located primarily in the western portion of the County. Poorly planned hillside development in areas of steep slopes can lead to high costs for public infrastructure development and maintenance and construction and post-construction erosion problems. Steeply sloped agricultural land may make the operation of agricultural equipment difficult or even hazardous. Development or cultivation of steeply sloped lands is also likely to negatively impact surface water quality through related erosion and sedimentation. Information on Lake Michigan bluffs is provided in a separate section of this Chapter.

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. Generally, lands with Class I and II soils are considered "National Prime Farmlands." Almost 72 percent of the County is covered by prime farmland soils. Lands with Class III soils are considered "Farmlands of Statewide Significance," which cover about 16 percent of the County. Class I soils have few limitations, the widest range of use, and the least risk of damage when used. The soils in the other classes have progressively greater natural limitations. 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. Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require special conservation practices, or both, and Class IV soils have very severe limitations. Class V, VI, and VII soils are considered suitable for pasture but not for crops, and Class VIII soils are so rough, shallow, or otherwise limited that they do not produce economically worthwhile yields of crops, forage, or wood products.

The location and amount of Class I, II, and III soils, as set forth in Map 8 and Table 17, were an important consideration when farmland preservation areas were identified in the existing County farmland preservation plan (adopted in 1981) and existing town land use and master plans. The County Farmland Preservation Plan[2] used the following criteria to designate Prime Farmlands: farms with at least 50 percent of soils classified as Class I, II, or III, located within a farming block of at least 100 acres, and having a minimum farm size of 35 acres. Farms less than 35 acres were included if used for the production of specialty crops or livestock, provided the soil criteria and minimum farming block criteria were met. The Towns of Bristol, Paris, and Salem used the presence of Class I, II, and III soils to help identify prime agricultural lands in their existing Town land use plans.[3]

Agricultural Land Evaluation for Cropland

Soils in Wisconsin have been rated by the NRCS based on soil type, slope, agricultural capability class (See Map 8), and soil productivity for producing corn and soybeans. A relative value was then determined for each soil type. The best soils for crop production were assigned a value of 100. The NRCS provided these land evaluation (LE) values for soils in Kenosha County based on LE values for all soil types in Wisconsin. Soil LE values were "normalized" for Kenosha County as part of the LE analysis, meaning that each soil is rated in relative value to other soils in Kenosha County, rather than to soils in the State. Map 9 depicts the LE ratings for soils in Kenosha County, grouped by various ranges. Acres within each range in each local government are shown on Map 9 and listed in Table 18.

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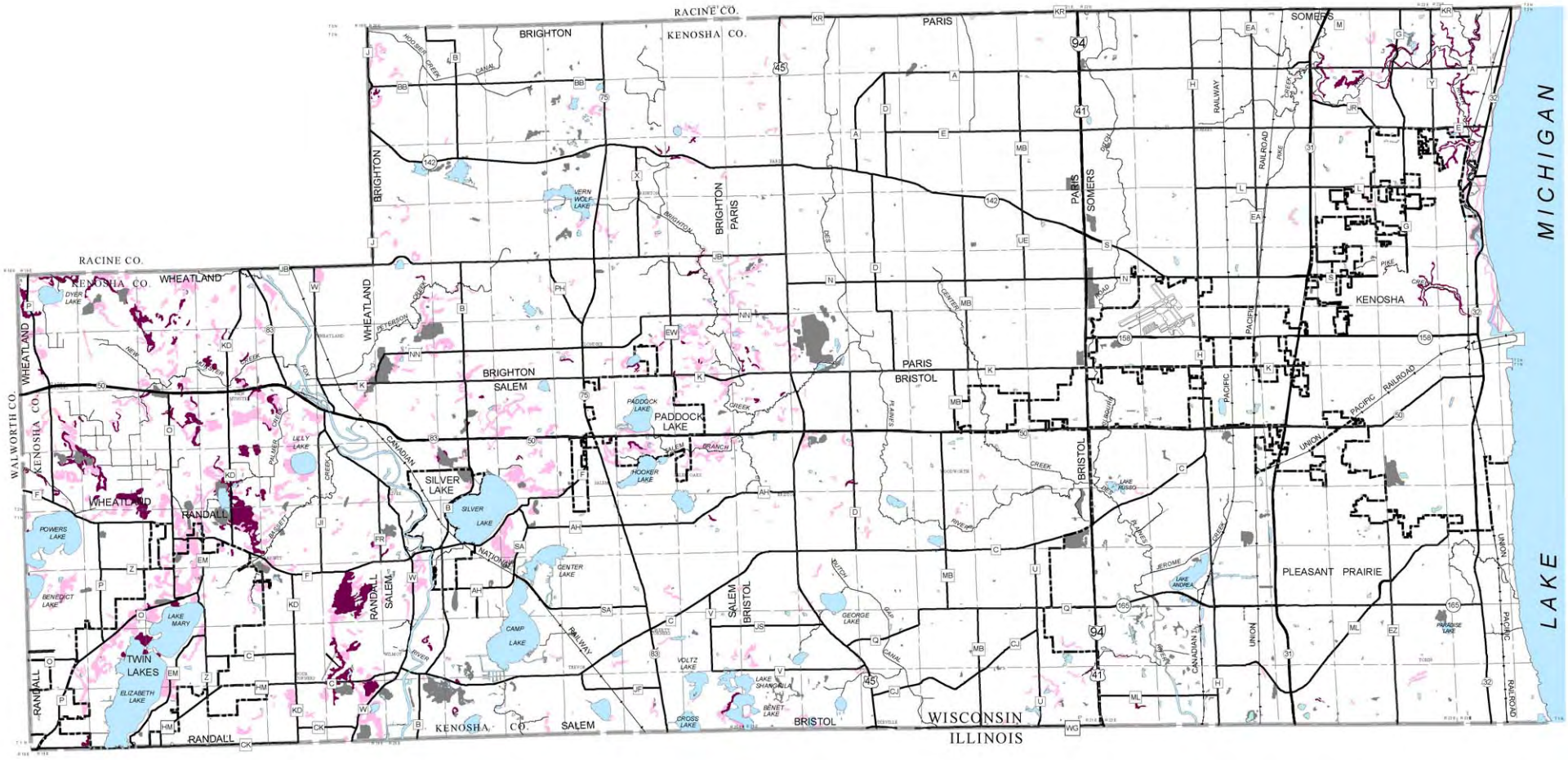
[2]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 45,* A Farmland Preservation Plan for Kenosha County, Wisconsin, *June 1981.*

[3]*Additional information regarding prime agricultural lands designated in existing County and town plans is included in Chapter VI.*

Map 7

SLOPE ANALYSIS FOR KENOSHA COUNTY



SLOPE RANGING FROM 0 TO 12 PERCENT

SLOPE RANGING FROM 12 TO 20 PERCENT

SLOPE OF 20 PERCENT OR GREATER

AREAS FOR WHICH DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE

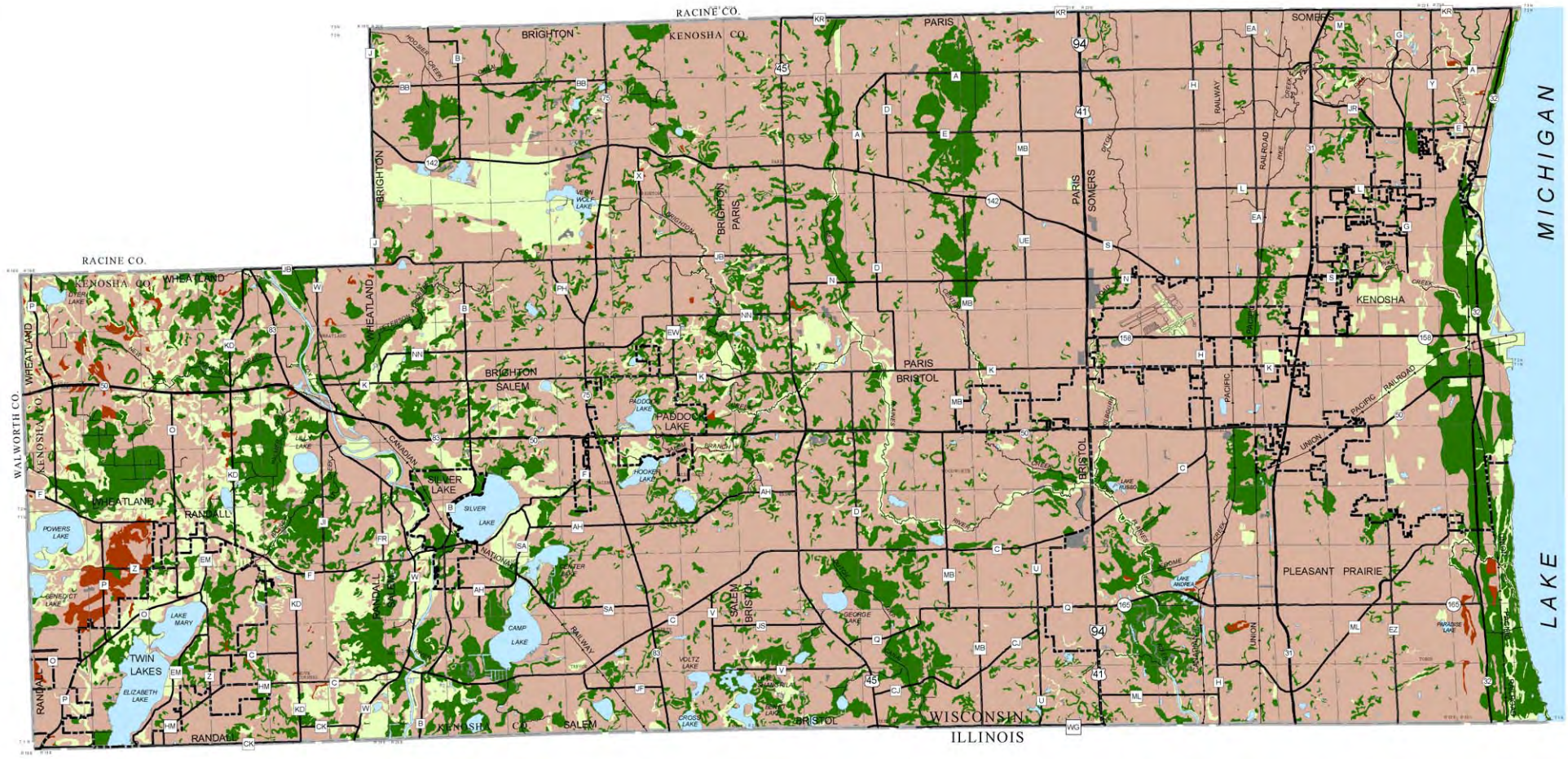
N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Map 8

AGRICULTURAL SOIL CAPABILITY IN KENOSHA COUNTY



Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Table 17

AGRICULTURAL SOIL CAPABILITY IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES

Local Government	Class I Soils (acres)	Class II Soils (acres)	Class III Soils (acres)	Class IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII Soils and Unclassified Areas (acres)	Surface Water (acres)	Total (acres)[a]
Partnering Local Governments						
City of Kenosha	- -	12,079	2,669	1,765	84	16,596
Village of Pleasant Prairie	150	16,492	3,525	993	337	21,498
Village of Silver Lake	- -	448	284	137	1	871
Town of Brighton	2	16,230	3,243	3,091	330	22,896
Town of Bristol	- -	16,418	3,840	816	318	21,393
Town of Paris	- -	18,500	3,723	741	49	23,013
Town of Salem	3	12,698	3,998	2,074	1,876	20,648
Town of Somers	20	16,962	1,166	451	60	18,658
Town of Wheatland	311	7,816	3,965	2,992	333	15,417
Non-Partnering Local Governments						
Village of Genoa City	34	111	1	1	- -	147
Village of Paddock Lake	- -	1,138	337	140	141	1,755
Village of Twin Lakes	28	1,995	829	901	1,028	4,782
Town of Randall	582	5,669	1,701	2,054	470	10,475
Kenosha County	1,130	126,556	29,281	16,154	5,028	178,149
Percent of Total Lands	0.6	71.0	16.4	9.1	2.8	100.0

[a]*Total acreage by community is based on 2005 civil divisions.*

Source: USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Existing Farmland

Agricultural lands in 2000 were identified by SEWRPC as part of the regional land use inventory conducted as part of the regional planning program. The land use inventory identified croplands, pasture lands, orchards, nurseries, specialized farming, and non-residential farm buildings. Farm residences, together with a 20,000 square foot dwelling site, are classified as single-family residential land uses.[4] Based on the land use inventory, about 94,715 acres, or about 148 square miles, representing almost 53 percent of the County, were in agricultural use in 2000. It should be noted that this figure includes lands actually used for agriculture—primarily cultivated lands and lands used for pasture—and excludes the wetland and woodland portions of farm fields.

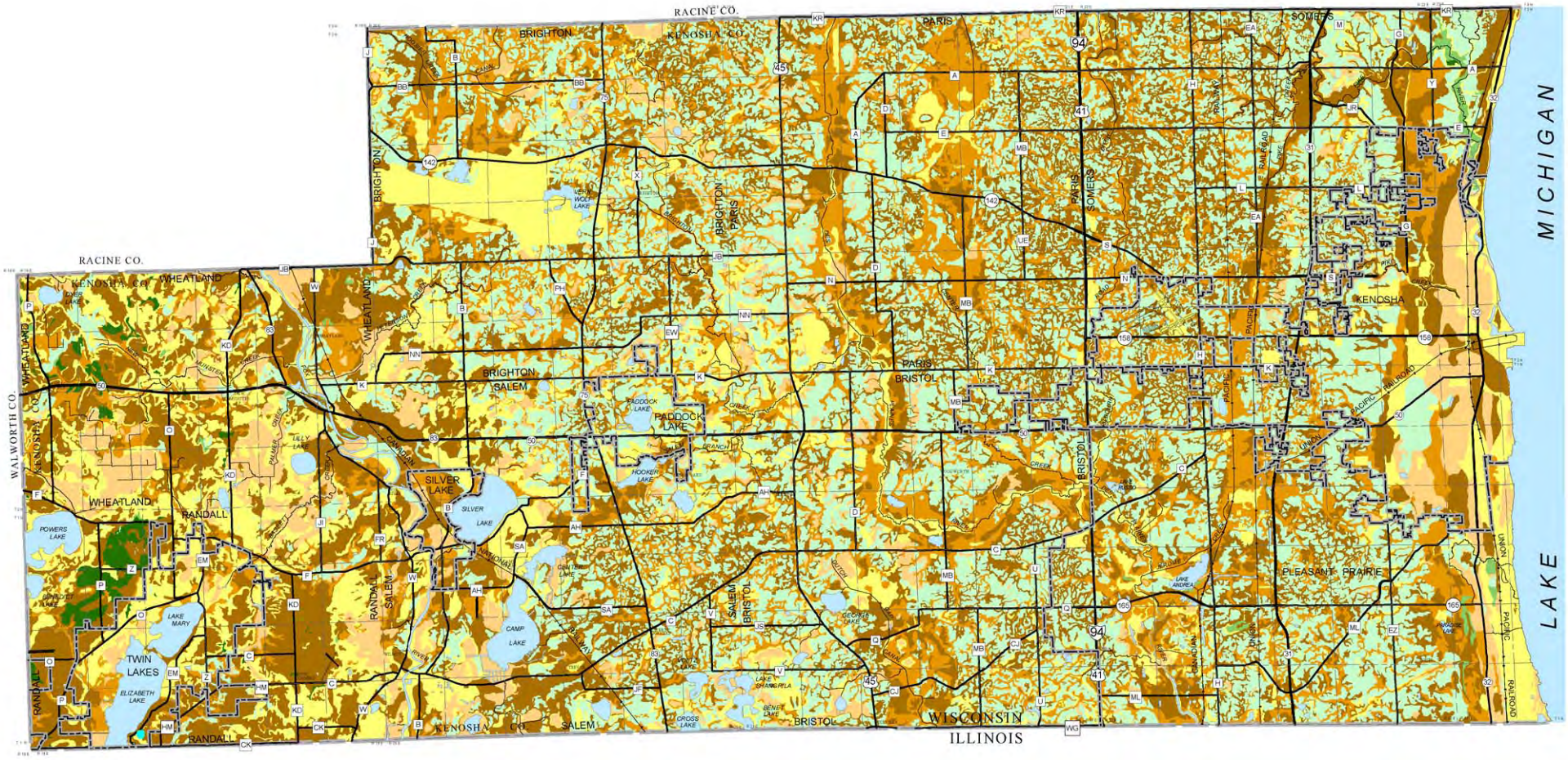
Map 10 and Table 19 show the area devoted to farmland use in 2000, categorized as follows:

- Cultivated Lands, which includes lands used for the cultivation of crops including row crops, grain crops, vegetable crops, and hay.
- Pasture Land and Unused Agricultural Lands, which includes lands used as pasture, or lands which were formerly cultivated or used for pasture which have not yet succeeded to a wetland or woodland plant community.
- Orchards, Nurseries, and Specialty Crops, which includes lands used for orchards, nurseries, sod farms, and specialty crops such as mint, ginseng, and berry fields. Greenhouses are not included in this category, but are shown as commercial on the land use map in Chapter IV.
- Farm Buildings, which includes barns, silos, and other buildings used to store farm equipment or supplies or house farm animals.

[4]*See Chapter IV for more information about the SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.*

Map 9

AGRICULTURAL LAND EVALUATION FOR SOILS IN KENOSHA COUNTY



LAND EVALUATION (LE) RATING

95 - 100	70 - 79.9
90 - 94.9	60 - 69.9
85 - 89.9	LESS THAN 60
80 - 84.9	SURFACE WATER

NOTE: NORMALIZED VALUE OF THE LE RATING BASED ON SOIL TYPE, SLOPE, AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITY CLASS, AND SOIL PRODUCTIVITY FOR PRODUCING CORN AND SOYBEANS. SOILS MOST FAVORABLE FOR AGRICULTURAL USE WERE RATED 100, SOILS LEAST FAVORABLE WERE RATED 0.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

Table 18

SOIL PRODUCTIVITY RATINGS FOR CROPLAND (LAND EVALUATION RATINGS) IN KENOSHA COUNTY

Local Government	95 to 100 (acres)	90 to 94.9 (acres)	85 to 89.9 (acres)	80 to 84.9 (acres)	70 to 79.9 (acres)	60 to 69.9 (acres)	Less than 60 or Soil Not Rated (acres)	Total (acres)[a]
Partnering Local Governments								
City of Kenosha	- -	22	5,375	4,366	2,354	2,267	2,366	16,750
Village of Pleasant Prairie	- -	150	8,071	4,979	4,471	950	2,878	21,499
Village of Silver Lake	- -	- -	55	261	223	171	160	870
Town of Brighton	2	- -	7,840	4,368	4,319	1,630	4,737	22,896
Town of Bristol	- -	1	8,501	4,413	4,132	1,534	2,724	21,305
Town of Paris	- -	- -	9,178	5,404	5,643	1,126	1,662	23,013
Town of Salem	3	- -	5,313	5,500	2,073	2,121	5,639	20,649
Town of Somers	15	258	8,055	6,138	2,717	436	972	18,591
Town of Wheatland	278	96	984	5,227	1,561	2,633	4,639	15,418
Non-Partnering Local Governments								
Village of Genoa City	34	- -	- -	89	22	- -	1	146
Village of Paddock Lake	- -	- -	675	223	241	114	502	1,755
Village of Twin Lakes	79	2	161	2,437	571	329	2,784	6,363
Town of Randall	528	11	309	3,508	525	661	3,352	8,894
Kenosha County	939	540	54,517	46,913	28,852	13,972	32,416	178,149
Percent of Total Lands	- -[b]	- -[b]	30.1	26.3	16.2	7.8	18.2	100.0

[a]*Total acreage by community is based on 2006 civil division boundaries.*

[b]*Less than 1 percent.*

Source: USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service and SEWRPC.

As shown on Map 10 and Table 19, cultivated lands were the predominant type of agricultural use in the County and in each local government, accounting for about 87 percent of agricultural land in the County in 2000.

Cropland Erosion

From 1999 to 2005, the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department conducted an annual Transect Cropland Erosion Survey program, which is a method to determine the average rate of cropland erosion throughout the County. In 1999, 71 percent of all cropland within the County was eroding at or below tolerable soil loss rates. In 2005, 69 percent of all cropland was eroding at or below tolerable soil loss rates. Further efforts are needed to reduce cropland erosion.

Farm Production and Revenue

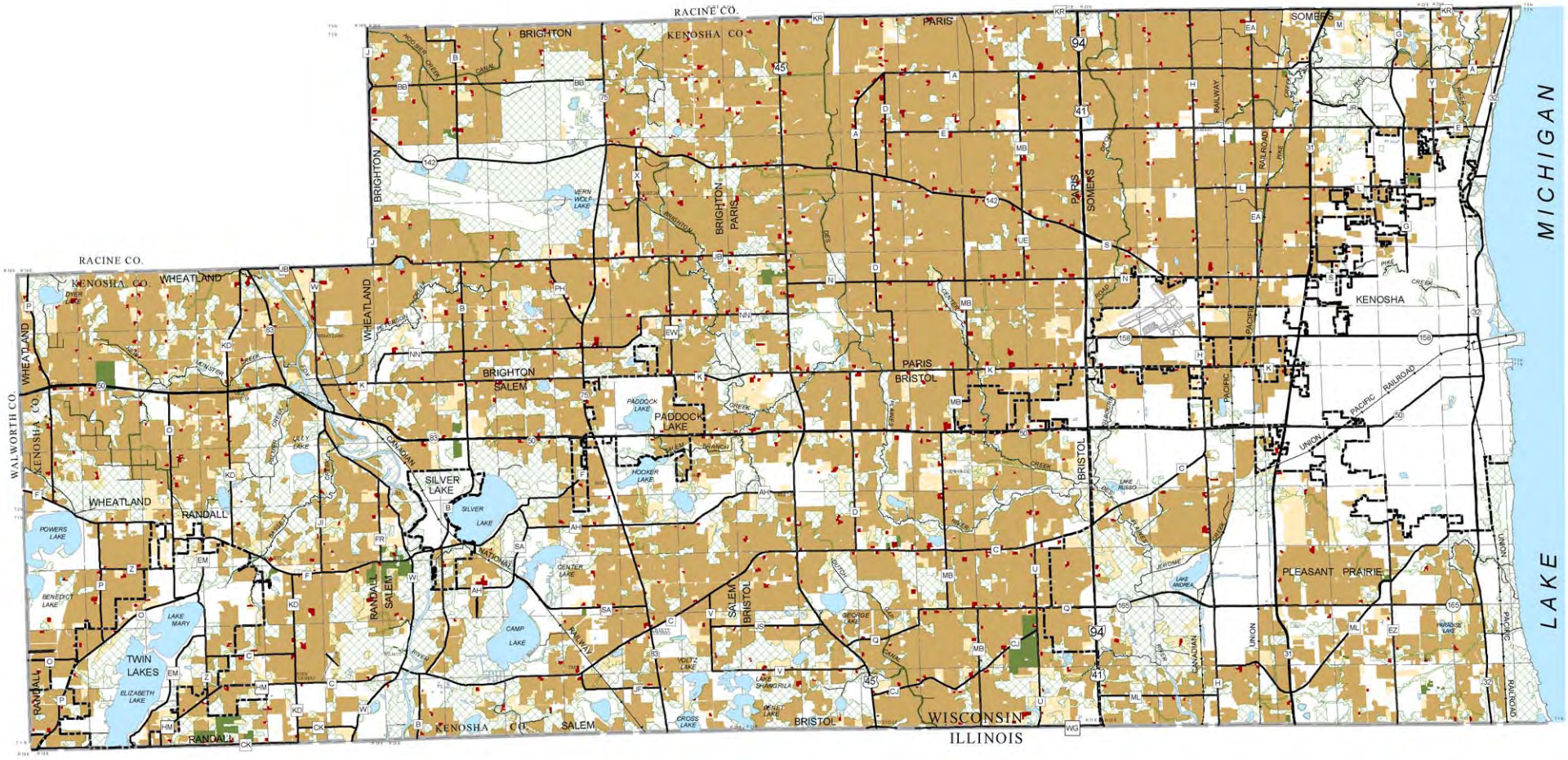
Farm production and revenue inventory data[5,6] are useful in determining the economic impact of agriculture in Kenosha County and the major types of agricultural products. Agricultural sectors in the County and State in 2002, and the amount and percentage of revenue associated with each sector, are set forth in Table 20. Grain crops were the predominant source of agricultural revenue in the County in 2002, accounting for about 32 percent

[5]*Data included in this section are 2002 data for Kenosha County from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. Data are reported at the County level, and are not available for local governments.*

[6]*The USDA defines a farm as any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products (crops and livestock) were sold or normally would have been sold during the year under consideration.*

Map 10

EXISTING AGRICULTURAL LANDS AND SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000



CULTIVATED LANDS

PASTURE AND UNUSED AGRICULTURAL LANDS

ORCHARDS, NURSERIES, AND SPECIALTY CROPS

FARM BUILDINGS

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS: 2000

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 19

AGRICULTURAL LAND IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

Local Government	Cultivated Land (acres)	Percent of Agricultural Land	Pasture Land and Unused Agricultural Land (acres)	Percent of Agricultural Land	Orchards, Nurseries, and Specialty Crops	Percent of Agricultural Land	Farm Buildings (acres)	Percent of Agricultural Land	Total Agricultural Land (acres)
Partnering Local Governments									
City of Kenosha	1,401	85.8	217	13.3	- -	0.0	15	0.9	1,633
Village of Pleasant Prairie	6,466	81.1	1,366	17.1	38	0.5	98	1.2	7,968
Village of Silver Lake	66	76.7	17	19.8	- -	0.0	2	2.3	86
Town of Brighton	12,205	91.3	894	6.7	17	0.1	254	1.9	13,370
Town of Bristol	11,579	81.6	1,968	13.9	384	2.7	258	1.8	14,189
Town of Paris	17,750	93.3	864	4.5	53	0.3	356	1.9	19,023
Town of Salem	7,493	82.2	1,359	14.9	130	1.4	139	1.5	9,121
Town of Somers	11,219	91.3	813	6.6	62	0.5	174	1.4	12,286
Town of Wheatland	7,837	83.4	1,315	14.0	89	0.9	158	1.7	9,398
Non-Partnering Local Governments									
Village of Genoa City	25	100.0	- -	0.0	- -	0.0	- -	0.0	25
Village of Paddock Lake	407	90.8	39	8.7	- -	0.0	3	0.7	448
Village of Twin Lakes	878	77.0	247	21.7	- -	0.0	15	1.3	1,140
Town of Randall	4,876	80.7	882	14.6	183	3.0	104	1.7	6,045
Kenosha County	82,202	100.0	9,981	100.0	956	100.0	1,576	100.0	94,715
Percent of Total Lands	86.8	- -[a]	10.5	- -[a]	1.0	- -[a]	1.7	- -[a]	100.0

[a]*Less than 1 percent.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 20

AGRICULTURAL SECTORS IN KENOSHA COUNTY AND WISCONSIN: 2002

Sector	Kenosha County		State of Wisconsin	
	2002 Sales (in thousands)	Percent of Total Agricultural Revenues	2002 Sales (in thousands)	Percent of Total Agricultural Revenues
Dairy	$7,400	21.7	$2,651,000	47.1
Horticulture	7,900	23.2	197,400	3.5
Grains (Crops)	11,000	32.3	893,300	15.9
Cattle and Calves	2,300	6.9	834,900	14.9
Vegetables	2,900	8.6	341,600	6.1
Other	2,500	7.4	705,100	12.5
Total	$34,000	100.0	$5,623,300	100.0

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2002 Census of Agriculture.

of agricultural revenue. A much lower percentage, about 16 percent, of agricultural revenue Statewide was based on grain crops. Of the 466 farms in the County in 2002, 161, or about 35 percent, were grain crops farms.

Horticulture was the second-largest source of agricultural revenue in Kenosha County in 2002, accounting for over 23 percent of sales. Statewide, horticulture accounted for just 3.5 percent of sales. The relative importance of the horticultural industry in the County compared to the State is likely a response to the demand for landscaping material for urban development in the County and the Milwaukee and Chicago metropolitan areas. Dairy farming was the third-largest source of agricultural revenue in Kenosha County in 2002, accounting for less than 22 percent of the total. The percentage of agricultural revenue from dairy farming Statewide was much higher, accounting for over 47 percent of the total revenue.

Table 21

FARMS IN KENOSHA COUNTY AND WISCONSIN BY VALUE OF SALES: 2002

Value of Sales	Kenosha County		State of Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than $2,500	189	40.6	30,491	39.5
$2,500 to $4,999	43	9.2	5,389	7.0
$5,000 to $9,999	34	7.3	5,788	7.5
$10,000 to $24,999	55	11.8	8,362	10.8
$25,000 to $49,999	27	5.8	5,929	7.7
$50,000 to $99,999	39	8.4	7,242	9.4
$100,000 or more	79	17.0	13,930	18.1
Total	466	100.0	77,131	100.0

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2002 Census of Agriculture.

Table 22

FARM SIZE IN KENOSHA COUNTY AND WISCONSIN: 2002

Size (acres)	Kenosha County		State of Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 10 acres	43	9.2	4,141	5.4
10 to 49 acres	199	42.7	17,152	22.2
50 to 179 acres	116	24.9	29,458	38.2
180 to 499 acres	68	14.6	20,021	25.9
500 to 999 acres	22	4.7	4,465	5.8
1,000 acres or more	18	3.9	1,894	2.5
Total	466	100.0	77,131	100.0

Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2002 Census of Agriculture.

Table 21 sets forth total value of sales[7] in 2002 for farms in Kenosha County. There were 189 farms, or about 41 percent of all farms in Kenosha County, that had total value in sales of less than $2,500. A similar percentage, about 40 percent, of farms Statewide had a total value in sales less than $2,500. There were 79 farms, or about 17 percent of farms in the County, with total value in sales of $100,000 or more, compared to about 18 percent of State farms with total value in sales of $100,000 or more.

Average net income from farm operations in the County in 2002 was $17,132, which was lower than the State average of $17,946. Farming was the principal occupation of the farm operator on 251 farms, or about 54 percent, and was not the primary occupation of the farm operator on the remaining 215 farms, or 46 percent. Statewide, farming was the principal occupation of the farm operator on about 59 percent of farms and was not the principal occupation of the farm operator on the remaining 41 percent of farms.

Number and Size of Farms

Table 22 sets forth the number of farms by size category[8] in Kenosha County and Wisconsin. As noted earlier, there were 466 farms in the County in 2002. The average farm size was 190 acres, and the median farm size was 75 acres. This compares to 204 acres and 140 acres, respectively, for farms in the State. The largest percentage of farms in the County, about 43 percent, were between 10 and 49 acres, and an additional 25 percent of farms were between 50 and 179 acres. Only about 9 percent of farms were more than 500 acres in size.

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[7]*The total value of sales is equal to the gross market value before taxes and production expenses for all agricultural products sold.*

[8]*Data included in this section includes lands owned by the farmer, not lands the farmer may rent.*

PART 2: NATURAL RESOURCES

Topography and Geology

The landforms and physical features of Kenosha County, such as topography and drainage patterns, are an important determinant of growth and development. The physiography of the area not only must be considered in sound land use and supporting transportation, utility, and community facility planning and development, but it also contributes directly to the natural beauty and overall quality of life in the County. Kenosha County varies from gently rolling glacial plains in the eastern half to steeper hills in the western half. Additionally, the subcontinental divide, which separates the Mississippi River Basin and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin, traverses the eastern half of Kenosha County. The County is adjacent to Lake Michigan, one of the five Great Lakes.

Glaciation has largely determined the physiography and topography, as well as the soil within the County. Generalized landforms and topographic characteristics in primarily 50-foot interval contours are shown on Map 11. Topographic elevations range from 580 feet above sea level at the Lake Michigan shoreline to approximately 950 feet in the Town of Randall, along the Wisconsin-Illinois state line. There is evidence of four major stages of glaciation in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. The last, and most influential in terms of present physiography and topography in Kenosha County, was the Wisconsin stage, which is believed to have ended in the State about 11,000 years ago.

The dominant physiographic and topographic features occur in the western portion of the County. On the western side of the Fox River, gentle slopes give way to steeper hills which are comprised of sand and gravel outwash deposits. The majority of the County is dominated by gently sloping ground moraines. Ground moraines were laid down directly by the glacier, and are typically made up of dense basal till, which contains a combination of silt and clay. Kenosha County also contains wetland areas made up of peat and organic materials. Glacial outwash deposits are common along the major rivers and streams of Kenosha County. Outwash is alluvial in origin and was deposited by glacial meltwaters. A few places in the County also contain lacustrine deposits which consist of sediments from glacial lakebeds. In addition, there are areas of steep bluffs along the Lake Michigan shoreline, particularly near the Racine County line.

One site of geological importance, the Kenosha Dunes and Buried Forest, was identified in the County in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas plan. 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 Kenosha Dunes and Buried Forest, encompassing 36 acres, is a glacial geology site of countywide or regional significance that lies wholly within the established project boundary of the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach State Natural Area within the Village of Pleasant Prairie (see Map 11).

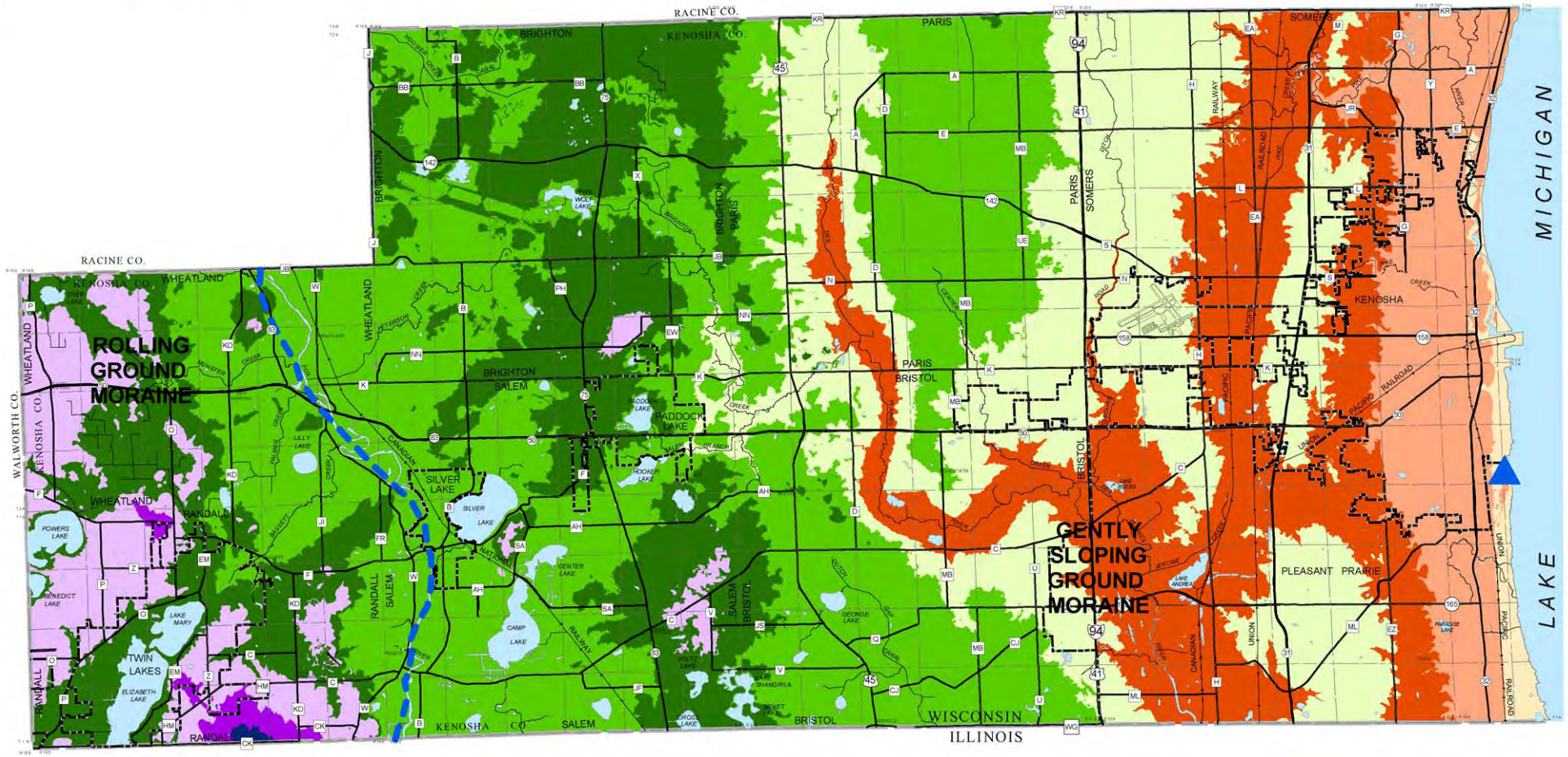
Lake Michigan Bluff and Ravine Areas

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 Kenosha County are summarized in Table 23 and depicted on Map 12. The findings shown in Table 23 are from multiple research points along several shoreline “reaches” which begin at the Wisconsin-Illinois State line and progress northward along the shoreline to the Village of Mt. Pleasant in Racine County. The linear expanse of each reach was determined by the presence of similar shoreline characteristics.

Information summarized in Table 23 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 conducted at 192 sites, including 18 sites in Kenosha County, which are summarized in Table 23. A safety factor score was calculated for potential failure

Map 11

PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES, GENERALIZED TOPOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITE IN KENOSHA COUNTY



ELEVATION IN FEET ABOVE NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM

580 - 600	700 - 750	850 - 900
600 - 650	750 - 800	900 - 950
650 - 700	800 - 850	950 - 990

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITE

PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURE BOUNDARY

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

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 12.6 linear miles of Lake Michigan shoreline in Kenosha County. The nature of the shoreline varies considerably within the County. At the north end, the shoreline is characterized by clayey bluffs ranging up to about 35 feet in height. The height of the bluff decreases steadily so that it is about 20 feet high at the northern limits of the City of Kenosha and typically four or five feet along the southern shoreline reaches of the County. Bluff stability safety factors ranged greatly, from 0.72 to 5.55, in Reach 3. Shoreline recession rates also ranged greatly from an average of 0 to 5.9 feet per year between 1963 and 1995. The beach width also varied considerably, ranging from complete absence of beach in some places to over 275 feet in others.

Nonmetallic Mineral Resources[9]

Nonmetallic minerals include sand, gravel, crushed stone, building (dimension) stone, peat, clay, and asbestos. 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 minerals are important economic resources that should be taken into careful consideration whenever land is being considered for development. If an adequate supply of stone and sand is desired for the future, wise management of nonmetallic mineral resources and access to them is important.

Existing Nonmetallic Mining Sites

Map 13 shows existing nonmetallic mining sites in Kenosha County. Table 24 lists the mine owner and the local government in which the mine is located. There are currently four nonmetallic mining sites in Kenosha County, all of which produce sand and/or gravel. The four sites have received nonmetallic mining reclamation permits in accordance with the Kenosha County Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance, adopted in April 2002. Chapter NR 135 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* requires each county to adopt and administer a nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance. Cities, towns, and villages may also adopt a reclamation ordinance if they are willing to take responsibility for reviewing reclamation plans and issuing and enforcing permits for mines in their community. The Village of Pleasant Prairie is the only local government in Kenosha County that has adopted a nonmetallic mining and reclamation ordinance. As of 2007, there were no active mining sites in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Registered Nonmetallic Mining Sites

Chapter NR 135 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* establishes a procedure for landowners to register marketable nonmetallic mineral deposits in order to preserve these resources. There were no registered nonmetallic mineral sites in Kenosha County as of January 1, 2009.

NR 135 defines a marketable nonmetallic 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. The significant economic or strategic value must be demonstrable using geologic, mineralogical or other scientific data, due to the deposit's quality, scarcity, location, quantity or proximity to a known user. 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.

[9]*There are no known marketable metallic minerals in Kenosha County.*

Table 23

BLUFF STABILITY AND SHORELINE RECESSION ALONG LAKE MICHIGAN IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1995

Shoreline Analysis Reach (see Map 12)	Bluff Heights (feet)	Deterministic Bluff Stability Safety Factor		Shoreline Recession Data 1963-1995		Estimated Beach Width (feet)	
		1995 Conditions	1977 Conditions	Total (feet)	1995 Conditions	1977 Conditions	Total (feet)
Reach 1	0 – 20	N/A	N/A	20 – 190	0.6 – 5.9	0 – 150	0 – 100
Reach 2	0 – 20	N/A	N/A	10 – 50	0.3 – 1.5	0 – 200	0 – 100
Reach 3[a]	0 – 40	0.72 – 5.55	0.21 – 1.25	0 – 140	0.0 – 4.4	0 – 300	0 – 275

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

Source: SEWRPC.

A person wishing to register land pursuant to NR 135 must provide evidence that nonmetallic mining is a permitted or conditional use of the land under zoning in effect on the day notice is provided by the owner to government authorities. A copy of the proposed registration and supporting information must be provided to each applicable zoning authority (city or village), the County, and the 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 minerals for the duration of the registration.

Notification Requirements

Section 66.1001(4) of the *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 persons with a leasehold interest in property to 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 such parties were provided with a copy of the public review draft of this comprehensive plan and offered an opportunity to submit comments for consideration by the Land Use Committee of the County Board.

Potential Sources of Sand, Gravel, Clay, and Peat

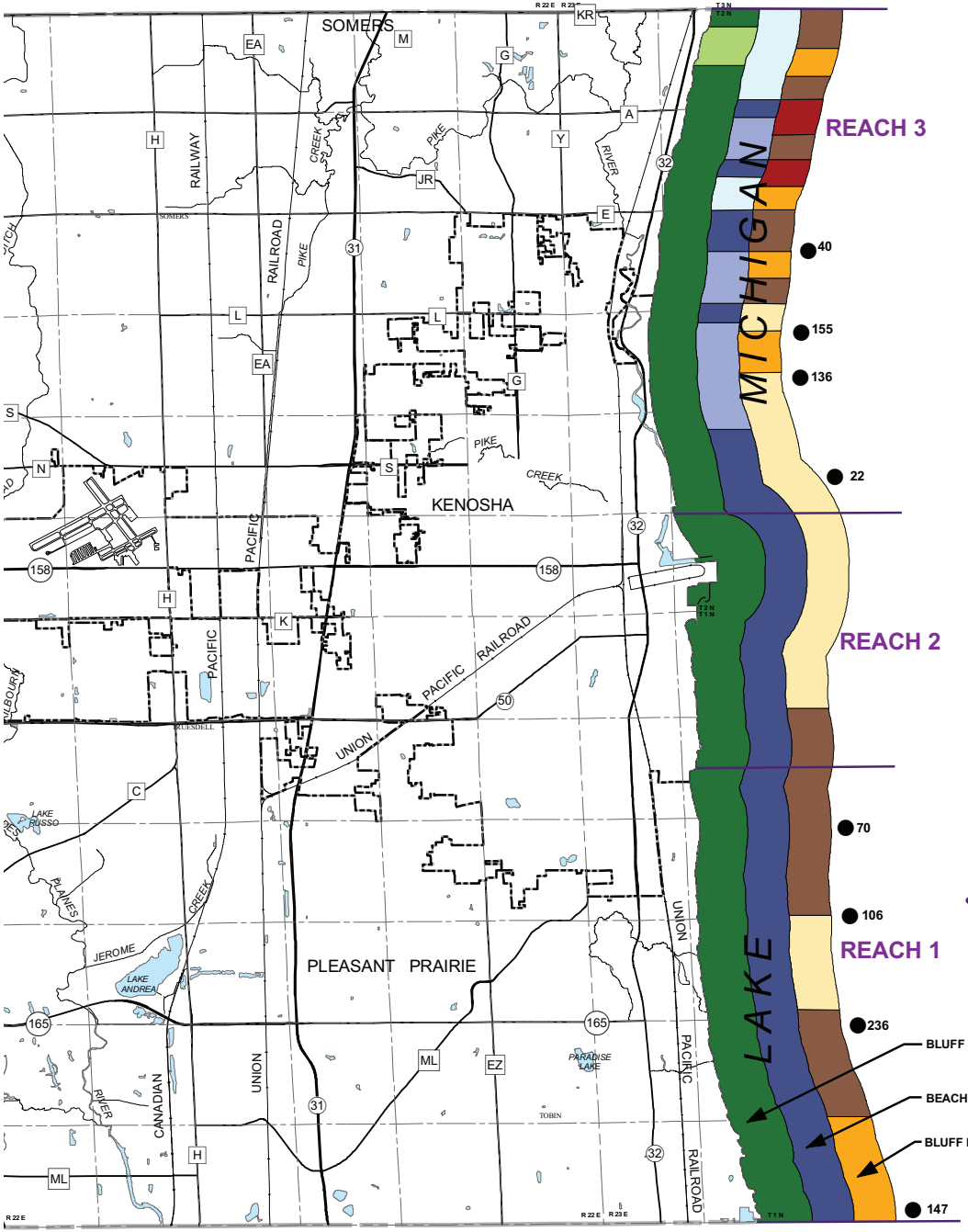
Map 14 shows the location and Table 25 sets forth the acres of potential commercially workable sources of sand, gravel, clay, and peat in Kenosha County. The Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (WGNHS) identified these resources using a variety of sources, including geologic studies,[10] data from Road Material Survey records collected by WGNHS for the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, information on existing extractive sites, and information on closed extractive sites that were recently active. The sand and gravel potential is categorized as high, medium, and low by the WGNHS based on the glacial geology.

Kenosha County has a moderate supply of sand and gravel deposits as a result of its glacial history. The areas categorized as "outwash deposits" have the highest potential for significant deposits of sand and gravel, and account for 19,641 acres, or 11 percent of the County. Areas categorized as "glacial till" have medium to low potential for yielding commercial workable sources of sand and gravel, and encompass 117,017 acres, or 66 percent of the County. The highest-quality deposits are found in the outwash areas of the County, particularly west of the Fox River, where the washing action of glacial meltwaters has sorted the sand and gravel into somewhat homogeneous deposits that are commercially more attractive. Most of the sand and gravel mining

[10]*Bedrock geology from Preliminary Bedrock Maps of Kenosha County (WOFR 2004-13) by R.M. Peters, WGNHS.*

Map 12

LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE EROSION AND BLUFF STABILITY ANALYSIS FOR KENOSHA COUNTY: 1995



BLUFF STABILITY

- STABLE
- UNSTABLE

BEACH WIDTH

- LESS THAN 20 FEET
- 20 - 50 FEET
- GREATER THAN 50 FEET

BLUFF RECESSION

- LESS THAN 0.5 FOOT PER YEAR
- 0.5 - 1 FOOT PER YEAR
- 1.1 - 2.0 FEET PER YEAR
- GREATER THAN 2.0 FEET PER YEAR

● **136** APPROXIMATE DISTANCE IN FEET FROM SHORELINE TO FIVE - FOOT BATHYMETRIC DEPTH AT INDICATED LOCATIONS

EROSION ANALYSIS REACH LIMITS

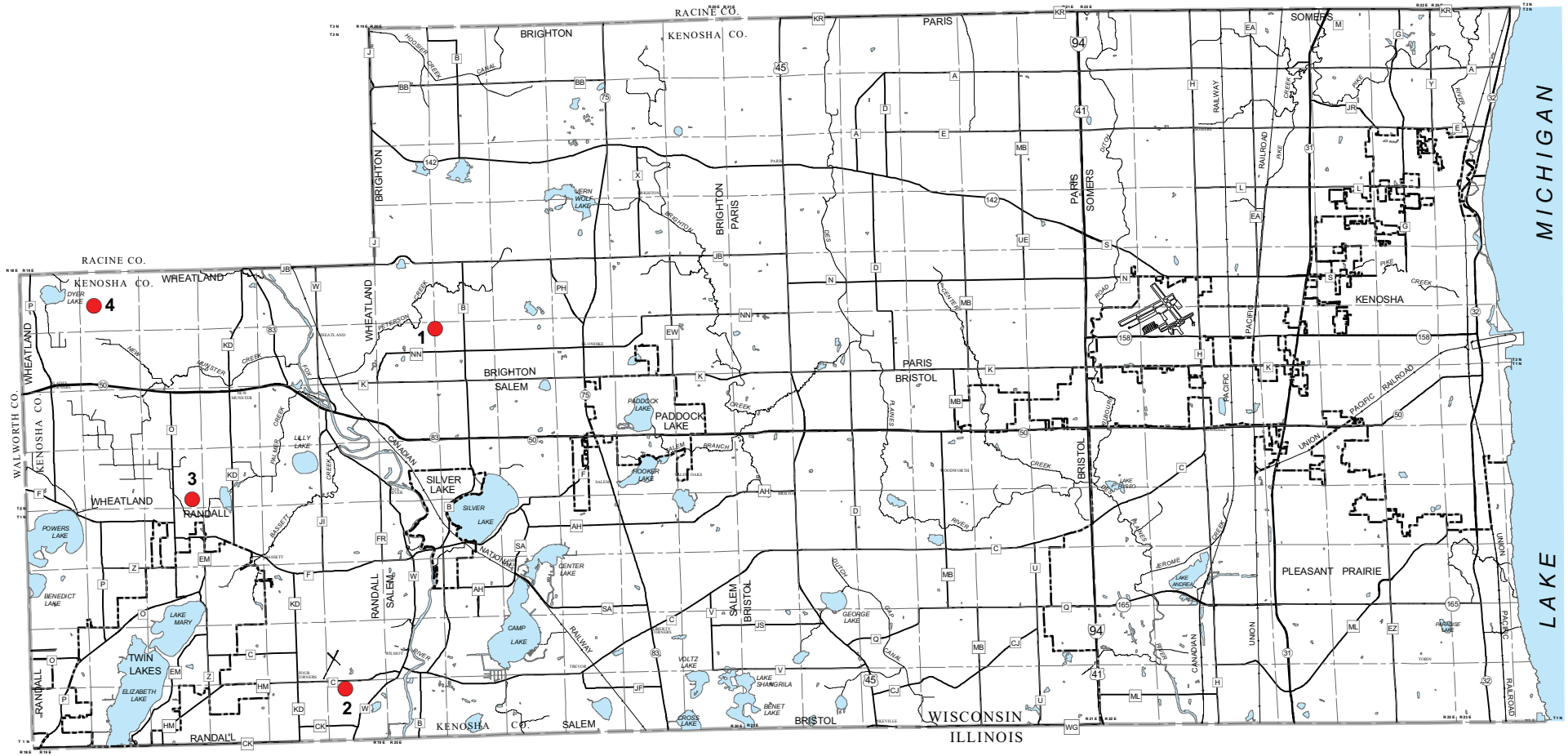
3 EROSION ANALYSIS REACH NUMBER (SEE TABLE 23)

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

0 1 2 Miles

Map 13

ACTIVE NONMETALLIC MINING SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



NONMETALLIC MINING SITE

4 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 24)

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Table 24

ACTIVE NONMETALLIC MINING SITES[a] IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Location	Number on Map 13	Owner of Mining Site	Site Area (acres)
Town of Brighton	1	Pirelli/Marotta (ADAM Enterprises)	43
Town of Randall	2	Kenosha County Public Works	51
Town of Wheatland	3	Powers Lake Construction	31
	4	Meyer Materials Company	54
Total – Four Sites	- -	- -	179

[a]*These sites have received permits in accordance with the Kenosha County Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance.*

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

occurs in the Towns of Wheatland and Randall. The areas categorized as "glacial lake deposits" contain clay deposits useful for construction, and account for 13,450 acres, or about 7 percent of the County. Areas categorized as "peat and organic sediment" may contain economic deposits of peat, and account for 8,715 acres, or 5 percent of the County. These areas are scattered throughout the County, generally in association with wetlands, which limits access to the peat due to regulatory constraints. Although Map 14 shows potential areas of commercially viable clay and peat deposits, many of the areas so depicted are wetlands or environmentally sensitive areas (such as the Peat Lake State Natural Area) that are unlikely to be disturbed for material extraction.

Depth to Bedrock and Potential Sources of Crushed or Building Stone

Information on depth to bedrock is not only important in terms of indicating areas where bedrock at or near the surface may pose development limitations, but also is relevant for identifying areas for potential economically viable extraction of such resources. The advances of glacial ice sheets, and the landforms they created, resulted in a wide range of thickness of glacial deposits over the bedrock. This thickness, represented as depth to bedrock on Map 15, ranges from 25 feet up to 300 feet. Bedrock at or near the surface may be difficult and expensive for trenching, tunneling, and constructing basements and conventional private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS), which may also operate poorly. The NRCS rates the limitations as severe if the depth to bedrock is equal to or less than three feet from the surface; no such areas have been identified in Kenosha County. Conversely, Map 15 shows the location of potential commercially workable sources of stone suitable for crushed or building (dimension) stone. Areas in Kenosha County with bedrock near enough to the surface to economically quarry stone is limited to an approximately 134-acre area located in the far northeast part of the County. This area is underlain by Silurian dolomite/limestone, between 25 and 50 feet from the surface. The limestone is potentially high quality material for crushed or building (dimension) stone, but may not be economically viable in the short term.

Water Resources

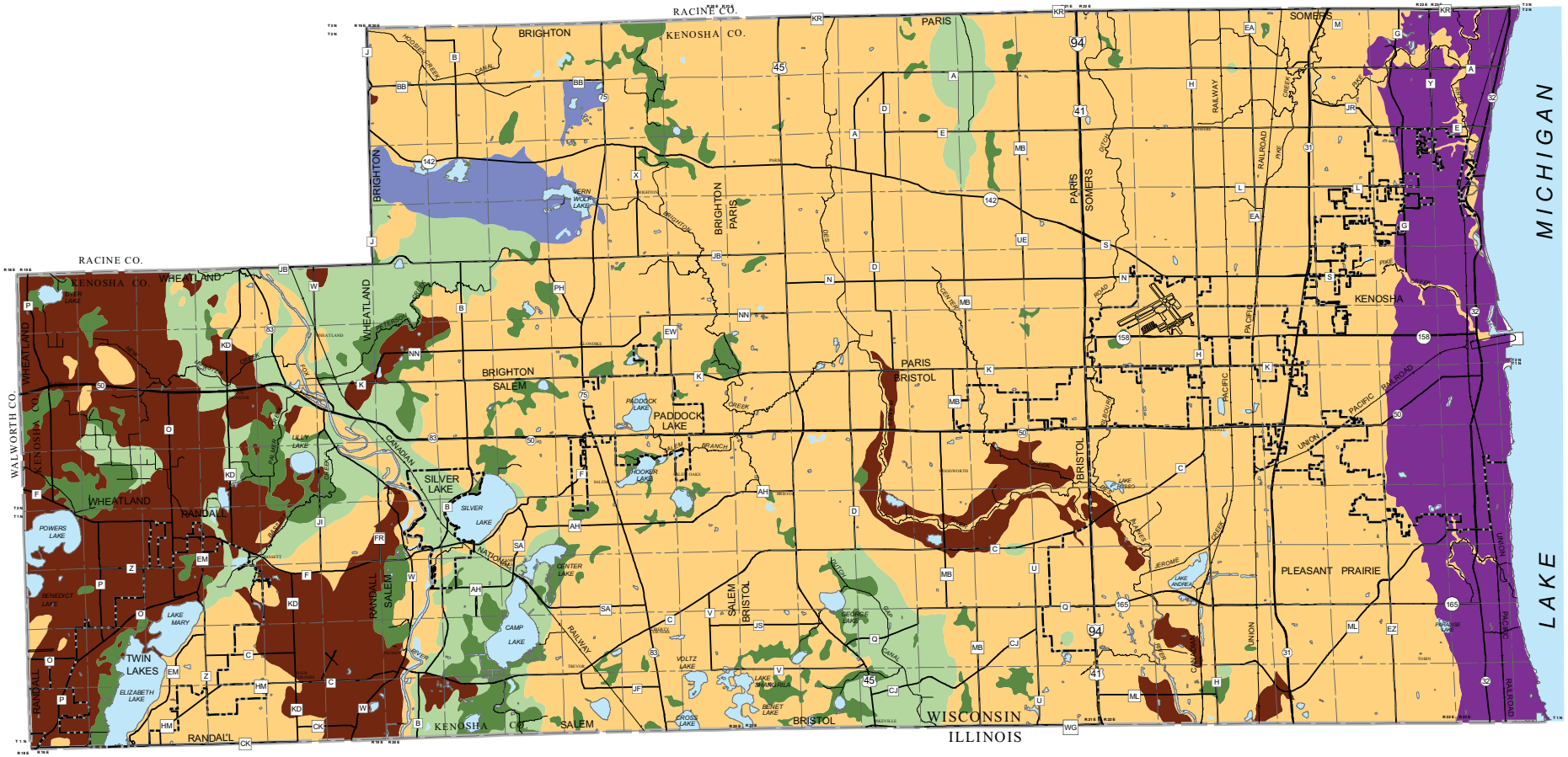
Surface water resources consist of lakes, rivers, streams, and their associated wetlands, floodplains, and shorelands that form important elements of the natural resource base of the County and local communities. Their contribution to economic development, recreational activity, and scenic beauty is immeasurable. The number of acres of surface waters, wetlands, and floodplains in the County and each local community is listed in Table 26.

Surface water resources from Lake Michigan constitute the major source of supply for domestic, municipal, and industrial water users in the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and portions of the Towns of Bristol and Somers. Villages and towns in the central and western parts of the County rely on groundwater for domestic, municipal, and industrial water.

Both surface water and groundwater are interrelated components of a single hydrologic system. The groundwater resources are hydraulically connected to the surface water resources inasmuch as the former provide the base flow of streams and contribute to inland lake levels.

Map 14

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SAND, GRAVEL, CLAY, AND PEAT IN KENOSHA COUNTY



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

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

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

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

Table 25

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF SAND, GRAVEL, CLAY, AND PEAT IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES

Local Government	High Sand and Gravel Potential (Outwash Deposits) (acres)	Medium to Low Sand and Gravel Potential (Glacial Till) (acres)	Peat (Peat and Organic Sediment) (acres)	Clay (Glacial Lake Deposits) (acres)
Partnering Governments				
City of Kenosha	- -	9,814	45	- -
Village of Pleasant Prairie	859	17,134	101	59
Village of Silver Lake	- -	238	33	590
Town of Brighton	361	16,280	1,704	1,834
Town of Bristol	1,834	15,712	1,217	2,382
Town of Paris	26	21,412	381	1,184
Town of Salem	776	12,964	2,551	2,519
Town of Somers	- -	16,018	72	17
Town of Wheatland	7,274	1,847	1,854	4,159
Non-Partnering Governments				
Village of Genoa City	146	1	- -	- -
Village of Paddock Lake	- -	1,528	96	- -
Village of Twin Lakes	1,637	1,443	401	285
Town of Randall	6,728	2,626	260	421
Kenosha County	19,641	117,017	8,715	13,450

Local Government	Lake Michigan Beach Sediments (acres)	Surface Water (acres)	Man-Made Features (acres)	Total[a] (acres)
Partnering Governments				
City of Kenosha	6,697	44	70	16,596
Village of Pleasant Prairie	3,182	163	- -	21,498
Village of Silver Lake	- -	10	- -	871
Town of Brighton	- -	289	2,428	22,896
Town of Bristol	- -	248	- -	21,393
Town of Paris	- -	10	- -	23,013
Town of Salem	- -	1,838	- -	20,649
Town of Somers	2,529	21	- -	18,658
Town of Wheatland	- -	284	- -	15,417
Non-Partnering Governments				
Village of Genoa City	- -	- -	- -	147
Village of Paddock Lake	- -	131	- -	1,755
Village of Twin Lakes	- -	1,016	- -	4,782
Town of Randall	- -	440	- -	10,475
Kenosha County	12,408	4,494	2,498	178,150

[a]*Total acres for the County and each local government in this table differ from acreages reported in other tables because WGNHS uses the USGS survey control system, rather than the more precise SEWRPC survey control system.*

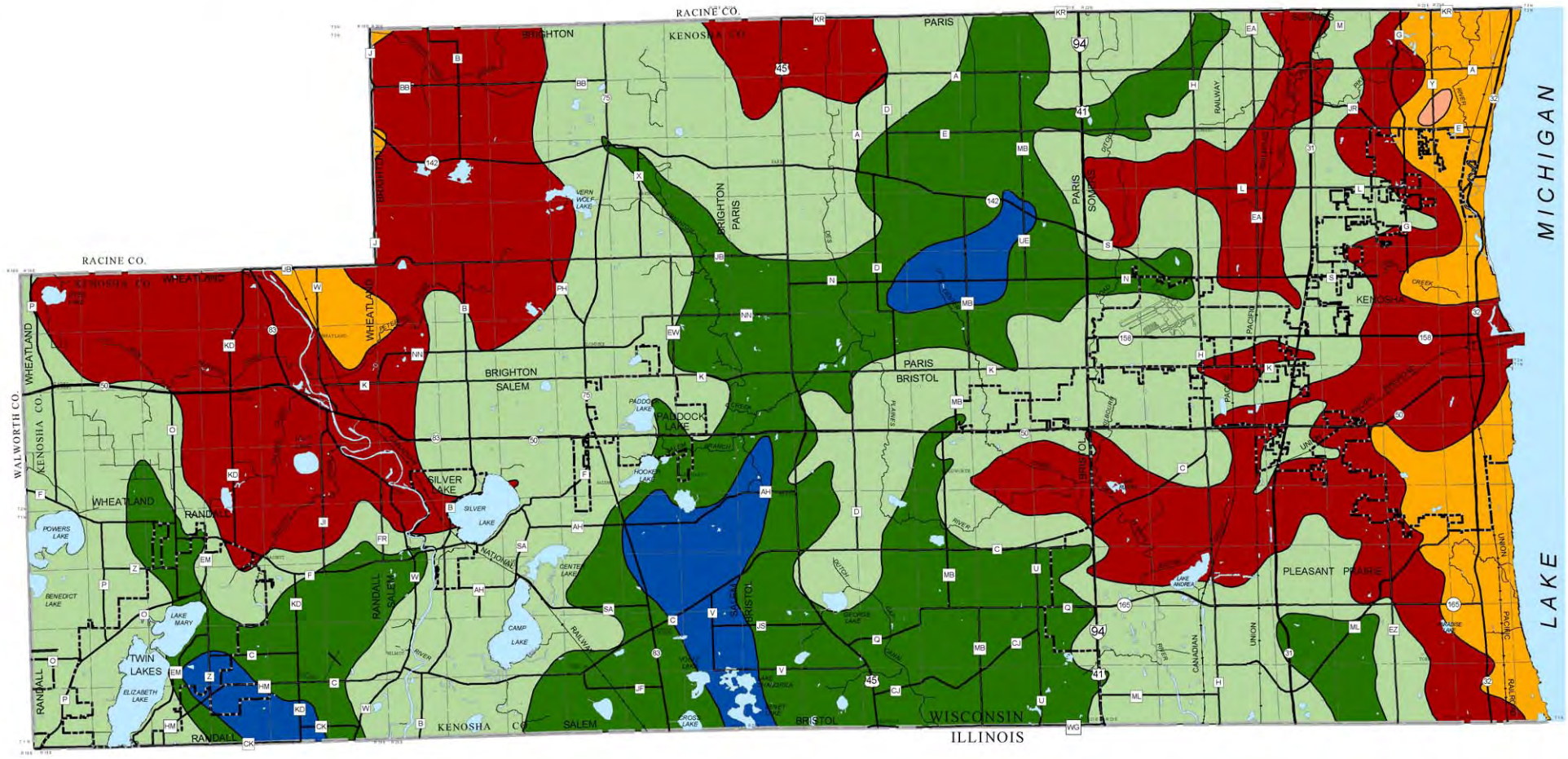
Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

Watersheds and Subwatersheds

A subcontinental divide that separates the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage basins crosses Kenosha County from the Town of Somers on the north to the Village of Pleasant Prairie on the south, as shown on Map 16. A portion of the Root River watershed, located in the Town of Paris, also drains to Lake Michigan. About 38,304 acres, or 22 percent of the County, drain to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River system; the remaining 139,836 acres, or 78 percent of the County, drain south and west to the Mississippi River.

Map 15

GENERALIZED DEPTH TO BEDROCK AREAS AS POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CRUSHED OR BUILDING STONE IN KENOSHA COUNTY



FEET BELOW LAND SURFACE

- 0 - 25 (NONE)
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- 200 - 250
- 250 - 300

NOTE: TO BE ECONOMICALLY VIABLE FOR QUARRYING, BEDROCK TYPICALLY MUST BE WITHIN 50 FEET OF GROUND SURFACE.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

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

Table 26

SURFACE WATER, WETLANDS, AND FLOODPLAINS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES

Local Government	Surface Water (acres in 2000)	Floodplains[a] (acres in 2009)	Wetlands (acres in 2000)	Nonfarmed Wetlands (acres in 2005)
Partnering Local Governments				
City of Kenosha	84	822	298	363
Village of Pleasant Prairie	337	3,715	3,168	3,486
Village of Silver Lake	1	171	176	146
Town of Brighton	330	1,050	2,037	2,411
Town of Bristol	318	3,303	2,409	2,708
Town of Paris	49	1,416	808	1,069
Town of Salem	1,876	3,622	2,945	3,123
Town of Somers	60	2,146	573	784
Town of Wheatland	333	1,818	2,275	2,552
Non-Partnering Local Governments				
Village of Genoa City	- -	- -	1	1
Village of Paddock Lake	141	240	154	173
Village of Twin Lakes	1,029	1,192	410	533
Town of Randall	470	698	814	846
Kenosha County	5,028	20,193	16,068	18,195

[a] *Acres based on SEWRPC detailed floodplain delineations and FEMA approximate floodplain delineations (see text description). Acres are also based on 2008 civil divisions, except where adjusted to the Lake Michigan shoreline.*

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and SEWRPC.

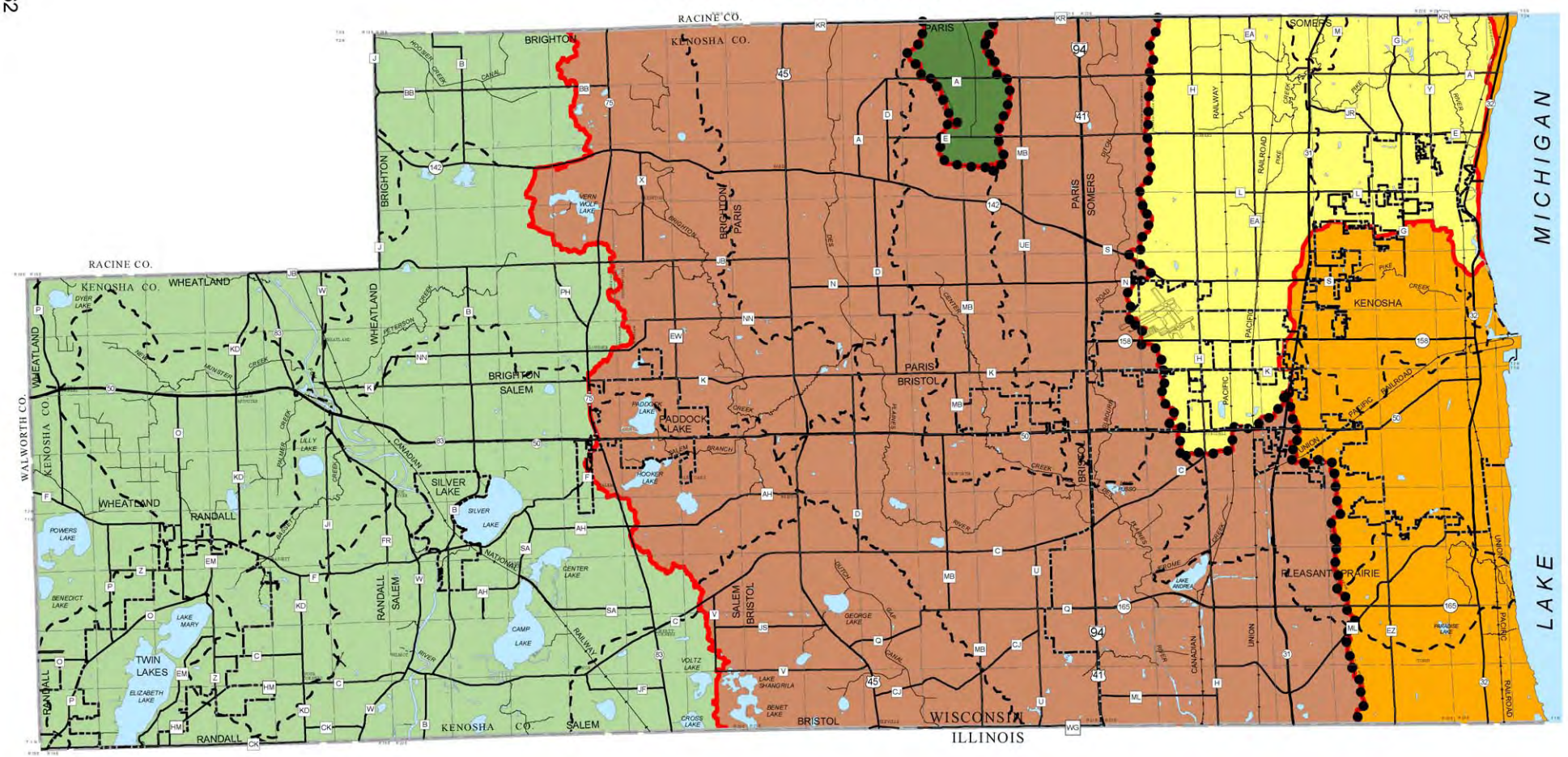
The subcontinental divide not only exerts a major physical influence on the overall drainage pattern of the County, but also carries with it legal constraints that, in effect, would prohibit any new diversion of substantial quantities of Lake Michigan water across the divide. Areas east of the divide can utilize Lake Michigan as a source of water supply, with the spent water typically returned to the lake via the sanitary sewerage system. Areas west of the divide must utilize groundwater as the water source.[11] The Great Lakes Charter Annex, signed by the governors of the eight States bordering the Great Lakes[12] and the premiers of the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec in June 2001, would ban most diversions of Great Lakes water outside the drainage basin, but makes limited exceptions for communities and counties that straddle the watershed boundary. The accord was approved by the Legislature of each of the eight States and by the U.S. Congress, and signed by then-President Bush in October 2008. The DNR is developing regulations to carry out the accord in Wisconsin.

[11] *The Village of Pleasant Prairie and Town of Bristol are permitted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to use Lake Michigan water, provided the used water (wastewater) is returned to Lake Michigan via the sanitary sewerage system. This arrangement was approved by DNR prior to approval of the Great Lakes Charter Annex in 2001, which would limit diversions by communities that straddle the divide (e.g. the Village of Pleasant Prairie) and communities located in counties that straddle the divide. The Village of Pleasant Prairie must abandon two of its sewage treatment plants that discharge to the Des Plaines River watershed and send all wastewater to the Kenosha sewage treatment plant for treatment and discharge to Lake Michigan prior to 2010. Wastewater from the eastern portion of the Town of Bristol is conveyed to the City of Kenosha sewage treatment plant for treatment and is discharged to Lake Michigan.*

[12] *Includes the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.*

Map 16

WATERSHEDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY



- DES PLAINES RIVER WATERSHED
- FOX RIVER WATERSHED
- PIKE RIVER WATERSHED
- ROOT RIVER WATERSHED
- DIRECT DRAINAGE TO LAKE MICHIGAN
- SUBCONTINENTAL DIVIDE
- MAJOR WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- SUBWATERSHED BOUNDARY
- SURFACE WATER

Source: SEWRPC.

0 2.5 5 Miles

Watersheds and subwatersheds within the County are shown on Map 16. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage basin includes the Pike River watershed, which encompasses about 11 percent of the County, and the Root River watershed, which encompasses about 1 percent of the County. An additional 10 percent of the County drains directly to Lake Michigan. The Mississippi River drainage basin includes the Des Plaines River watershed, which encompasses about 44 percent of the County, and the Fox River watershed, which encompasses about 35 percent of the County.

Lakes, Rivers, and Streams

Rivers and streams are identified as either perennial or intermittent. Perennial streams are defined as those which maintain, at a minimum, a small continuous flow throughout the year except under unusual drought conditions. Intermittent streams are defined as watercourses which do not maintain a continuous flow throughout the year. There are approximately 110 miles of named perennial rivers and streams in Kenosha County. An additional 55 miles of unnamed tributary streams draining into the named watercourses were also identified in the adopted regional water quality management plan.[13] As noted above, the County includes portions of the Des Plaines River, Fox River, Pike River, and Root River watersheds. Major streams in the Des Plaines River watershed, which is located in the central portion of the County, are the Des Plaines River, Brighton Creek, Center Creek, Dutch Gap Canal, Jerome Creek, Kilbourn Road Ditch, and the Salem Branch of Brighton Creek. Major streams in the Fox River watershed, which generally includes the area in the western portion of the County, include the Fox River, Bassett Creek, Hoosier Creek Canal, Karcher Creek, New Munster Creek, Palmer Creek, Peterson Creek, and Trevor Creek. Major streams in the Pike River watershed include Nelson Creek, the Pike River, Pike Creek, School Tributary, Somers Branch, and Sorenson Creek located in the eastern portion of Kenosha County, which all drain to Lake Michigan. Barnes Creek and Pike Creek drain directly into Lake Michigan. The East Branch of the Root River Canal, part of the Root River watershed located in the Town of Paris, also drains to Lake Michigan.

Of the 169 stream miles for which data were available in 1982,[14] about 95 miles, or about 56 percent were reported to be of poor quality, and about 66 miles, or about 39 percent were reported to be of fair quality, based upon calculated biotic indices[15,16] and/or the best professional judgment of DNR staff conducting the assessments, as shown in Table 27. With the exception of Pike Creek and Pike River, where modifications were recently implemented to these channels, it is likely that the water quality conditions of the perennial streams have not significantly changed since 1982. No water quality data were available for the remaining eight miles of stream courses within Kenosha County. Major streams are shown on Map 17.

There are a total of 27 named lakes located entirely or partially within Kenosha County, 20 of which are major lakes of 50 or more acres in area, as shown on Map 17 and Table 28. Major lakes in the Des Plaines River watershed are Lake Andrea, Benet Lake, George Lake, Hooker Lake, Montgomery Lake, Paddock Lake, Lake Shangri-La, and Vern Wolf Lake. Major lakes in the Fox River watershed are Camp Lake, Center Lake, Dyer Lake, Lilly Lake, Lake Mary, Rock Lake, Silver Lake, and Voltz Lake. Lake Benedict, Cross Lake, Elizabeth Lake, and Powers Lake, also in the Fox River watershed, are located partially in Kenosha County. Paradise Lake,

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[13] *SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30.* A Regional Water Quality Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, Volume One, Inventory Findings, *September 1978.*

[14] *Does not include mileage for Karcher Creek, Nelson Creek, School Tributary, Somers Branch, and Sorenson Creek on Table 27. The five streams were not part of the water quality analysis conducted in 1982, but were added to the table because they are perennial streams that are located wholly or partially in Kenosha County.*

[15] *Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Technical Bulletin No. 132,* Using a Biotic Index to Evaluate Water Quality in Streams, *1982.*

[16] *U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service, General Technical Report No. NC-149,* Using The Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) to Measure Environmental Quality in Warmwater Streams of Wisconsin, *April 1992.*

located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie, is in the Lake Michigan watershed. Together, these major lakes have a combined surface area of about 3,861 acres in Kenosha County. The three largest lakes located entirely within the County are Silver Lake, with a surface area of about 526 acres; Camp Lake, with a surface area of about 464 acres; and Lake Mary, with a surface area of about 329 acres. The lake areas of Elizabeth Lake and Powers Lake located within Kenosha County are 689 and 377 acres, respectively. The majority of the streams and lakes within Kenosha County are fully or partially meeting recommended water use objectives in accordance with the Land and Water Resource Management Plan for Kenosha County. The DNR, however, identified in 2006 portions of two watercourses (Fox and Pike Rivers) and several Lake Michigan beaches (Eichelman, Pennoyer Park, and Simmons Island Lake Michigan beaches) in Kenosha County as being impaired or threatened by impairment.

Lakes and streams are readily susceptible to degradation through improper land use development and management. Water quality can be degraded by either point source[17] or nonpoint source[18] pollution sources including excessive pollutant loads, including nutrient loads, which enter from malfunctioning and improperly located onsite wastewater treatment systems, from sanitary sewer overflows, from construction and other urban runoff, and from careless agricultural practices. The water quality of lakes and streams may also be adversely affected by the excessive development of riparian areas and by the filling of peripheral wetlands, which remove valuable nutrient and sediment traps while adding nutrient and sediment sources. It is important that existing and future development in riparian areas be managed carefully to avoid further water quality degradation and to enhance the recreational and aesthetic values of surface water resources. The trophic status of most of the lakes in Kenosha County is set forth in Table 28. Trophic status is an indicator of overall water quality. As of 1993, nine of the lakes for which data were available were classified as eutrophic, eight as mesotrophic, and four lakes as meso-eutrophic, in the regional water quality management plan update.[19] It is likely that the trophic status of the lakes have not changed since 1993. Before humans, mesotrophic status is the likely historical natural state of these lakes.

Lake Protection and Rehabilitation Districts have been formed under Chapter 33 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* for Lake Benedict (jointly with Tombeau Lake in Walworth County); Camp and Center Lakes (one district), Twin Lakes (Elizabeth Lake and Lake Mary), George Lake, Hooker Lake, Lilly Lake, Paddock Lake, Powers Lake, and Voltz Lake. The location of the lake districts is shown on Map 18. Lake districts are a special-purpose unit of government formed to maintain, protect, and improve the quality of a lake and its watershed. A lake management plan, or a component of such a plan, has been completed for the following lakes: Camp/Center Lakes, Twin Lakes (Elizabeth Lake and Lake Mary), Lake George, Hooker Lake, Paddock Lake, Powers Lake, and Voltz Lake. A comprehensive lake management plan update for Elizabeth Lake and Lake Mary is currently under preparation. Additional information regarding lake districts and adopted lake management plans is provided in Chapter VI. The DNR has also developed state of the basin reports which can be found on their website at http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/gmu/gmu.html. These reports provide more information about the surface water resources and watersheds in Kenosha County.

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[17]*Point source pollution is defined as pollutants that are discharged to surface waters at discrete locations, such as a sanitary sewer overflow.*

[18]*Nonpoint source pollution, also referred to as diffuse source pollution, consists of various discharges of pollutants to the surface waters which cannot be readily identified as point sources. Nonpoint source pollution is transported from the urban or rural land areas of a watershed to the surface waters by means of direct runoff from the land via overland routes (i.e .runoff from parking lots or farmlands) and by flow during and shortly after rainfall or snowmelt events. Nonpoint source pollution also includes pollutants conveyed to surface waters via groundwater discharge, also known as base flow, which is a major source of stream flow between runoff events.*

[19]*SEWRPC Memorandum Report No. 93,* A Regional Water Quality Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: An Update and Status Report, *March 1995.*

Table 27

PERENNIAL STREAM CHARACTERISTICS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1982

River or Stream	Length (river miles)	Watershed	Water Quality[a]
Barnes Creek	3.0	Direct Drainage to Lake Michigan	Fair
Bassett Creek	5.1	Fox	Fair
Brighton Creek	17.5[b]	Des Plaines	Fair to Good[c]
Center Creek	5.8	Des Plaines	Poor[c]
Des Plaines River	24.5	Des Plaines	Poor[c]
Dutch Gap Canal	5.8	Des Plaines	Poor[c]
Fox River	14.1	Fox	Fair
Hoosier Creek Canal	21.8[d]	Fox	Fair
Jerome Creek[e]	4.0	Des Plaines	- -[f]
Karcher Creek	1.3	Fox	- -[f,g]
Kenosha South Creek[h]	1.0	Direct Drainage to Lake Michigan	- -[f]
Kilbourn Road Ditch	14.8	Des Plaines	Poor[c]
Nelson Creek	0.8	Pike	- -[f]
New Munster Creek	4.7	Fox	Fair
Palmer Creek	- -[d]	Fox	Fair
Peterson Creek	- -[d]	Fox	Fair
Pike Creek	3.7	Direct Drainage to Lake Michigan	Poor[i]
Pike River	38.5	Pike	Poor to Fair[j]
Salem Branch of Brighton Creek	- -[b]	Des Plaines	Poor[c]
School Tributary	2.4	Pike	- -[f]
Somers Branch	2.3	Pike	- -[f]
Sorenson Creek	1.0	Pike	- -[f]
Root River Canal, East Branch	2.0	Root	Poor[k]
Trevor Creek	3.0	Fox	- -[f]
Total	176.1	- -	- -

[a]*Water quality status as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources based upon a calculated biotic index and/or the best professional judgment of staff conducting assessment.*

[b]*The length of Brighton Creek includes both Brighton Creek and the south branch (Salem Branch) of Brighton Creek.*

[c]*The Des Plaines River and its tributary streams, excluding Brighton Creek, have had major physical modifications to their channels, are impacted by high rates of siltation, and generally have had reported water quality problems associated with low dissolved oxygen, high phosphorus, and high fecal coliform concentrations. The lower reaches of the Des Plaines River mainstem have had reported water quality problems associated with toxic contaminants (heavy metals, hydrocarbons, and the pesticide heptachlor epoxide).*

[d]*Hoosier Creek Canal stream length includes Hoosier, Palmer, and Peterson Creeks.*

[e]*Jerome Creek was formerly known as Pleasant Prairie Ditch, which is documented in the 1961 Department of Natural Resources plan,* Surface Water Resources of Kenosha County.

[f]*Water quality data are not available to make an accurate assessment.*

[g]*Data analysis and recommendations relating to the proposed relocation of Karcher Creek for the STH 83 roadway improvement project was conducted from 2003 through 2007, as documented in a SEWRPC Staff Memorandum dated April 12, 2007. Based on findings in the plan, SEWRPC staff considered the water quality of Karcher Creek to be "Good."*

[h]*Kenosha South Creek no longer exists. The creek was once a City of Kenosha stormwater sewer ditch before the 1970's. The ditch was eventually removed to accommodate additional urbanized development from 1970 through the early 1980's. Existence of the stream is documented in the 1961 Department of Natural Resources report,* Surface Water Resources of Kenosha County.

[i]*Pike Creek has had major modifications to its channel, is impacted by high rates of sedimentation, and has had reported water quality problems associated with high fecal coliform concentrations.*

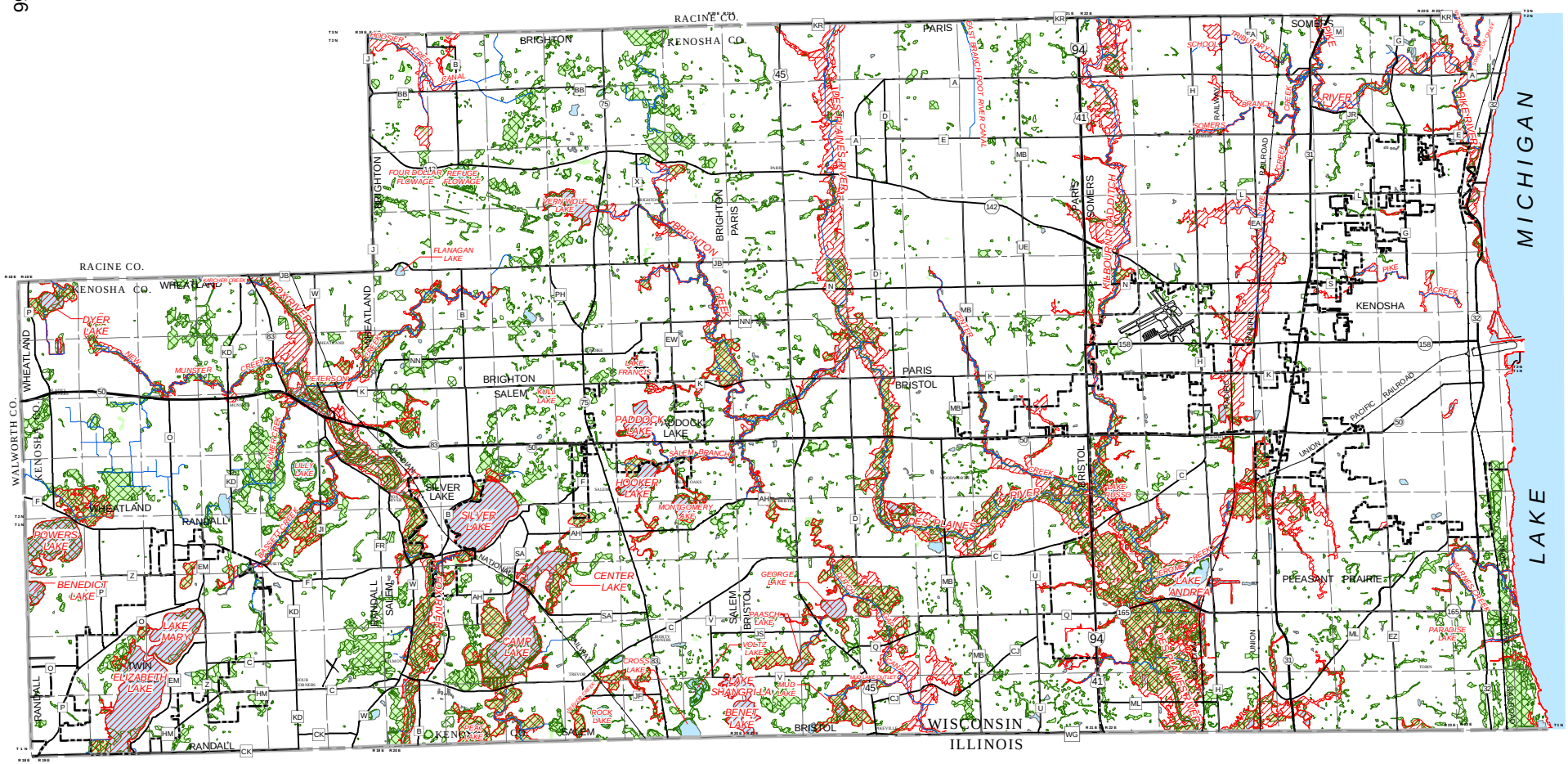
[j]*The Pike River and its tributary streams have had moderate to major physical modifications to their channels, are impacted by high rates of sedimentation, and generally have had reported water quality problems associated with low dissolved oxygen and high fecal coliform concentrations.*

[k]*The East Branch of the Root River Canal has had reported water quality problems associated with low dissolved oxygen and high fecal coliform concentrations.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map 17

SURFACE WATERS, WETLANDS, AND FLOODPLAINS IN KENOSHA COUNTY



100 - YEAR FLOODPLAIN (2009)

WETLAND (2000)

NONFARMED WETLAND (2005)

SURFACE WATER (2000)

Note: FLOODPLAIN BOUNDARIES MAY CHANGE BASED ON THE MAP MODERNIZATION PROGRAM EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA IN 2010 OR 2011.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and SEWRPC.

Table 28

MAJOR AND MINOR LAKES WITHIN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007

Lake	Surface Area (acres)	Watershed	Lake Type[a]	Maximum Depth (feet)	Trophic Status[b]
Paddock Lake	132	Des Plaines	Drained lake	32	Meso-eutrophic
Hooker Lake	120	Des Plaines	Drainage lake	27	Meso-eutrophic
Vern Wolf Lake	118	Des Plaines	Drainage lake	12	Eutrophic
Benet Lake	103	Des Plaines	Drained lake	24	Eutrophic
Lake Andrea	101	Des Plaines	Seepage lake		- -[c]
Lake Shangri-La	81	Des Plaines	Drained lake	- -[d]	Eutrophic
George Lake	72	Des Plaines	Drainage lake	16	Eutrophic
Montgomery Lake	62	Des Plaines	Drained lake	23	Mesotrophic[e]
Lake Russo	23	Des Plaines	Seepage lake	- -[c]	- -[c]
Mud Lake	23	Des Plaines	Drained lake	15	Eutrophic[e]
Paasch Lake	22	Des Plaines	Drained lake	20	- -[c]
Lake Francis	17	Des Plaines	Drained lake	22	- -[c]
Elizabeth Lake	689[f]	Fox	Drainage lake	32	Mesotrophic
Silver Lake	526	Fox	Drainage lake	43	Mesotrophic
Camp Lake	464	Fox	Drainage lake	17	Meso-eutrophic
Powers Lake	377[f]	Fox	Drainage lake	33	Mesotrophic
Lake Mary	329	Fox	Drained lake	33	Mesotrophic
Center Lake	137	Fox	Drainage lake	28	Mesotrophic
Lilly Lake	84	Fox	Seepage lake	22	Meso-eutrophic
Voltz Lake	64	Fox	Drained lake	24	Eutrophic
Dyer Lake	63	Fox	Drainage lake	13	Eutrophic
Cross Lake	63[f]	Fox	Drained lake	35	Eutrophic
Lake Benedict	59[f]	Fox	Drained lake	38	Mesotrophic
Rock Lake	53	Fox	Drained lake	33	Mesotrophic[e]
Peat Lake	43	Fox	Drained lake	8	- -[c]
Flanagan Lake	11	Fox	Seepage lake	24	- -[c]
Paradise Lake	25	Lake Michigan	Seepage lake	35	Eutrophic
Total	3,861	- -	- -	- -	- -

[a] Drainage lakes have both an inlet and outlet where the main water source is stream drainage. Drained lakes have no inlet, but like spring lakes, have a continuously flowing outlet. These lakes are not groundwater-fed since their primary source of water is from precipitation and direct drainage from the surrounding lands. Seepage lakes do not have an inlet or an outlet, and only occasionally overflow. As landlocked waterbodies, the principal source of water is precipitation or runoff, supplemented by groundwater from the immediate drainage area.

[b] Trophic status is an indicator of overall water quality (measurements of potential and actual biological activity) as determined by SEWRPC based upon water chemistry data reported by DNR, and/or the U.S. Geological Survey, except as noted. Lakes with high concentrations of nutrients and algae, generally accompanied by low transparencies, are eutrophic ("poor" water quality) or highly productive, because the algae grow and reproduce at a high rate. Lakes with low concentrations, most often accompanied by high transparencies, are oligotrophic ("good" water quality) or low in productivity. Lakes with intermediate concentrations, or between eutrophic and oligotrophic, are mesotrophic, or in the middle. Meso-eutrophic lakes are those leaning towards or approaching a eutrophic state. Eutrophic status supports rough fish (i.e. carps and bullheads); mesotrophic status supports the largest range of game fish (i.e. bass and walleyes), and oligotrophic status supports few aquatic plants and productive fisheries, but are excellent for swimming and boating.

[c] No data available.

[d] Maximum depth of Lake Shangri-La is not available separately. Historically, it has been combined with Benet Lake.

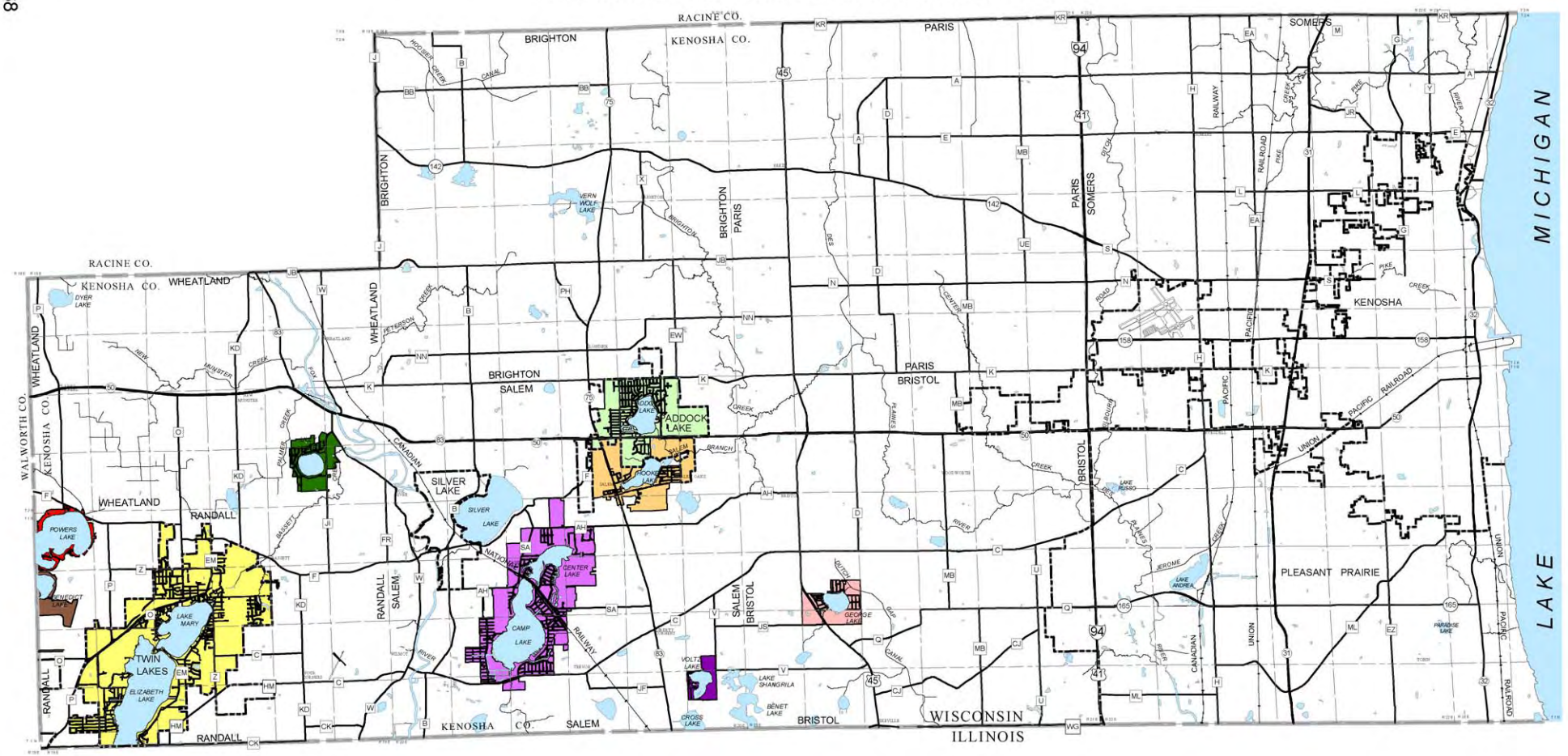
[e] Trophic status as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources based upon satellite telemetry.

[f] The area listed for Elizabeth Lake, Powers Lake, Cross Lake, and Lake Benedict include only those lake areas that fall within the jurisdictional boundaries of Kenosha County. The total areas are 865, 459, 87, and 78 acres, respectively.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and SEWRPC.

Map 18

LAKE PROTECTION DISTRICTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



- CAMP/CENTER LAKE REHABILITATION DISTRICT
- HOOKER LAKE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
- LAKE BENEDICT/TOMBEAU REHABILITATION DISTRICT
- GEORGE LAKE REHABILITATION DISTRICT
- LILLY LAKE REHABILITATION DISTRICT
- PADDOCK LAKE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
- POWERS LAKE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
- TWIN LAKES MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
- VOLTZ LAKE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Wetlands

Wetlands are generally defined as areas that have a predominance of hydric soils and that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of hydrophytic (water loving) vegetation.[20] Wetlands generally occur in depressions and near the bottom of slopes, particularly along lakeshores and stream banks, and on large land areas that are poorly drained. Wetlands may, however, under certain conditions, occur on slopes and even on hilltops. Wetlands perform an important set of natural functions which include support of a wide variety of desirable, and sometimes unique, forms of plant and animal life; water quality protection; stabilization of lake levels and streamflows; reduction in stormwater runoff by providing areas for floodwater impoundment and storage; and protection of shorelines from erosion.

The 2000 land use inventory conducted by SEWRPC identified 16,068 acres of wetlands in Kenosha County, which are shown on Map 17. SEWRPC recently completed, under contract with the DNR, an updated wetland inventory map for Kenosha County based on 2005 orthophotographs. The updated wetland inventory has been approved by DNR as the official Wisconsin Wetland Inventory maps, and includes wetlands of one-quarter acre or larger in size. The new DNR wetland inventory includes a "farmed wetland" category, which has not been included in previous inventories. "Farmed wetlands" are defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) as "land that is partially altered but because of wetness, cannot be farmed every year."[21] The Wetland Conservation provisions of the 1985 Farm Bill, as amended, require agricultural producers to protect the wetlands on the farms they own or operate if they want to remain eligible for farm program benefits. Normal farming practices, including plowing, harrowing, planting, cropping, fertilizing, and grazing, can be conducted on farmed wetlands; however, there may be restrictions on drainage improvements in farmed wetlands. Farmers should consult with the NRCS before making any drainage improvements. Farmed wetlands are shown on Map 65 in Chapter IX. Because agriculture is the principal use of farmed wetlands, they are not shown on Map 17. Nonfarmed wetlands identified as part of the 2005 update are shown as an overlay on Map 17. Nonfarmed wetlands encompassed about 18,195 acres, or 10 percent of the County in 2005. Wetland acreage within each local government is provided in Table 26.

Wetlands and their boundaries are continuously changing in response to changes in drainage patterns and climatic conditions. While wetland inventory maps provide a basis for areawide planning, detailed field investigations are necessary to precisely identify wetland boundaries on individual parcels. Field investigations are generally conducted at the time a parcel is proposed to be developed or subdivided.

Floodplains

The natural floodplain of a river is a wide, flat-to-gently sloping area contiguous with, and usually lying on both sides of, the river channel and the channel itself. The floodplain, which is normally bounded on its outer edges by higher topography, is gradually formed over a long period of time by the river during flood stage as that river meanders in the floodplain, continuously eroding material from concave banks of meandering loops while

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[20]*The definition of "wetlands" used by SEWRPC is the same as that of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Under this definition, wetlands are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency, and with a duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstance do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. This definition differs somewhat from the definition used by the DNR. Under the DNR definition, wetlands are areas where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions. As a practical matter, application of either the DNR definition or the EPA-Army Corps of Engineers-SEWRPC definition has been found to produce relatively consistent wetland identification and delineations in the majority of the situations in southeastern Wisconsin.*

[21]*Definition taken from the* "Wetland Restoration Handbook for Wisconsin Landowners, *Second edition, written by Alice L. Thompson and Charles S. Luthin, DNR Publication No. PUB-SS-989, 2004.*

depositing it on the convex banks. 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/or the presence of wet soils.

Floodplains in Kenosha County were identified as part of the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS)[22] produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA prepared FISs and FIRMs for the Village of Silver Lake in 1978, the City of Kenosha in 1982, and the remaining villages and unincorporated (town) portions of Kenosha County in 1981. The FIRMs for Kenosha County (unincorporated portions or towns), the City of Kenosha, and the Village of Paddock Lake and the FISs and FIRMs for the Village of Pleasant Prairie were updated and revised in 1996.[23] Flood elevations and floodplain limits were identified through detailed studies along the Des Plaines River, Fox River, Pike River, Root River,[24] and selected tributaries as part of the FIS. The FIS depicts "approximate" floodplains along streams and lakes where no detailed engineering studies were conducted. Current floodplain delineations in the Fox River watershed are primarily based on information from the 1996 revision to the FIS. In 1998, the Village of Pleasant Prairie and Kenosha County adopted the floodplain maps and profiles which delineated new or updated floodplain boundaries along streams in the Des Plaines River watershed, and, in 2003, the County and the Village of Pleasant Prairie adopted the Des Plaines River Watershed Plan.[25] The Pike River Watershed Plan[26] delineates floodplains in the Pike River watershed. Floodplains along the Lake Michigan shoreline on the east side of the Village of Pleasant Prairie were identified in the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach Land Use Plan[27] in 1985. Floodplain delineations for the remaining portions of the County draining to Lake Michigan, specifically in the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers, are based on the FIS. Floodplain delineations developed as part of the FIS, the Des Plaines River and Pike River watershed studies, and Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach Land Use Plan are shown on Map 17.[28] The SEWRPC floodplain delineations shown on Map 17 are expected to be incorporated into Federal floodplain maps under the Map Modernization Program.

FEMA is conducting a Map Modernization Program for Kenosha County which will result in updated FEMA floodplain maps for both incorporated and unincorporated areas. Preliminary maps are currently available, and final maps are expected to be available in late 2010 or 2011. The County and each city and village will be required to update their floodplain zoning maps and ordinances to reflect the new floodplain mapping and to be consistent with the State model floodplain ordinance within six months of the date the final maps are released by FEMA.

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[22]*Flood Insurance Studies and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps usually generate the following flood hazard information: Base Flood Elevations (100-year flood elevations) presented as water-surface elevations; water-surface elevations for the 10-year, 50-year, 100-year, and 500-year floods; boundaries of the regulatory 100-year floodway; and boundaries of the 100- and 500-year floodplains.*

[23]*The 1996 Flood Insurance Rate Map revisions updated corporate limits and map format, added base flood elevations and special flood hazard areas, and changed special flood hazard areas and zone designations.*

[24]*There are no floodplains for the portion of the Root River watershed located in Kenosha County.*

[25]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 44,* A Comprehensive Plan for the Des Plaines River Watershed, *June 2003.*

[26]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 35,* A Comprehensive Plan for the Pike River Watershed, *June 1983 and amended March 1996.*

[27]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 88,* A Land Use Management Plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach Area of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, *1985.*

[28]*A zoning map amendment was approved by Kenosha County in 2004 to incorporate the floodplains identified in the Des Plaines River watershed study.*

Shorelands

Shorelands are defined by the *Wisconsin Statutes* as lands within the following distances from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters: 1,000 feet from a lake, pond, or flowage; and 300 feet from a river or stream, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. In accordance with the requirements set forth in Chapters NR 115 (shoreland regulations) and NR 116 (floodplain regulations) of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, the Kenosha County shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance restricts uses in wetlands located in the shorelands, and limits the uses allowed in the 100-year floodplain to prevent damage to structures and property and to protect floodwater conveyance areas and the storage capacity of floodplains. The ordinance also limits the removal of vegetation and other activities in shoreland areas and requires 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.

Under Chapter NR 117 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, cities and villages are required to restrict uses in wetlands located in the shoreland area. The provisions of NR 115, which regulate uses in unincorporated portions of the shoreland, apply in cities and villages in shoreland areas annexed to a city or village after May 7, 1982.[29] The same floodplain regulations set forth in NR 116 for unincorporated areas also apply within cities and villages. Each city and village administers the shoreland and floodplain regulations within its corporate limits.

Groundwater Resources

Groundwater resources constitute another key element of the natural resource base of the County. Groundwater not only sustains inland lake levels and wetlands and provides the base flow of streams, but also serves as the water supply for domestic, municipal, and industrial water users in Kenosha County, with the exception of the City of Kenosha, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, and portions of the Town of Somers and Town of Bristol, which obtain their water from Lake Michigan.

To satisfy future water demands in southeastern Wisconsin, including Kenosha County, coordinated regional water resource management is needed to optimize the use of ground and surface water. The regional water supply planning program[30] currently being conducted by SEWRPC will provide guidance in this regard.

The subsurface units within Kenosha County that supply useable amounts of groundwater to wells are known as aquifers, and they differ widely in their ability to store and transport water. There are three major aquifers within Kenosha County. From the ground surface downward, they include: 1) the sand and gravel aquifer, 2) the Niagara dolomite aquifer, and 3) the sandstone aquifer. The first two aquifers are commonly referred to as the "shallow" aquifer, because of their proximity to the land surface and their intimate hydraulic interconnection. The latter, accordingly, is commonly known as the "deep" aquifer.

The sand and gravel aquifer consists of unconsolidated sand and gravel deposits in glacial drift and alluvium. These deposits occur over much of the County, either at the land surface or buried beneath less permeable drift, such as glacial till.

The Niagara dolomite aquifer in Kenosha County consists of Silurian Age dolomite, which overlies Maquoketa shale. The Maquoketa shale separates the Niagara and the deep sandstone aquifers. The shale layer has very low permeability which restricts the vertical movement of water and largely confines water within the sandstone aquifer. The bottom of the sandstone aquifer is the surface of the impermeable Precambrian rocks. This aquifer is continuous throughout the County and is a part of a large regional aquifer that is used as a source of water supply for major concentrations of urban development throughout Southeastern Wisconsin and Northeastern Illinois.

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[29]*Following its incorporation in 1989, the Village of Pleasant Prairie included all Kenosha County shoreland zoning regulations in the Village zoning ordinance. The regulations apply to areas that were in the shoreland area at the time the Village incorporated.*

[30]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 52,* A Regional Water Supply Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin *(study underway). The plan is expected to be completed in 2010.*

The source of most groundwater that is contained in the shallow aquifer is precipitation, which infiltrates and recharges this groundwater reservoir. The amount of infiltrate largely depends on the type of soils that cover the land surface. Towards the eastern half of the County the soils are high in clay content and have a high density, which reduces infiltration and permeability. The soils in the western half of the County, especially in the Fox River basin, are predominately composed of glacial outwash, which is an assortment of stratified sands and gravel with a higher infiltration rate and much greater permeability. The deep sandstone aquifer is primarily recharged west of Kenosha County, where the confining shale layer is absent. Discharge primarily occurs from pumping of wells, with limited additional discharge to surface waters directly or through wetlands.

Two of the greatest concerns of the groundwater supply include contamination and over-usage. The vulnerability of groundwater to contamination is a combination of several factors; however, two of the most important elements are soil and subsurface material characteristics and depth to groundwater levels. Since the eastern half of the County is largely covered by glacial till soils with a high clay content, contamination is not as much of a concern compared to the western part of the County. As illustrated on Map 19, the western region of Kenosha County has a large portion that ranges from zero to 25 feet to groundwater. The shallowness to groundwater, in combination with the stratified sand and gravel characteristics of glacial outwash soils, makes the Fox River basin the most sensitive to contamination in the County.

Over the last century, the sandstone aquifer has seen a drawdown of its water levels. In the latter part of the 1800s and the early part of the 1900s, Racine and Kenosha Counties began to experience a decline in groundwater levels. The water levels in the sandstone aquifer are declining at a rate of up to five feet per year in some areas. The regional groundwater resources report prepared by SEWRPC[31] and the initial analyses conducted under the regional water supply plan indicate that there is an adequate supply of groundwater in the aquifers which underlie Kenosha County, provided those aquifers are properly managed and protected. This is due, in large part, to the fact that over 80 percent of the water supply for Kenosha County comes from the City of Kenosha Water Utility, which utilizes Lake Michigan as a source of supply. Over 80 percent of the groundwater used in Kenosha County is withdrawn from the shallow aquifer. However, it is important to note that there have been historic documented drawdown impacts in the deep aquifer due to groundwater withdrawals in northeastern Illinois. Currently, it is uncertain what the future impacts of those northeastern Illinois groundwater uses will be in the future.

Naturally occurring radioactivity in groundwater, including radium, has become a concern in Wisconsin in recent years. The source of radium in groundwater is the naturally occurring radium content of certain types of rock formations in the deep sandstone aquifer. There are no known water supply systems in Kenosha County which currently have water supplies which exceed the current five picocuries per liter EPA and State maximum contaminant level (MCL) standard for radium (combined Radium-226 and Radium-228). However, some wells which had historically been found to produce water with radium level exceedances have been abandoned, or, in a few cases, have had treatment systems installed to reduce the radium to acceptable levels.

Like surface water, groundwater is susceptible to depletion in quantity and to deterioration in quality as a result of urban and rural development. Consequently, comprehensive planning must appropriately consider the potential impacts of urban and rural development on this important resource. Land use planning must also take into account, as appropriate, natural conditions that may limit the use of groundwater as a source of water supply, including the relatively high levels of naturally occurring radium that may occur in groundwater in the deep sandstone aquifer. Additional information on the groundwater system, including uses for water supply, is included in Chapter V. More detailed information on groundwater conditions in the Region, including Kenosha County, is set forth in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 37, *Groundwater Resources of Southeastern Wisconsin,* June 2002; SEWRPC Technical Report No. 41. *A Regional Aquifer Simulation Model for Southeastern Wisconsin,* June 2005; and SEWRPC Planning Report No. 52, *A Regional Water Supply Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin,* in progress.

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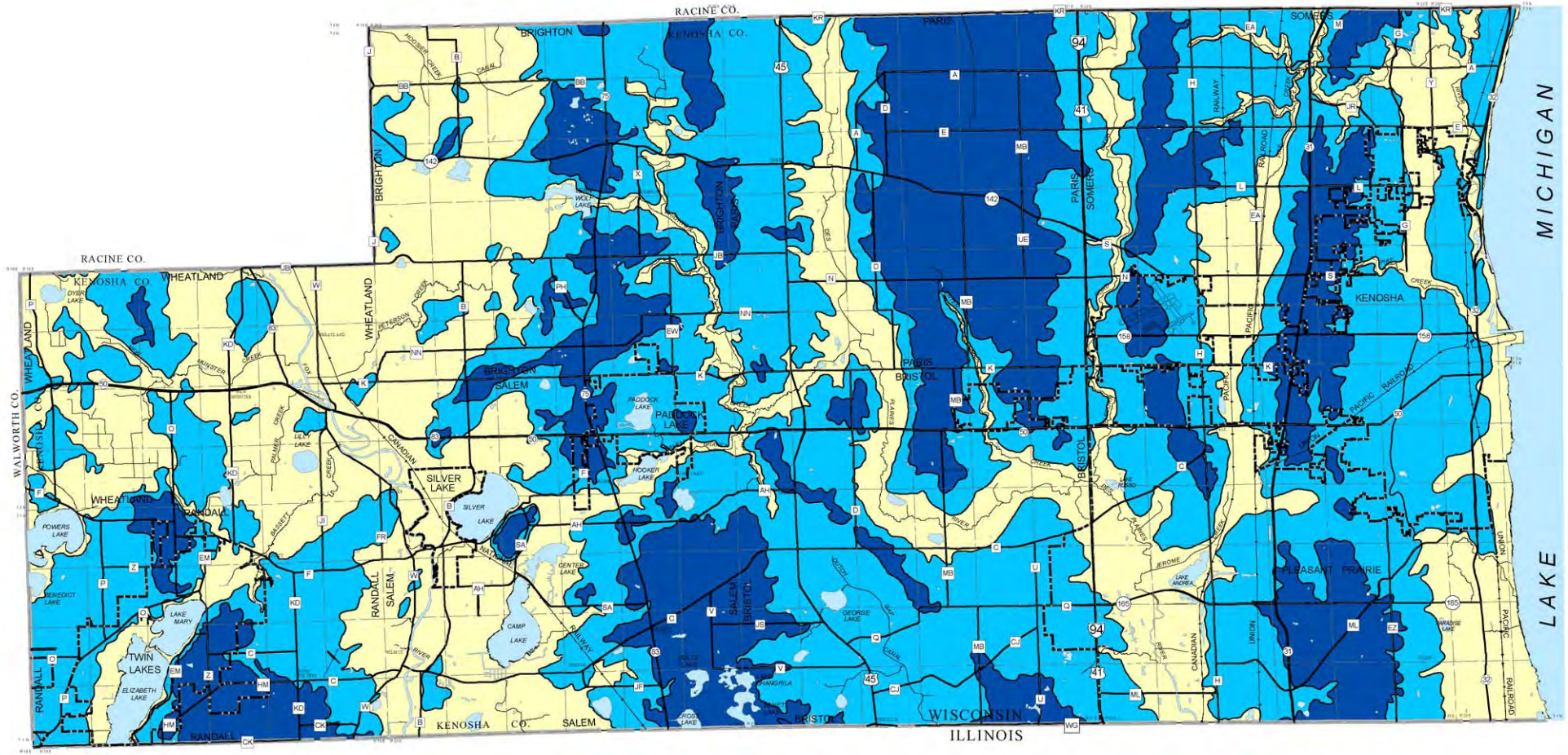
[31]*Documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 37,* Groundwater Resources of Southeastern Wisconsin, *June 2002.*

Map 19

DEPTH TO SHALLOW GROUNDWATER TABLE IN KENOSHA COUNTY



DEPTH IN FEET

- 0 - 25
- 25 - 50
- GREATER THAN 50
- SURFACE WATER

Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 29

CLASSIFICATION OF POTENTIAL WATER RECHARGE AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2008

Water Recharge Classification	Area Within Each Classification		Portion Within Environmental Corridor and Isolated Natural Resource Area	
	Acres	Percent[a]	Acres	Percent[b]
Very High	7,939	4.5	2,263	6.8
High	35,115	19.7	7,883	23.7
Moderate	98,934	55.5	7,966	23.9
Low	14,334	8.0	348	1.1
Undetermined	21,827	12.3	14,815	44.5
Total	178,149	100.0	33,275[c]	100.0

[a]*Percent of County within each classification.*

[b]*Percent of each classification included in an environmental corridor (primary or secondary) and isolated natural resource area.*

[c]*This acreage does not reflect the total acreage within environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in 2000, as shown on Table 34 (38,207 acres), due to differences in the base mapping used for the comprehensive plan (cadastral-based mapping) and the groundwater recharge analysis (digital versions of USGS quadrangle maps).*

Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

As part of the regional water supply planning program, areas within Kenosha County and the remainder of the Region were analyzed and classified based on their potential for water recharge. The analysis was based on a combination of topography, soil hydrologic groups, soil water storage, and land use. An "average" weather year of 1997 was selected for the analysis, since the amount of precipitation received also affects the amount of water that reaches (and recharges) the groundwater. Areas were placed into the following classifications: very high (more than six inches of recharge per year), high (four to six inches of recharge per year), moderate (three to four inches per year), and low (less than three inches of recharge per year).

Areas within each of the recharge classifications are shown on Map 20, and the acreage within each category is listed on Table 29. About 4 percent of the County is rated "very high" for recharge potential, and about 20 percent is rated "high" for recharge potential. A good portion of the high and very high recharge potential areas are located in the western portion of the County mainly in environmental corridors, along rivers and streams, or around the Bong State Recreation Area. Other high and very high recharge potential areas in the central and eastern portions of the County are primarily located in and along environmental corridors and along rivers and streams. About 56 percent of the County is classified as having "moderate" recharge potential, and 8 percent is classified as having a "low" potential. Areas for which no soil survey data was available (shown as "undetermined" on Map 20) were not classified. Many areas shown as "undetermined" are largely made up of wetlands. In some cases groundwater serves as a source of water for a wetland. Because wetlands function differently, they cannot be categorized without an onsite investigation.

Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas were overlaid on Map 20 to indicate the correlation between such areas and groundwater recharge potential. About 7 percent of the areas classified as having very high water recharge potential are located in environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and about 24 percent of areas classified as having high recharge potential are located in such areas.

Forest Resources

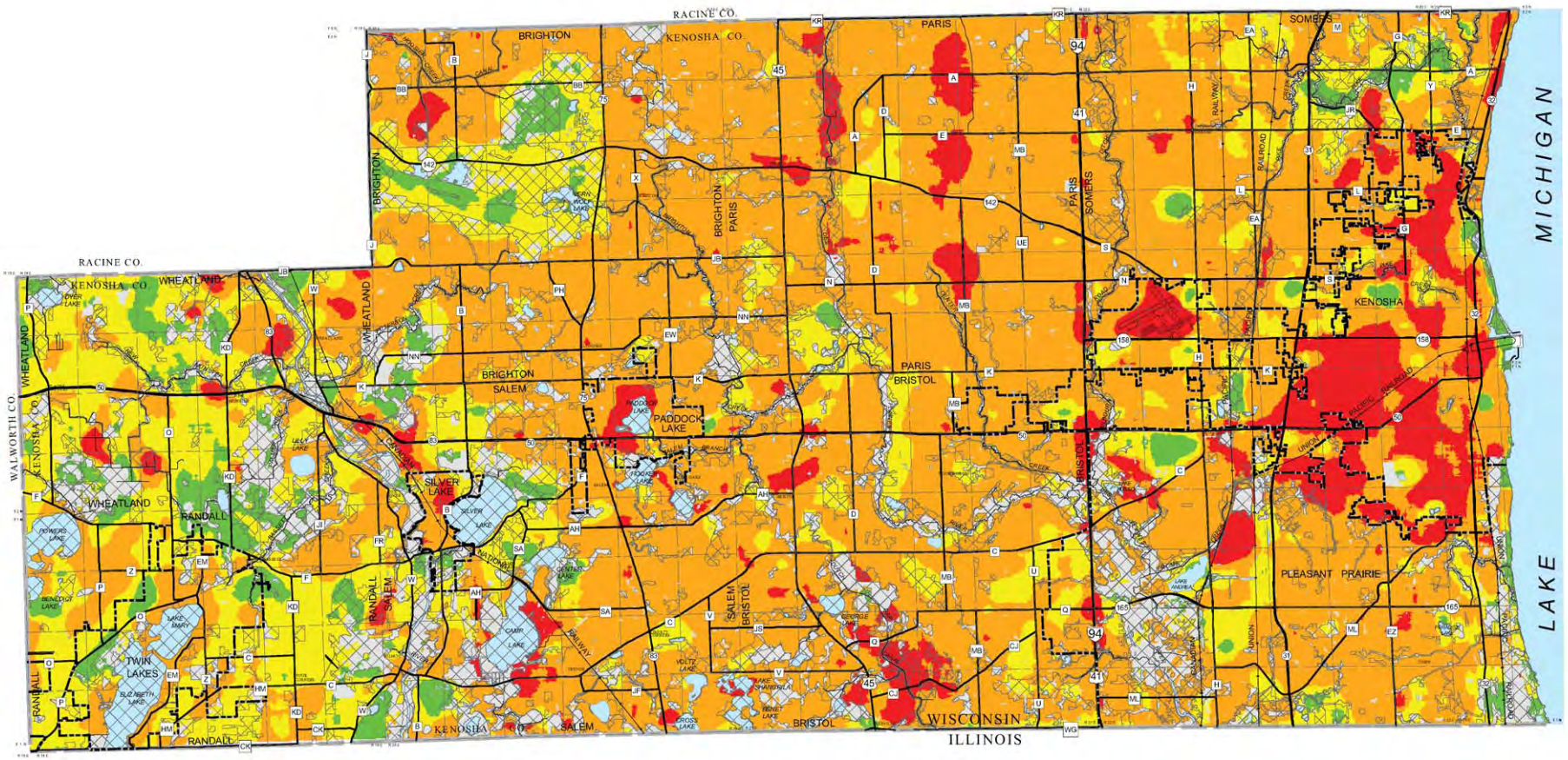
Woodlands

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. Woodlands identified in the SEWRPC land use inventory are shown on Map 21. 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. Table 30 lists the number of acres of woodlands in the County and each local government. In 2000, woodlands encompassed over 9,243 acres, or about 5 percent of the County.[32]

[32]*This data includes upland woods only, not lowland woods classified as wetlands, such as tamarack swamps. Lowland woods may be enrolled in the Managed Forest Land program as discussed in the following section.*

Map 20

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE POTENTIAL IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2008



- VERY HIGH
- HIGH
- MODERATE
- LOW
- UNDETERMINED
- ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS (2000), ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS (2000), 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- SURFACE WATER

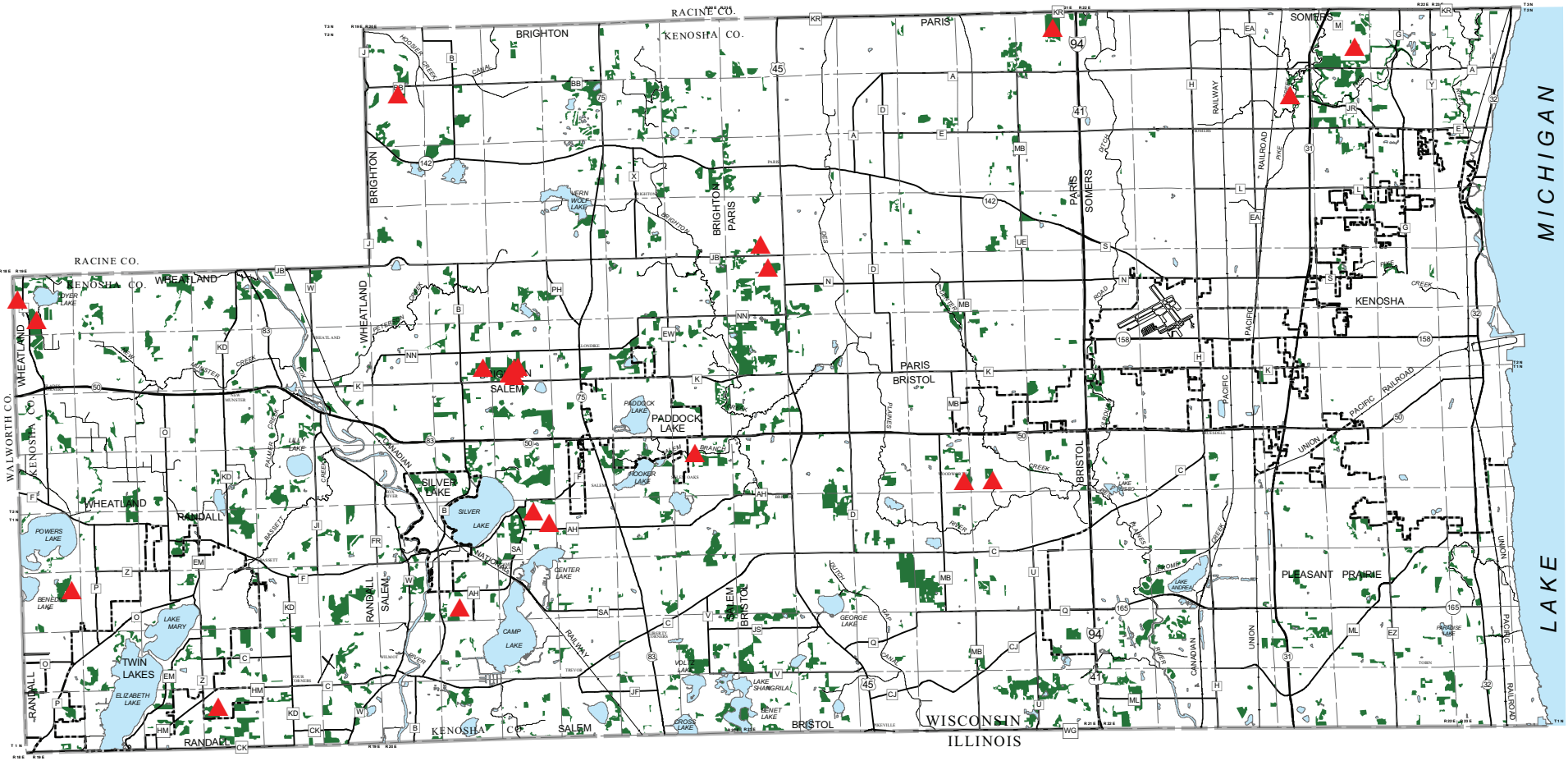
Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Map 21

UPLAND WOODLANDS AND MANAGED FOREST LANDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY



UPLAND WOODLANDS: 2000

MANAGED FOREST LANDS: 2006

Note: Upland woods do not include lowland woods classified as wetlands, such as tamarack swamps. Lowland woods may be enrolled in the Managed Forest Land Program.

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 30

WOODLANDS AND MANAGED FOREST LANDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES

Local Government	Woodlands (acres in 2000)	Managed Forest Lands (acres in 2006)
Partnering Local Governments		
City of Kenosha	138	0
Village of Pleasant Prairie	940	0
Village of Silver Lake	59	0
Town of Brighton	1,375	130
Town of Bristol	1,344	23
Town of Paris	997	121
Town of Salem	1,514	87
Town of Somers	603	63
Town of Wheatland	1,008	93
Non-Partnering Local Governments		
Village of Genoa City	4	0
Village of Paddock Lake	86	0
Village of Twin Lakes	265	38
Town of Randall	912	19
Kenosha County	9,243	574

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

Wisconsin Managed Forest Land Program

The Managed Forest Land (MFL) program is an incentive program intended to encourage sustainable forestry on private woodlands in Wisconsin. Owners of at least 10 acres of contiguous wooded land that is used primarily for growing forest products are eligible to apply for the program through the DNR. Following approval of the application, the DNR prepares a management plan for the property, which will require some timber harvest at prescribed intervals and payment at that time of a "stumpage" tax. The program can provide very significant property tax savings for participating landowners.

Under this program, lands enrolled in the "closed" category are not available to the public while the "open" lands are accessible for such recreation activities as hunting, fishing, and cross-country skiing. Enrollment is by contract between the DNR and the landowner; the landowner can choose a 25- or 50-year contract; landowners make payments in lieu of property taxes amounting to less than what the property tax would be; and must consist of at least 10 acres of contiguous forest land located in the same municipality. Landowners must agree to follow a forest management plan. The MFL Program was created in 1985, replacing similar programs—the Wisconsin Forest Crop Law program and Wisconsin Woodland Tax Law program. Some contracts under the Forest Crop Law program remain in effect in Wisconsin; all Woodland Tax Law program contracts have expired. In 2006, there were 19 participants enrolled in the MFL program, encompassing 574 acres. All lands enrolled in the MFL program in Kenosha County are closed to the public. Lands enrolled in the MFL program in each local government are listed on Table 30 and shown on Map 21.

Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

A comprehensive inventory of 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 plan. 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 and the size of each area in the County were reviewed and updated in 2006.

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 natural features, the size of the site, and the educational value.

A total of 39 natural areas, encompassing about 3,500 acres, or about 2 percent of the County, have been identified. Of the 39 identified sites, six are classified as NA-1 sites and encompass about 600 acres, 16 are classified as NA-2 sites and encompass about 1,800 acres, and 17 are classified as NA-3 sites and encompass about 1,100 acres. Natural areas are shown on Map 22 and described in Table 31.

The following paragraphs describe natural areas in each of the local government partners:

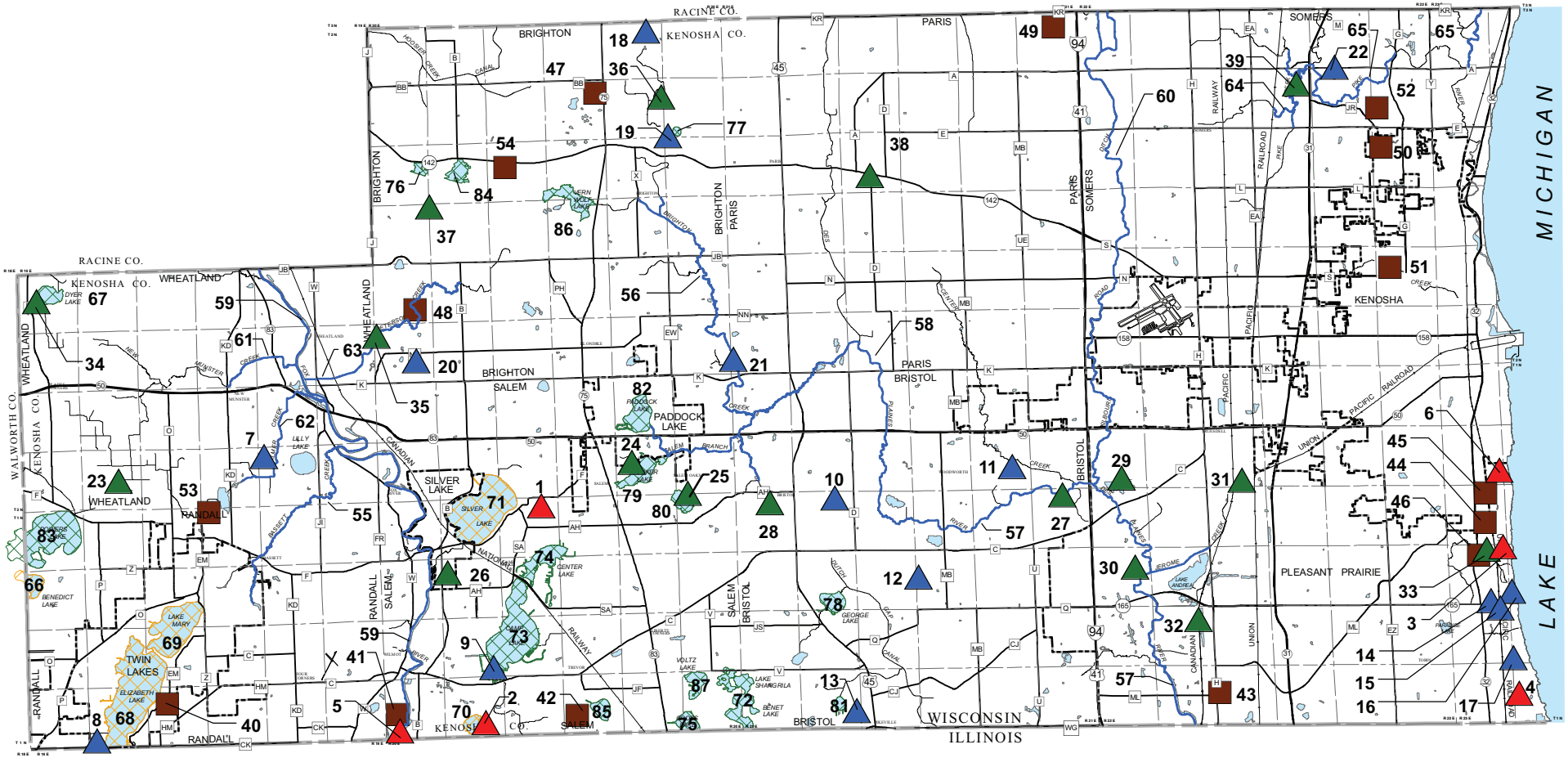
- One natural area has been identified in the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie. This site, the Kenosha Sand Dunes and Low Prairie, is classified as a NA-1 site, and encompasses 99 acres.
- A total of 11 natural areas, encompassing about 888 acres, have been identified in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Two of the sites, the Carol Beach Low Prairie and Panné State Natural Area and the Chiwaukee Prairie State Natural Area, are classified as NA-1 sites, and encompass 40 acres and 308 acres, respectively. There are also four NA-2 sites within the Village, which together encompass 104 acres. These sites include the 104th Street Mesic Prairie, Carol Beach Prairie, Barnes Creek Dunes and Panné, and Tobin Road Prairie. The remaining five sites are classified as NA-3 sites and encompass about 436 acres. These sites include the Lake Russo Prairie Remnant, Des Plaines River Lowlands, Bain Station Railroad Prairie, Pleasant Railroad Prairie, and Carol Beach Estates Prairie.
- There are no natural areas located within the Village of Silver Lake.
- A total of seven natural areas, encompassing about 562 acres, have been identified in the Town of Brighton. Four sites classified as NA-2 are located wholly or partially within the Town, and encompass about 389 acres. These sites include Schroeder Road Marsh, Friendship Lake Marsh, CTH NN Sedge Meadow, and Harris Marsh and Oak Woods. The remaining three sites located wholly or partially within the Town are classified as NA-3 sites, and encompass about 173 acres. These sites include Peterson Creek Sedge Meadow, Section 11 Wetlands and Oak Woods, and Bong Low Prairie.
- A total of four natural areas, encompassing about 333 acres, have been identified in the Town of Bristol. All four of these sites are classified as NA-2 sites. These sites include Merkt Woods, Benedict Prairie, Bristol Woods, and Mud Lake Sedge Meadow.
- A total of two natural areas, encompassing about 119 acres, have been identified in the Town of Paris. One site, Harris Marsh and Oak Woods, classified as NA-2 is located partially within the Town and encompasses about 118 acres. The other site, the Paris (Ehlen) Prairie Remnant, is classified as NA-3 and encompasses about one acre.
- A total of eight natural areas, encompassing about 576 acres, have been identified in the Town of Salem. Three of the eight sites are classified as NA-1 sites, which include: Silver Lake Bog State Natural Area, encompassing 18 acres; the Peat Lake State Natural Area, encompassing 140 acres; and Stopa Fen, encompassing nine acres. There are also two NA-2 sites located wholly or partially within the Town, which together encompass 203 acres. These sites include Camp Lake Marsh and Harris Marsh and Oak Woods. The remaining three sites are classified as NA-3 sites and encompass about 106 acres. These sites include Hooker Lake Marsh, Montgomery Lake Marsh, and CTH B – CTH AH Sedge Meadow.
- A total of two natural areas, encompassing about 211 acres, have been identified in the Town of Somers. One site, Petrifying Springs Woods, is classified as NA-2 and encompasses about 145 acres. The other site, the Pike River Low Woods, is classified as NA-3 and encompasses about 66 acres.
- A total of four natural areas, encompassing about 604 acres, have been identified in the Town of Wheatland. One site, New Munster Shrub-Carr and Tamarack Relict, classified as NA-2 is located in the Town and encompasses about 384 acres. The remaining three sites are classified as NA-3 and encompass about 220 acres. These sites include Powers Lake Tamarack Relict, Dyer Lake Sedge Meadow, and Peterson Creek Sedge Meadow.

Critical Species Habitat and Aquatic Sites

Critical species habitat sites consist of areas outside natural areas that are important for their ability to support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. Such areas constitute "critical" habitat considered to be important to the survival of a particular species or group of species of special concern. Fifteen sites supporting rare or threatened plant and animal species have been identified in Kenosha County. These sites encompass an area of 5,329 acres, or 3 percent of the County, and are shown on Map 22 and described in Table 32. There are also 33 aquatic habitat sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the County, including 77 miles of rivers and streams and 3,658 acres of lake waters. Critical aquatic habitat sites are shown on Map 22 and described in Table 33.

Map 22

NATURAL AREAS, CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES, AND AQUATIC HABITAT SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1994



NATURAL AREA OF STATEWIDE OR GREATER SIGNIFICANCE (NA-1)

NATURAL AREA OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-2)

NATURAL AREA OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-3)

39 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 31)

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

AQUATIC LAKES OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-3)

AQUATIC RIVERS OR STREAMS OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-3)

87 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 33)

CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE OUTSIDE A NATURAL AREA

54 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 32)

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 31

NATURAL AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1994[a]

Number on Map 22	Area Name	Classification Code[b]	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
1	Silver Lake Bog State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T1N, R20E, Section 16; Town of Salem	Silver Lake Sportsmen's Club and other private	18	Lacking many of the typical northern bog species, this area nevertheless remains one of the better acid bogs in the Region. Few bogs of this quality occur this far south. Typical species include tamarack, pitcher plant, round-leaved sundew, cranberry, winterberry, and bog buckbean
2	Peat Lake State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA)	T1N, R20E, Section 32; Town of Salem	Department of Natural Resources and private	140	One of the few undeveloped lakes in Kenosha County, isolated from roads and houses. Shallow and somewhat alkaline, it is bordered by a wide belt of shallow marsh and sedge meadow. Important nesting and feeding refuge for waterfowl. Site also contains a colony of the rare bird species black tern
3	Carol Beach Low Prairie and Panné State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T1N, R23E, Sections 18 and 19; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Department of Natural Resources, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and private	40	A rich low prairie and calcareous fen on dune-and-swale topography. A number of rare plant species, including the State-designated endangered smooth phlox (Phlox glaberrima), are present
4	Chiwaukee Prairie State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T1N, R23E, Sections 31 and 32; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Department of Natural Resources, The Nature Conservancy, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, and other private	308	Extremely rich prairie and marsh on gentle swell-and-swale topography created when the level of glacial Lake Michigan was lowered in stages. The resulting different micro-environments help support great species diversity. Over 400 plant species have been documented in the prairie, some of which are very rare in the State. Scattered oaks in portions of the site give it a savanna-like aspect locally. An incomparable site, it is a National Natural Landmark
5	Stopa Fen	NA-1 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Section 31; Town of Salem	Wilmot Ski Hill	9	High-quality fen with both seeping and bubbling springs, located adjacent to the Fox River. A large number of unusual species are present, such as beaked spike-rush (Eleocharis rostellata), tussock bulrush (Scirpus cespitosus), Ohio goldenrod (Solidago ohioensis), false asphodel (Tofieldia glutinosa), and common bog arrow-grass (Triglochin maritimum). Threatened by ski-hill operations
6	Kenosha Sand Dunes and Low Prairie	NA-1 (RSH)	T1N, R23E, Sections 7 and 8; City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie	City of Kenosha, Department of Natural Resources, and private	99	One-half mile of Lake Michigan frontage containing well-developed dunes and dune succession patterns (fore dunes to swale to wet prairie). The dunes are disturbed by off-road vehicle use, and the shore has been riprapped. An ancient hardwood forest lies beneath the dunes. This is one of the few dune systems in Southeastern Wisconsin. Several uncommon species are present, including sea rocket (Cakile edentula), sand reed (Calamovilfa longifolia), seaside spurge (Euphorbia polygonifolia), common bugseed (Corispermum hyssopifolium), smooth phlox (Phlox glaberrima), and marsh blazing-star (Liatris spicata)
- -	Subtotal – 6 sites	NA-1	- -	- -	614	- -

Table 31 (continued)

Number on Map 22	Area Name	Classification Code[b]	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
7	New Munster Shrub-Carr and Tamarack Relict	NA-2 (SNA, RSH)	T1N, R19E, Sections 2, 3, 10, 11; Town of Wheatland	Department of Natural Resources and private	384	Wetland complex of shrub-carr, sedge meadow, relict tamaracks, and stream, with an upland dry-mesic wooded island. Site is recovering from past disturbance. Some northern relicts, such as winterberry, yellow birch, and starflower are present. Many species of nesting birds use the area
8	Elizabeth Lake Lowlands	NA-2	T1N, R19E, Section 31; Town of Randall T1N, R19E, Section 32; Village of Twin Lakes	Private	48	Good-quality wetland complex at the southwest end of Elizabeth Lake, consisting of sedge meadow, shallow marsh, and shrub-carr. The wetland continues south into Illinois
9	Camp Lake Marsh	NA-2	T1N, R20E, Sections 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33; Town of Salem	Department of Natural Resources, Kenosha County, Town of Salem, and private	293	Deep and shallow marsh dominated by cattails and soft-stem bulrush. The lake itself is especially rich in aquatic plant species, including a large population of ditch-grass (Ruppia maritima), a coastal plain plant of brackish waters. The marsh has been extensively ditched. Site also contains a colony of the rare bird species black tern
10	Merkt Woods	NA-2	T1N, R21E, Sections 8 and 17; Town of Bristol	Private	91	A relatively large, good-quality dry-mesic woods, dominated by oaks but with numerous smaller ashes, basswoods, and yellow bud hickories. The ground flora is diverse. One of the larger intact woods in this part of the Region
11	Benedict Prairie	NA-2 (RSH)	T1N, R21E, Section 11; Town of Bristol	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	6	A small, but rich, wet-mesic to mesic prairie remnant located along an abandoned railway right-of-way. The site is burned periodically to reduce weedy invaders
12	Bristol Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T1N, R21E, Sections 21 and 22; Town of Bristol	Kenosha County and private	181	The largest block of woods remaining in this part of the Region. This is a rich and diverse xeric to dry-mesic woods that is recovering from past grazing and selective cutting. Important as nesting habitat for forest-interior-breeding birds
13	Mud Lake Sedge Meadow	NA-2 (RSH)	T1N, R21E, Sections 32 and 33; Town of Bristol	Town of Bristol and private	55	Good-quality wetland complex consisting of shallow marsh, sedge meadow, low prairie, fresh (wet) meadow, and shrub-carr. Species diversity is good, including a number of uncommon ones
14	104th Street Mesic Prairie	NA-2 (RSH)	T1N, R23E, Section 19; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Department of Natural Resources and private	10	Good-quality patch of mostly mesic prairie, with good species diversity. Critical plant species are present
15	Carol Beach Prairie	NA-2 (RSH)	T1N, R23E, Sections 19, 20, 29, 30; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Department of Natural Resources, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and private	71	A rich complex of low to dry prairie, with fresh (wet) meadow, sedge meadow, shrub-carr, and shallow marsh communities on dune-and-swale topography. Critical plant species are present
16	Barnes Creek Dunes and Panné	NA-2 (RSH)	T1N, R23E, Section 20; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Village of Pleasant Prairie, Department of Natural Resources, and private	9	An unusual mixture of dry prairie and calcareous fen plant species on dune-and-swale topography, adjacent to Barnes Creek. Several critical species are present
17	Tobin Road Prairie	NA-2 (RSH)	T1N, R23E, Sections 29 and 30; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Department of Natural Resources and private	14	A portion of the northern Chiwaukee Prairie area containing rich low and dry prairies on dune-and-swale topography

Table 31 (continued)

Number on Map 22	Area Name	Classification Code[b]	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
18	Schroeder Road Marsh	NA-2	T2N, R20E, Sections 1 and 2; Town of Brighton	Private	111[c]	Large wetland area of shallow cattail marsh and sedge meadow that extend into Racine County. Perimeter has been disturbed but interior is intact.
19	Friendship Lake Marsh	NA-2	T2N, R20E, Sections 11, 12, 13, 14; Town of Brighton	Private	119	Large cattail marsh and sedge meadow surrounding a small, but good-quality, kettle lake. Valuable feeding and nesting habitat for a variety of marsh-land birds. Recent shoreline construction activities have lowered the ecological value
20	CTH NN Sedge Meadow	NA-2	T2N, R20E, Section 31; Town of Brighton	Private	61	Good-quality sedge meadow, with little evidence of past disturbance and few exotic species. A good example of this community type
21	Harris Marsh and Oak Woods	NA-2	T2N, R20E, Section 36; Town of Brighton T2N, R21E, Section 31; Town of Paris T1N, R20E, Section 1; Town of Salem	University of Wisconsin-Parkside and private	225	A large, good-quality marsh adjacent to Brighton Creek. A grazed former oak opening forms the eastern upland border
22	Petrifying Springs Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T2N, R22E, Sections 2 and 11; Town of Somers	Kenosha County, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, and private	145	A rich southern mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forest dominated by white and red oaks, white ash, sugar maple, and basswood. The undulating topography is covered by a very diverse spring flora, including a large population of twinleaf (Jeffersonia diphylla), a State-designated species of special concern. One of the better woodland areas remaining in Southeastern Wisconsin
- -	Subtotal – 16 sites	NA-2	- -	- -	1,820	- -
23	Powers Lake Tamarack Relict	NA-3	T1N, R19E, Sections 8 and 9; Town of Wheatland	Twin Lakes Sportsmen's Club and other private	152	A large but disturbed wetland complex of marsh, sedge meadow, shrub-carr, and relict tamaracks. Agricultural use on the periphery has adversely affected the area
24	Hooker Lake Marsh	NA-3	T1N, R20E, Section 11; Town of Salem	Department of Natural Resources	47	Deep and shallow cattail marsh on the northwest side of Hooker Lake
25	Montgomery Lake Marsh	NA-3	T1N, R20E, Sections 12 and 13; Town of Salem	Town of Salem and private	47	Cattail-dominated deep and shallow marsh bordering Montgomery Lake
26	CTH B-CTH AH Sedge Meadow	NA-3	T1N, R20E, Section 20; Town of Salem	Private	12	Located near the intersection of CTH B and CTH AH, this small but good-quality sedge meadow contains a large number of native species. Disturbance is limited to the wetland borders
27	Des Plaines River Wetlands	NA-3	T1N, R21E, Sections 12, 13, 14; Town of Bristol	Private	66	A one-mile stretch of the Des Plaines River west of IH 94. Wetlands include sedge meadow, shallow marsh, and lowland hardwoods
28	Salem Road Marsh	NA-3	T1N, R21E, Section 18; Town of Bristol	Conservation Club of Kenosha	27	Shallow, cattail-dominated marsh
29	Lake Russo Prairie Remnant	NA-3 (RSH)	T1N, R22E, Section 7; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Private	6	A small, moderate- to good-quality wet-mesic prairie remnant that is suffering disturbance by local residents
30	Des Plaines River Lowlands	NA-3 (RSH)	T1N, R22E, Sections 17, 18, 19, 20; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Village of Pleasant Prairie and private	413	Extensive wetland and upland complex along the Des Plaines River, significant because of its open space and wildlife habitat. Contains xeric oak woods, mesic and wet-mesic prairie, fresh (wet) meadow, and riverine forest. The State-designated endangered prairie white-fringed orchid (Platanthera leucophaea) has been found here

Table 31 (continued)

Number on Map 22	Area Name	Classification Code[b]	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
31	Bain Station Railroad Prairie	NA-3 (RSH)	T1N, R22E, Section 9; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Des Plaines Wetland Conservancy	5	A small, moderate- to good-quality mesic to wet-mesic prairie remnant along an abandoned railway right-of-way. Dominated by big bluestem, Indian grass, prairie dock, and goldenrods
32	Pleasant Railroad Prairie	NA-3 (RSH)	T1N, R22E, Sections 29 and 32; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Des Plaines Wetland Conservancy	5	Discontinuous remnants of the once-extensive wet-mesic prairie of southern Kenosha County, bordering double tracks. Small patches are of good quality, containing some regionally uncommon species
33	Carol Beach Estates Prairie	NA-3 (RSH)	T1N, R23E, Section 19; Village of Pleasant Prairie	Private	7	A rich wet to wet-mesic prairie on sandy soils that is threatened by shrub invasion. Critical plant species are present
34	Dyer Lake Sedge Meadow	NA-3	T2N, R19E, Section 30; Town of Wheatland	Kenosha Boy Scouts and other private	40	Good-quality wetland complex on west side of Dyer Lake. Consists of sedge meadow, shrub-carr, and deep and shallow marsh. The site is somewhat alkaline. Good native species diversity
35	Peterson Creek Sedge Meadow	NA-3	T2N, R19E, Section 36; Town of Wheatland T2N, R20E, Section 31; Town of Brighton	Private	69	This moderate- to good-quality wetland complex bordering Peterson Creek consists of sedge meadow and cattail marsh. The highest-quality area lies southeast of the creek, where calciphilic species are present
36	Section 11 Wetlands and Oak Woods	NA-3	T2N, R20E, Sections 11 and 12; Town of Brighton	Private	130	A moderate-quality wetland complex, consisting of sedge meadow and cattail marsh, bordered by a disturbed oak woods
37	Bong Low Prairie	NA-3 (RSH)	T2N, R20E, Sections 19 and 20; Town of Brighton	Department of Natural Resources	2	A series of small patches of remnant low prairie within the Bong State Recreation Area. Disturbance history varies, but the two areas adjacent to north-south road are of good quality. Good display of the marsh blazing-star (Liatris spicata)
38	Paris (Ehlen) Prairie Remnant	NA-3 (RSH)	T2N, R21E, Section 16; Town of Paris	Private	1	A small but generally good-quality remnant of the once-extensive mesic prairie that formerly occupied central Kenosha County. Critical plant species are present
39	Pike River Low Woods	NA-3 (RSH)	T2N, R22E, Sections 3 and 10; Town of Somers	Hawthorn Hollow Nature Sanctuary and private	66	Good-quality wet-mesic forest in lowlands and dry-mesic forest on uplands bordering the Pike River. Contains a rich and diverse ground flora. A small prairie remnant is present within the Hawthorn Hollow Nature Sanctuary. This is probably the most natural remaining stretch of the Pike River
- -	Subtotal – 17 sites	NA-3	- -	- -	1,095	- -
- -	Total – 39 sites	NA-3	- -	- -	3,530	- -

[a] *Inventory conducted in 1994; ownership and acreage information were updated in 2006.*

[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
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] *Schroeder Road Marsh straddles the county line between Kenosha and Racine Counties. An additional 77 acres are located within Racine County.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 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 32

CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES LOCATED OUTSIDE NATURAL AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1994[a]

Number on Map 22	Site Name and Classification Code[b]	Location	Site Area (acres)	Ownership	Species of Concern[c]
40	Hamilton Woods (CSH-P)	T1N, R19E, Section 33; Village of Twin Lakes	18	Private	*Trillium recurvatum* (R)
41	Wilmot Ski Hill Prairie (CSH-P)	T1N, R20E, Section 31; Town of Salem	104	Wilmot Ski Hill and other private	*Liatris spicata* (R) and *Solidago ohioensis* (R)
42	Trevor Creek Wet Prairie (CSH-P)	T1N, R20E, Section 34; Town of Salem	43	Private	*Solidago ohioensis*(R)
43	Piela Property (CSH-P)	T1N, R22E, Section 33; Village of Pleasant Prairie	5	Private	*Agrimonia parviflora* (R)
44	Martin Band Parcel (CSH-P)	T1N, R23E, Section 18; City of Kenosha	9	Private	*Phlox glaberrima* (E)
45	Nedweski Parcel (CSH-P)	T1N, R23E, Section 18; City of Kenosha	16	Private	*Calamovilfa longifolia* (T)
46	Barnes Creek (CSH-P)	T1N, R23E, Section 19; Village of Pleasant Prairie	29	Village of Pleasant Prairie and private	*Trillium recurvatum* (R) and *Solidago ohioensis* (R)
47	Brighton-Dale Woods (CSH-P)	T2N, R20E, Section 10; Town of Brighton	55	Kenosha County	*Eupatorium sessilifolium* (R) and *Trillium recurvatum* (R)
48	Peterson Creek Wetland (CSH-P)	T2N, R20E, Section 30; Town of Brighton	84	Private	*Solidago ohioensis* (R)
49	Poisl Woods (CSH-P)	T2N, R21E, Section 1; Town of Paris	82	Private	*Trillium recurvatum* (R)
50	Thompson Woods (CSH-P)	T2N, R22E, Section 13; City of Kenosha	8	Private	*Trillium recurvatum* (R)
51	Bradford School Woods (CSH-P)	T2N, R22E, Section 25; City of Kenosha	21	Kenosha County, Kenosha Unified School District, Gateway Technical College, and private	*Trillium recurvatum* (R)
52	Parkside Woods (CSH-P)	T2N, R22E, Section 12; Town of Somers	15	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	*Trillium recurvatum* (R)
53	Unnamed Wetland (CSH-B)	T1N, R19E, Sections 10 and 15; Towns of Randall and Wheatland	35	Kenosha County	Forster's tern (E) and Great egret (T)
54	Bong State Recreation Area (CSH-B)	T2N, R19E, Sections 12 and 13 and T2N, R20E, Sections 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 15-23; Town of Brighton	4,807	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Kenosha County, Kenosha Unified School District, and private	Forster's tern (E); Piping plover (E); Yellow-throated warbler (E); Loggerhead shrike (E); Great egret (T); Black tern (R) (Colony); Henslow's sparrow (R); Northern harrier (R); Grasshopper sparrow (R); Bobolink (R); Upland sandpiper (R); Northern goshawk (R); American black duck (R); Short-eared owl (R); American bittern (R); Swainson's thrush (R); Lark sparrow (R); Sedge wren (R); Blackburnian warbler (R); Yellow-bellied flycatcher (R); Merlin (R); Common moorhen (R); Least bittern (R); Common merganser (R); Black-crowned night heron (R); Wilson's phalarope (R); Prothonotary warbler (R); Louisiana waterthrush (R); and Dickcissel (R)
- -	Total – 15 Sites	- -	5,329	- -	- -

[a] *Inventory conducted in 1994; ownership and acreage information were updated in 2006.*

[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, "E" refers to species designated as endangered.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 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 33

CRITICAL AQUATIC HABITAT AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1994[a]

Number on Map 22	River, Stream, or Lake	Size[b]	Rank[c]	Description and Comments[d]
55	Bassett Creek	4.9 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Records of critical fish species; good water quality
56	Brighton Creek and Salem Branch	14.2 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Critical fish species present
57	Des Plaines River downstream from STH 50	14.2 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Bisects a large wetland complex supporting critical herptile species habitat
58	Des Plaines River upstream from STH 50	1.8 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Critical fish species present
59	Fox River downstream from CTH JB to Wisconsin-Illinois State line	12.5 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Good mussel species assemblage and population of the river redhorse, a threatened fish species
60	Kilbourn Road Ditch	11.5 miles[e]	AQ-3 (RSH)	Sedimentation and other water quality problems exist, but this reach is an important reservoir for the pirate perch, a “special concern” fish species
61	New Munster Creek downstream from CTH KD	1.7 miles	AQ-3	Good water quality
62	Palmer Creek	3.1 miles	AQ-3	Class III trout stream
63	Peterson Creek	5.1 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Critical fish species present
64	Pike Creek	4.1 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Bisects identified Natural Area
65	Pike River downstream from Pike Creek (includes Sorenson Creek)	4.3 miles[e]	AQ-3 (RSH)	Bisects identified Natural Area; critical fish species present
- -	Subtotal (11 river and stream reaches)	77.4 miles	- -	- -
66	Benedict Lake	59 acres[e]	AQ-2 (RSH)	A drained lake with good overall fish populations; critical fish species present
67	Dyer Lake	64 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	A shallow drainage lake with critical fish species present; adjacent wetlands are good habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife
68	Elizabeth Lake	688 acres[e]	AQ-2 (RSH)	A drainage lake with critical fish, herptile, and bird species present
69	Lake Mary	330 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	A drained lake with critical fish species present; good overall fishery
70	Peat Lake	42 acres	AQ-2	A drained lake which is the central feature of Peat Lake Scientific Area; important nesting and feeding refuge for waterfowl
71	Silver Lake	524 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	A drainage lake with critical fish species present; adjacent wetlands to north are valuable for wildlife
72	Benet Lake-Lake Shangrila	181 acres[e]	AQ-3 (RSH)	A shallow drained lake with critical fish species present
73	Camp Lake	469 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A shallow drainage lake with critical fish species present; ideal conditions for waterfowl and marsh furbearers
74	Center Lake	138 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drainage lake; well-rounded fishery; critical fish species present
75	Cross Lake	63 acres[e]	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drained lake with critical fish species present
76	Four Dollar Flowage	21 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	Within the Bong State Recreation Area; good wildlife habitat
77	Friendship Lake	11 acres	AQ-3	A drainage lake encompassed by Friendship Lake Marsh, an identified Natural Area
78	George Lake	72 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drainage lake with critical fish species present; good waterfowl habitat
79	Hooker Lake	109 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drainage lake with critical fish species present
80	Montgomery Lake	62 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drained lake with critical fish species present
81	Mud Lake	22 acres	AQ-3	A drained lake adjacent to an identified Natural Area, Mud Lake Sedge Meadow
82	Paddock Lake	132 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drained lake with critical fish species present
83	Powers Lake	376 acres[e]	AQ-3	A drainage lake with good water quality

Table 33 (continued)

Number on Map 22	River, Stream, or Lake	Size[b]	Rank[c]	Description and Comments[d]
84	Refuge Flowage	61 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	Within the Bong State Recreation Area; good wildlife habitat
85	Rock Lake	53 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drained lake with critical fish species present
86	Vern Wolf Lake (East Lake Flowage)	118 acres	AQ-3	A drainage lake with good wildlife habitat
87	Voltz Lake	63 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A drained lake with critical fish species present
- -	Subtotal (22 lakes)	3,658 acres	- -	- -

[a] *Inventory conducted in 1994; ownership and acreage information were updated in 2006.*

[b] *Size is listed as stream miles for rivers and streams and lake surface area (in acres) for lakes.*

[c] *AQ-1 identifies Aquatic Area sites of statewide or greater significance.*
AQ-2 identifies Aquatic Area sites of countywide or regional significance.
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.

[d] *"Drainage lakes" are lakes that have both an inlet and an outlet and whose main water source is a river or stream. "Drained lakes" are lakes which have no inlet but do have an outlet and which are not groundwater-fed; their primary source of water is from precipitation and runoff from the immediate drainage area.*

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

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 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.*

The following paragraphs describe critical species habitat and aquatic sites in each of the local government partners:

- Four critical species habitat sites, each supporting an endangered, threatened, or rare plant species, have been identified in the City of Kenosha. These four sites, together encompassing 54 acres, include the Martin Band Parcel, Nedweski Parcel, Thompson Woods, and Bradford School Woods. There is also one aquatic site supporting a rare fish species, including portions of the Kilbourn Road Ditch, which contains about 2.2 stream-miles.

- Two critical species habitat sites, the Piela Property and Barnes Creek each supporting at least one rare plant species, have been identified in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The two sites together encompass 34 acres. There are also two aquatic sites, the Des Plaines River and Kilbourn Road Ditch, supporting threatened or rare fish or herptile species in the Village, which contain about 8.9 stream-miles.

- There are no critical species habitats or aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish species in the Village of Silver Lake. However, Silver Lake, adjacent to the Village, is considered an aquatic habitat site, encompassing 524 acres.

- Three critical species habitat sites have been identified in the Town of Brighton, two of which, Brighton-Dale Woods and Peterson Creek Wetland, support rare plant species. The other site, Bong State Recreation Area, supports a variety of rare, threatened, and endangered bird species. The three sites together encompass 4,946 acres. There are also six aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the Town, which contain about 8.3 stream-miles and 211 acres of lake waters. River and stream aquatic sites in the Town include Brighton Creek and Peterson Creek. Aquatic sites within lakes include Four Dollar Flowage, Friendship Lake, Refuge Flowage, and Vern Wolf Lake (East Lake Flowage).

- Five aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species have been identified in the Town of Bristol. These five sites include about 12.2 stream-miles and about 172 acres of lake waters. River and stream aquatic sites in the Town include Brighton Creek and Salem Branch and the Des Plaines River. Aquatic sites within lakes include George Lake, Mud Lake, and a portion of Benet Lake-Lake Shangrila. There are no critical species habitat sites in the Town.
- One site in the Town of Paris, the Poisl Woods encompassing 82 acres, has been identified as a critical species site supporting a rare plant species. There are also two aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish species in the Town, including portions of the Des Plaines River and Brighton Creek, which contain about 2.3 stream-miles.
- Two critical species habitat sites, each supporting at least one rare plant species, have been identified in the Town of Salem. The sites, Wilmot Ski Hill Prairie and Trevor Creek Wet Prairie, together encompass 147 acres. There are also 11 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the Town, which contain about 8.6 stream-miles and 1,102 acres of lake waters. River and stream aquatic sites in the Town include the Fox River and Brighton Creek and Salem Branch. Aquatic sites within lakes include Peat Lake, Camp Lake, Center Lake, Cross Lake, Hooker Lake, Montgomery Lake, Rock Lake, Voltz Lake, and a portion of Benet Lake-Lake Shangrila.
- One site in the Town of Somers, Parkside Woods encompassing 15 acres, has been identified as a critical species habitat site supporting a rare plant species. The site is within the UW-Parkside campus. There are also three aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish species in the Town, which contain about 17.5 stream-miles. The aquatic sites include Pike Creek, the Pike River downstream from Pike Creek, and Kilbourn Road Ditch.
- One site, an unnamed wetland, located partially within the Town of Wheatland, has been identified as a critical species habitat site supporting an endangered bird species (Forster's tern) and a threatened bird species (Great egret). The site includes 11 acres in the Town and is owned by Kenosha County as part of a County park site. There are also six aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the Town, which contain about 13.9 stream-miles among various rivers and streams and the 64-acre Dyer Lake. River and stream aquatic sites in the Town include the Fox River, Basset Creek, New Munster Creek, Palmer Creek, and Peterson Creek.

Reestablishment of Grasslands

In addition to setting forth recommendations for the protection of existing areas with important biological resources, the regional natural areas plan also recommends that efforts be made to reestablish relatively large tracts of grasslands and forest interiors in the Region. Reestablishment of such tracts would serve to provide additional habitat for bird populations, which have been adversely affected by loss of habitat due to development in the Region.

One site in Kenosha County, shown on Map 22, was identified for reestablishment of grasslands. The grassland reserve site would center on the Bong State Recreation Area and the adjoining Kenosha and Salem School Forest properties in the Town of Brighton. It is envisioned that this site could serve as one of several relatively large grassland reserve sites proposed to be established in Wisconsin by the DNR. The DNR envisions that large sites would consist of at least 10,000 acres of land that are as treeless and open in character as possible, although not all such land would have to be in public ownership. The present Bong State Recreation Area, which approximates 4,520 acres, or about seven square miles, could serve as the core area of one such large site. To supplement the present publicly owned lands, it is proposed that the DNR enter into appropriate land management agreements with landowners in the environs of the Bong site with a view toward meeting the goal of establishing a minimum area of 10,000 acres to serve as suitable habitat for grassland birds.

Invasive Plants and Animals

Invasive plant and animal species threaten the biodiversity of high-quality natural resources in Wisconsin. The DNR recognizes 148 species of plants and 24 species of animals as invasive to the State of Wisconsin as of 2007. Purple loosestrife and reed canary grass have been identified as significant invasive plant species present in

Kenosha County. Additional invasive plant species that can be found in Kenosha County include garlic mustard and buckthorn. Certain invasive animals, such as the gypsy moth and forest tent caterpillar, pose threats to native plant species. Prevalent throughout the Midwest, the emerald ash borer[33] (a type of beetle) poses a threat to ash tree populations in the State. Figures 6 and 7 list the invasive plant and animal species found in the State.[34]

Wisconsin Legacy Places

In 2006, the DNR completed an inventory intended to identify the places believed to be most critical to meet the State's conservation and recreation needs over the next 50 years. The resulting report provides background information for use by landowners, nonprofit conservation groups, local governments, State and Federal agencies, and other interests in decision-making about land protection and management in the vicinity of the identified legacy places. A total of 229 such legacy places were identified statewide. The study is documented in a report entitled *Wisconsin Land Legacy Report*, dated 2006.

The inventory identified five legacy places in Kenosha County. As identified in the report, the following five legacy sites are part of the Southeast Glacial Plains and Southern Lake Michigan Coastal Landscape areas located wholly or partially within Kenosha County: Illinois Fox River, Bong Grasslands, Des Plaines River Floodplain and George Lake Wetland, Pike River, and Chiwaukee Prairie. In addition to the statewide legacy sites, the study also identified "other areas of interest" including the Dyer Lake Area, Elizabeth Lake Wetlands, and the Southeast Prairie Pothole Area.[35]

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 that 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

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[33]*The emerald ash borer was found in Kenosha County in 2009.*

[34]*Several of the plants and animals listed in Figures 6 and 7 may not be found in Kenosha County due to the statewide scope of the DNR invasive species listing.*

[35]*The Southeast Prairie Pothole Area includes portions of the northwestern part of Kenosha County, the southwestern part of Racine County, and the eastern part of Walworth County.*

do not connect primary corridors must be at least 100 acres in size and one mile long. An isolated concentration of natural resource features at least five acres in size and 200 feet wide, 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 Kenosha County in 2000 are shown on Map 23.The preservation of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in essentially natural, open uses can help reduce flood flows, reduce noise pollution, and maintain air and water 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, reduction in groundwater recharge, as well as a decline in the scenic beauty of the County. The importance of maintaining the integrity of the remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas thus becomes apparent.

As shown on Map 23, the primary environmental corridors in Kenosha County generally lie along rivers and streams and adjacent to lakes, or are associated with woodlands, wetlands, or park and open space sites. In 2000, about 28,000 acres, comprising about 16 percent of the County, were encompassed within primary environmental corridors. Secondary environmental corridors are located chiefly along the smaller perennial streams and intermittent streams in the County, including wetlands associated with these streams. About 6,400 acres, comprising about 4 percent of the County, were encompassed within secondary environmental corridors in 2000. Isolated natural resource areas within the County include a geographically well-distributed variety of isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat. These areas encompassed about 3,870 acres, or about 2 percent of the County, in 2000.

Table 34 sets forth the amount of land encompassed by primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in each local government in 2000.

Park and Open Space Sites

A comprehensive region wide inventory of park and open space sites was conducted in 1973 under the initial regional park and open space planning program conducted by SEWRPC. The inventory is updated periodically, and was updated in 2006 as part of this planning process. The 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 as The Nature Conservancy and the Conservancy Club of Kenosha, were also identified. As of 2006, there were 17,693 acres of park and open space land in fee simple ownership in Kenosha County. An additional 610 acres were under conservation or other easements intended to protect the natural resources of a site.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by Kenosha County

Park and open space sites owned by Kenosha County in 2006 are shown on Map 24 and listed in Table 35. In 2006, Kenosha County owned 13 such sites, including six major[36] parks encompassing 1,679 acres, and seven other park and outdoor recreation sites encompassing 251 acres. In all, these 13 sites encompass 1,930 acres, or about 1 percent of the County.

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[36]*Major parks are defined as publicly owned outdoor recreation sites at least 100 acres in size containing significant natural resource amenities which provide opportunities for such resource-oriented activities as camping, golfing, picnicking, and swimming. Major parks may also include facilities for non-resource oriented recreational activities, such as ball fields and play equipment.*

Figure 6

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES IN WISCONSIN: 2007

- Autumn Olive
- Amur Honeysuckle
- Amur Maple
- Aquatic Forget-Me-Not
- Baby's Breath
- Bella Honeysuckle
- Big-Tooth Aspen
- Bird's-Foot Trefoil
- Bishop's Gout-Weed
- Black (European) Alder
- Blackberries & Raspberries
- Black Jet-Bead
- Black Locust
- Black Swallow-Wort
- Bladder-Campion
- Bouncing-Bet
- Box Elder
- Bull Thistle
- Burning Bush
- Canada Bluegrass
- Canada Goldenrod
- Canadian Thistle
- Cattail Hybrid (Typha x Glauca)
- Celandine
- Chicory
- Chinese Elm
- Common Buckthorn
- Common Burdock
- Common Cattail
- Common Mullein
- Common Privet
- Common Reed Grass
- Common Tansy
- Common Teasel
- Creeping Bellflower
- Creeping Charlie
- Crown Vetch
- Curly Dock
- Curly-Leaf Pondweed
- Cut-Leaved Teasel
- Cypress Spurge
- Dame's Rocket
- Deadly Nightshade
- Dodder
- Dog-Strangling Vine
- Eastern Cottonwood
- Eastern Red-Cedar
- English Ivy
- Eurasian Water Milfoil
- European Barberry
- European Frog-Bit
- European Highbush Cranberry
- European Marsh Thistle
- European Mountain-Ash
- Everlasting Pea
- Field Bindweed
- Field Sorrel
- Flowering Rush
- Garden Forget-Me-Not
- Garden-Heliotrope
- Giant Hogweed
- Garlic Mustard
- Giant Knotweed
- Giant Ragweed
- Glossy Buckthorn
- Grapes
- Grecian Foxglove
- Greenbriar
- Grey Dogwood
- Ground Nut
- Hairy Willow-Herb
- Helleborine
- Horsetail
- Hydrilla
- Japanese Barberry
- Japanese Hedge-Parsley
- Japanese Honeysuckle
- Japanese Hops
- Japanese Knotweed
- Japanese Stilt Grass
- Johnson Grass
- Kentucky Bluegrass
- Large-Toothed Aspen
- Leafy Spurge
- Lesser Celandine
- Lily-of-the-Valley
- Moneywort
- Morrow's Honeysuckle
- Multiflora Rose
- Musk Thistle
- Narrow-Leaved Cattail
- Nipplewort
- Norway Maple
- Orange Daylily
- Orange Hawkweed
- Ox-Eye Daisy
- Pale Swallow-Wort
- Periwinkle
- Poison Hemlock
- Poison Ivy
- Porcelain Berry
- Plumeless Thistle
- Prickly Ash
- Purple Loosestrife
- Quackgrass
- Quaking Aspen
- Queen Anne's-Lace
- Queen-of-the-Meadow
- Red Clover
- Red Osier Dogwood
- Reed Canary Grass
- Round-Leaved Bittersweet
- Russian Knapweed
- Russian Olive
- Scotch Pine
- Siberian Elm
- Siberian Pea Shrub
- Silky Bush-Clover
- Smooth Brome
- Smooth Sumac
- Spotted Knapweed
- Spreading Hedge Parsley
- St. John's-Wort
- Star-of-Bethlehem
- Staghorn Sumac
- Tall Fescue
- Tall Goldenrod
- Tartarian Honeysuckle
- Tree-of-Heaven
- Viola
- Virginia Waterleaf
- Watercress
- Water Chestnut
- Wayfaring Tree
- White Clover
- White Sweet-Clover
- White Mulberry
- White Snakeroot
- Wild Parsnip
- White Poplar
- Willows
- Wineberry
- Wintercreeper
- Wood Nettle
- Yellow Sweet-Clover
- Yellow Hawkweed
- Yellow Water Flag

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Figure 7

INVASIVE ANIMAL SPECIES IN WISCONSIN: 2007

- Asian Lady Beetle
- Asian Longhorned Beetle
- Beech Bark Disease
- Bighead Carp
- Common Carp
- Emerald Ash Borer
- Feral Pig
- Fishhook Waterflea
- Forest Tent Caterpillar
- Giant Snakehead
- Gypsy Moth
- Hemlock Wooly Adelgid
- Mute Swan
- Oak Wilt
- Quagga Mussels
- Rainbow Smelt
- Round Goby
- Ruffe
- Rusty Crayfish
- Sea Lamprey
- Silver Carp
- Spiny Waterflea
- White Perch
- Zebra Mussel

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

The six existing County-owned major parks are Brighton Dale Park and Golf Course in the Town of Brighton, Bristol Woods Park in the Town of Bristol, a currently undeveloped County park in the Towns of Randall and Wheatland, Fox River Park and Silver Lake Park in the Town of Salem, and Petrifying Springs Park in the Town of Somers. Although owned by the Village of Pleasant Prairie rather than Kenosha County, the 1,006-acre Prairie Springs Park located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie is also considered a major park and serves residents in the southeastern part of the County and northern Illinois.

In addition to the existing major parks, the County also owns seven other park and outdoor recreation sites. These sites include Kemper Center, Old Settler's Park, the Kenosha County Bike Trail, and three other unnamed open space sites. The County has also acquired 66 parcels as part of the Fox River Flood Mitigation project.

Park and Open Space Sites Owned by the State of Wisconsin

As indicated in Table 36 and shown on Map 24, in 2006 there were 26 State-owned park and open space sites in Kenosha County, encompassing 7,456 acres, or about 4 percent of the County. Of the 26 sites, 17 sites encompassing 6,804 acres were owned by the DNR; five sites, encompassing 255 acres, were owned by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation; and four sites, encompassing 397 acres, were owned by the University of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The DNR has acquired large areas of park and open space lands in Kenosha County for a variety of resource protection and recreational purposes. Sites acquired for natural resource preservation and limited recreational purposes include the New Munster Wildlife Area, Carol Beach Prairie, Kenosha Sand Dunes, Peat Lake Extensive Wildlife Habitat and Wildlife Area, Hooker Lake Marsh, Silver Lake Marsh, Paddock Lake Marsh, scattered wetland sites, and portions of Bong State Recreation Area.

DNR-owned sites associated with more intensive recreational activities include public access sites on Camp Lake, Hooker Lake, and Powers Lake. Bong State Recreation Area, while preserving and protecting selected natural resource areas, also offers a wide range of recreation activities and facilities, including hiking, horseback riding, and ATV trails; areas where visitors may fly model airplanes, rockets, hang gliders, and hot air balloons; dog and falcon training areas; multiple camping areas; a beach with a bath house; and fishing and picnicking areas.

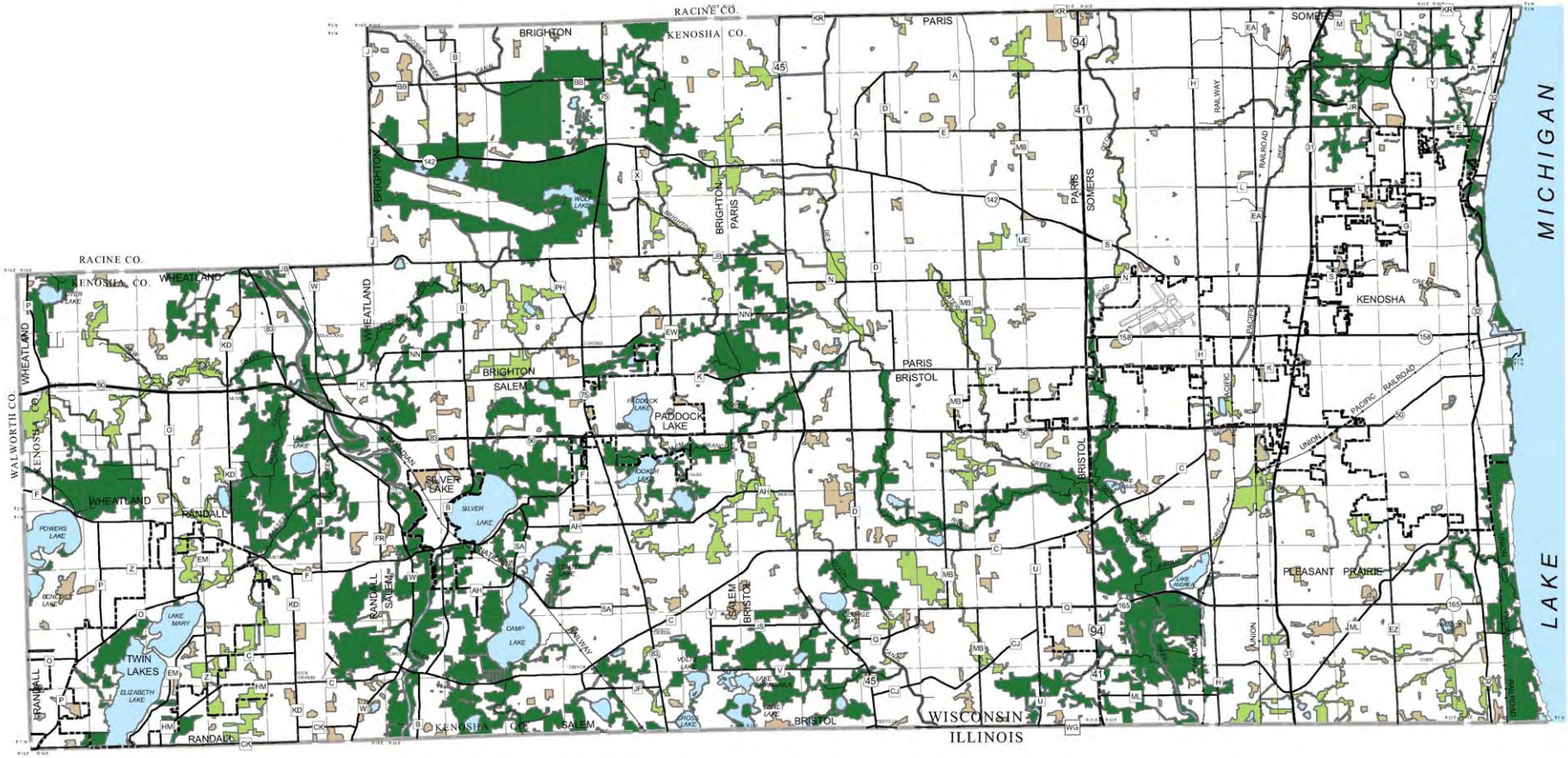
Map 24 also reflects project boundaries approved by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board for State parks, natural areas, and wildlife areas within the County. Lands within the approved project boundaries have been identified by the Board as appropriate additions to adjacent parks, natural areas, or wildlife areas and are intended to be acquired by the DNR, on a "willing seller-willing buyer" basis, for recreational or open space purposes as funding permits.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation in 2006 owned five sites within the County, three of which were acquired as wetland mitigation sites for open space protection. The open space sites are located in the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, and Salem. The remaining two sites owned by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation are a wayside and the Wisconsin Information Tourist Center, both located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Map 23

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000



PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA

SURFACE WATER

Source: SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 34

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Local Government	Primary Environmental Corridors (acres)[b]	Secondary Environmental Corridors (acres)[b]	Isolated Natural Resource Areas (acres)[b]
Partnering Local Governments			
City of Kenosha	479	113	256
Village of Pleasant Prairie	3,524	977	601
Village of Silver Lake	193	- -	71
Town of Brighton	5,439	964	474
Town of Bristol	2,932	946	701
Town of Paris	684	1,089	447
Town of Salem	6,498	334	407
Town of Somers	1,228	381	196
Town of Wheatland	3,451	760	210
Non-Partnering Local Governments			
Village of Genoa City	- -	- -	5
Village of Paddock Lake	371	15	37
Village of Twin Lakes	1,383	403	61
Town of Randall	1,778	391	408
Kenosha County	27,960	6,373	3,874

[a]*Inventory conducted in 2000; based on 2006 civil divisions.*

[b]*Includes associated surface water areas.*

Source: SEWRPC.

University of Wisconsin

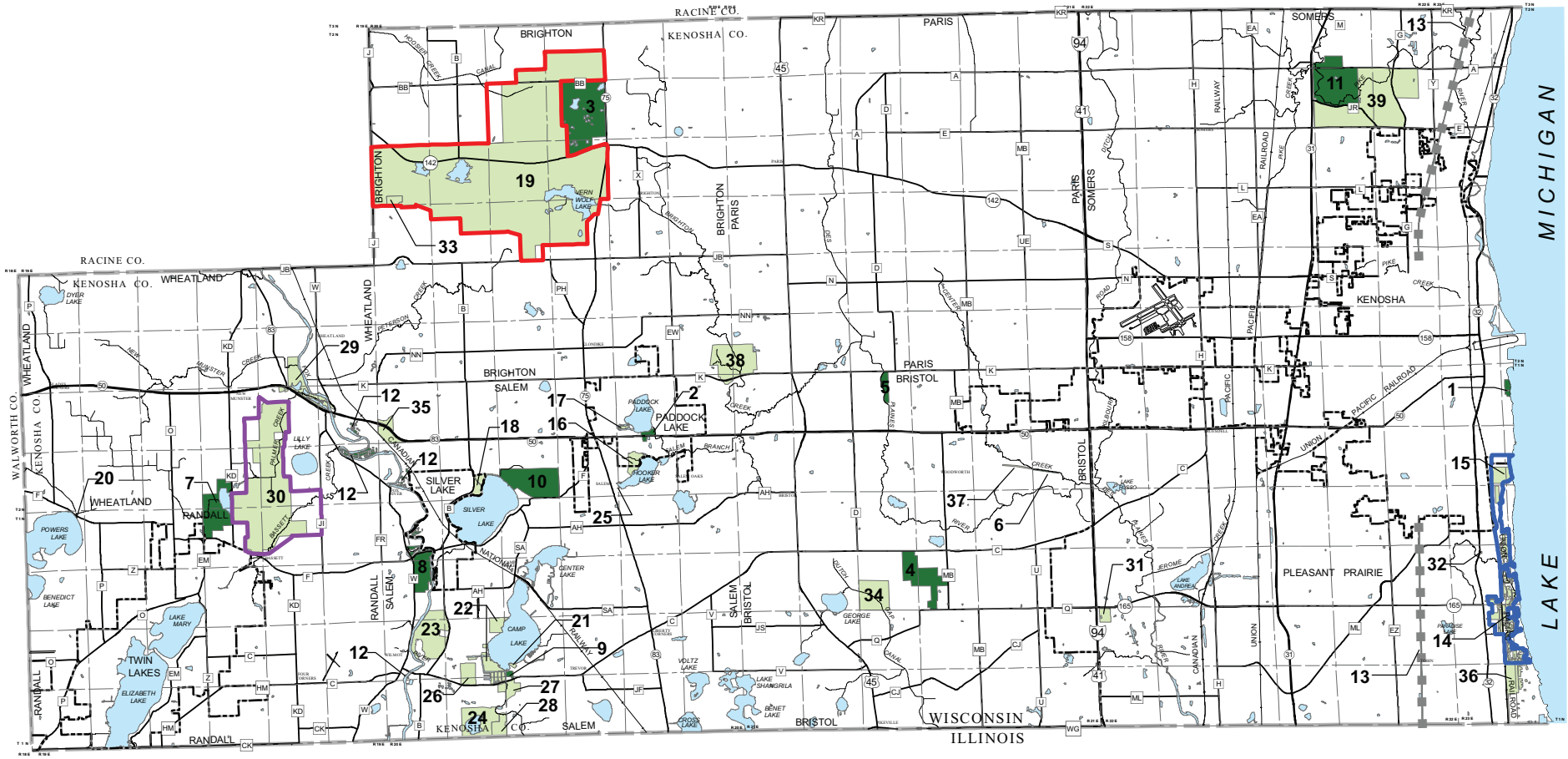
In 2006 there were four park and open space sites affiliated with the University of Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside campus in the Town of Somers encompasses about 55 acres and is used for institutional, recreational, and open space purposes. The campus includes Parkside Woods, an identified critical species habitat site, and a portion of Petrifying Springs Woods (NA-3), an identified natural area. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside also owns 90 acres within the Chiwaukee Prairie in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the 246-acre University of Wisconsin Nature Area located in the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, and Salem. Both the Chiwaukee Prairie (NA-1) and portions of the University of Wisconsin Nature Area, which includes the Harris Marsh and Oak Woods (NA-2), are identified natural areas. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee owns Benedict Prairie, a six-acre natural area (NA-2) in the Town of Bristol.

Private and Public-Interest Resource Oriented Park and Open Space Sites

There are a number of conservation organizations active in Kenosha County, including the Kenosha/Racine Land Trust, Conservation Club of Kenosha, Des Plaines Wetlands Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, and other non-profit conservation organizations. These organizations acquire lands for resource protection purposes. As shown on Map 25 and Table 37, such organizations owned six sites encompassing 1,069 acres in 2006. As shown on Table 37, the Des Plaines Wetlands Conservancy owns 644 acres in the Village of Pleasant Prairie for resource protection purposes. The Conservation Club of Kenosha owns a site of 227 acres in the Town of Bristol, also for resource protection purposes. The Nature Conservancy owns two sites in Kenosha County, portions of Chiwaukee Prairie and Barnes Prairie in the Village of Pleasant Prairie, together encompassing 159 acres. The Lake Benedict Land Conservation owns a one-acre site in the Town of Randall. The Hyslop Foundation owns a 38-acre site in the Town of Somers known as Hawthorn Hollow, a nature sanctuary and arboretum open to the public.

Map 24

COUNTY- AND STATE-OWNED PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT BOUNDARIES

- COUNTY-OWNED SITES
- 13 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 35)
- STATE-OWNED SITES
- 39 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 36)
- BONG STATE RECREATION AREA
- CHIWAUKEE PRAIRIE - CAROL BEACH PRAIRIE
- NEW MUNSTER WILDLIFE AREA

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

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

Table 35

PARK, OUTDOOR RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES OWNED BY KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 24	Site Name	Location	Size (acres)
1	Kemper Center	T1N, R23E, Section 5 – City of Kenosha	16
2	Old Settler's Park	T1N, R20E, Sections 2 and 11 – Village of Paddock Lake	16
3	Brighton Dale Park and Golf Course	T2N, R20E, Sections 10 and 15 – Town of Brighton	509
4	Bristol Woods Park	T1N, R21E, Sections 21 and 22 – Town of Bristol	198
5	Open Space Site	T1N, R21E, Section 4 – Town of Bristol	33
6	Open Space Site	T1N, R21E, Section 12 – Town of Bristol	5
7	Undeveloped County Park	T1N, R19E, Section 15 – Town of Randall and Section 10 – Town of Wheatland	235
8	Fox River Park	T1N, R20E, Sections 18 and 19 – Town of Salem	129
9	Open Space Site	T1N, R20E, Section 28 – Town of Salem	8
10	Silver Lake Park	T1N, R20E, Section 9 – Town of Salem	259
11	Petrifying Springs Park	T2N, R22E, Sections 2 and 11 – Town of Somers	349
12	Fox River Flood Mitigation Open Space Lands	T1N, R19E, Sections 1 and 12 – Town of Wheatland; T1N, R20E, Sections 7, 29, and 30 – Town of Salem; and T1N, R20E, Sections 7 and 18 – Village of Silver Lake	83
13	Kenosha County Bike Trail[a]	T1N, R22E, Section 13; T1N, R23E, Sections 5, 7, 8, and 18; T2N, R22E, Sections 13, 24, and 25; and T2N, R23E, Sections 18, 29, 30, 31, and 32 – City of Kenosha; T1N, R22E, Sections 13, 24, 25, and 36 and T1N, R23E, Section 18 - Village of Pleasant Prairie; and T2N, R22E, Section 24; and T2N, R23E, Sections 6 and 7 – Town of Somers	90
- -	Total –13 Sites	- -	1,930

[a]*The trail includes approximately four miles within an abandoned railway right-of-way in the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie and approximately four miles within the Wisconsin Electric utility right-of-way in the City of Kenosha and Town of Somers. The trail also includes about a six mile portion of Pike Bike Trail within the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Altogether, the trail encompasses approximately 14 linear miles.*

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Lands Under Protective Easements

Several open space and environmentally sensitive sites in Kenosha County 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. Conservation easements located in Kenosha County are shown on Map 26 and listed in Table 38. There are six conservation easements encompassing about 610 acres in the County, including an easement on 445 acres held by The Nature Conservancy as part of Prairie Springs Park in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Table 36

EXISTING STATE-OWNED PARK, OUTDOOR RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 24	Site Name	Location	Size (acres)
	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Sites		
14	Carol Beach Prairie	T1N, R23E, Sections 18, 19, 20, 29, and 30 – Village of Pleasant Prairie	223
15	Kenosha Sand Dunes	T1N, R23E, Sections 7 and 8 – Village of Pleasant Prairie	57
16	Hooker Lake Marsh	T1N, R20E, Section 11 – Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Salem	44
17	Paddock Lake Marsh	T1N, R20E, Section 2 – Village of Paddock Lake	5
18	Silver Lake Marsh	T1N, R20E, Section 8 – Village of Silver Lake and Town of Salem	38
19	Bong State Recreation Area	T2N, R20E, Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 – Town of Brighton	4,519
20	Public Access – Powers Lake	T1N, R19E, Section 18 – Town of Randall	1
21	Camp Lake Access	T1N, R20E, Section 28 – Town of Salem	4
22	Camp Lake Marshland Preservation Area	T1N, R20E, Sections 28, 29, and 32 – Town of Salem	123
23	Peat Lake Extensive Wildlife Habitat	T1N, R20E, Sections 19, 20, 29, and 30 – Town of Salem	224
24	Peat Lake Wildlife Area	T1N, R20E, Section 32– Town of Salem	180
25	Public Access – Hooker Lake	T1N, R20E, Section 11 – Town of Salem	1
26	Scattered Wetland	T1N, R20E, Sections 29 and 32 – Town of Salem	58
27	Scattered Wetland	T1N, R20E, Sections 32 and 33 – Town of Salem	48
28	DNR Site	T1N, R20E, Section 32 – Town of Salem	51
29	DNR Site	T1N, R19E, Sections 1 and 2; and T2N, R19E, Sections 35 and 36 – Town of Wheatland	174
30	New Munster Wildlife Area	T1N, R19E, Sections 2, 3, 10, and 11 – Town of Wheatland; and T1N, R19E, Sections 14 and 15 – Town of Randall	1,054
- -	Subtotal – 17 Sites	- -	6,804
	Wisconsin Department of Transportation Sites		
31	Wisconsin Information Tourist Center	T1N, R22E, Section 30 – Village of Pleasant Prairie	12
32	Wayside	T1N, R23E, Section 19 – Village of Pleasant Prairie	1
33	WisDOT Site	T2N, R20E, Section 18 - Town of Brighton	25
34	WisDOT Site	T1N, R21E, Section 21 - Town of Bristol	161
35	WisDOT Site	T1N, R20E, Section 6 – Town of Salem	56
- -	Subtotal - Five Sites	- -	255
	University of Wisconsin Sites		
36	University of Wisconsin - Chiwaukee Prairie	T1N, R23E, Sections 31 and 32 – Village of Pleasant Prairie	90
37	University of Wisconsin - Benedict Prairie	T1N, R21E, Section 11 – Town of Bristol	6
38	University of Wisconsin Nature Area	T1N, R20E, Section 1 – Town of Salem; and T1N, R21E, Section 6 – Town of Bristol; and T2N, R20E, Section 36 – Town of Brighton; and T2N, R21E, Section 31 – Town of Paris	246
39	University of Wisconsin - Parkside	T2N, R22E, Sections 11 and 12 – Town of Somers	55
- -	Subtotal - Four Sites	- -	397
- -	Total – 26 Sites	- -	7,456

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

DNR and Land Trust Focus Areas

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board has approved project boundaries for State forests and wildlife areas in the County, which include the Bong State Recreation Area; Carol Beach Prairie; Camp Lake Marshland Preservation Area; Hooker Lake Marsh; New Munster and Peat Lake Wildlife Areas; and a scattered wetland site

in the Town of Salem. The project boundaries and land currently owned by the DNR are shown on Map 24. As noted in a previous section, lands within the approved project boundaries are intended to be acquired by the DNR on a "willing seller-willing buyer" basis. The DNR has identified other priority areas with important natural resources in addition to the areas described in this paragraph.

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

In addition to County and State-owned park and open space sites, there were 298 park and open space sites owned by local governments, public schools, or other public agencies in Kenosha County in 2006. Those sites encompassed about 3,864 acres, or about 2 percent of the County. Local governments owned 246 of the park and open space sites, public schools owned 51 of the sites, and a lake management district owned one site. Park and open space sites owned by local governments, public school districts, and other public agencies in the County are set forth in each participating community's appendix and in Appendix L for non-participating communities. The acreage attributed to municipal (i.e. Town Hall or public work sites) and school district sites includes only those portions of the site used for recreational purposes or in "natural" open space. Also, the park and open space data only includes park and open space sites that are at least one-half acre in size, except sites less than a half acre that contain public access (i.e. access to lakes and rivers), mini-parks, floodplains, or wetlands, which are included in the data. Publicly-owned sites and/or easements containing human-made ditches/swales and lift/pump stations are not included in the data since these site features serve primarily utility purposes.

Commercial and Organizational Park and Open Space Sites

Appendix C through Appendix L also includes park and open space sites owned by organizations and/or owned for commercial purposes. In 2006, there were 78 of these sites encompassing about 3,374 acres, or about 2 percent of the County. These sites include privately-owned golf courses, private schools, subdivision parks, hunting clubs, campgrounds, boat access sites, horse stables, and soccer parks. The 78 sites for 3,374 acres does not include sites owned by private organizations for resource-protection purposes, as listed on Table 37.

Park and Open Space Sites in Participating Local Governments

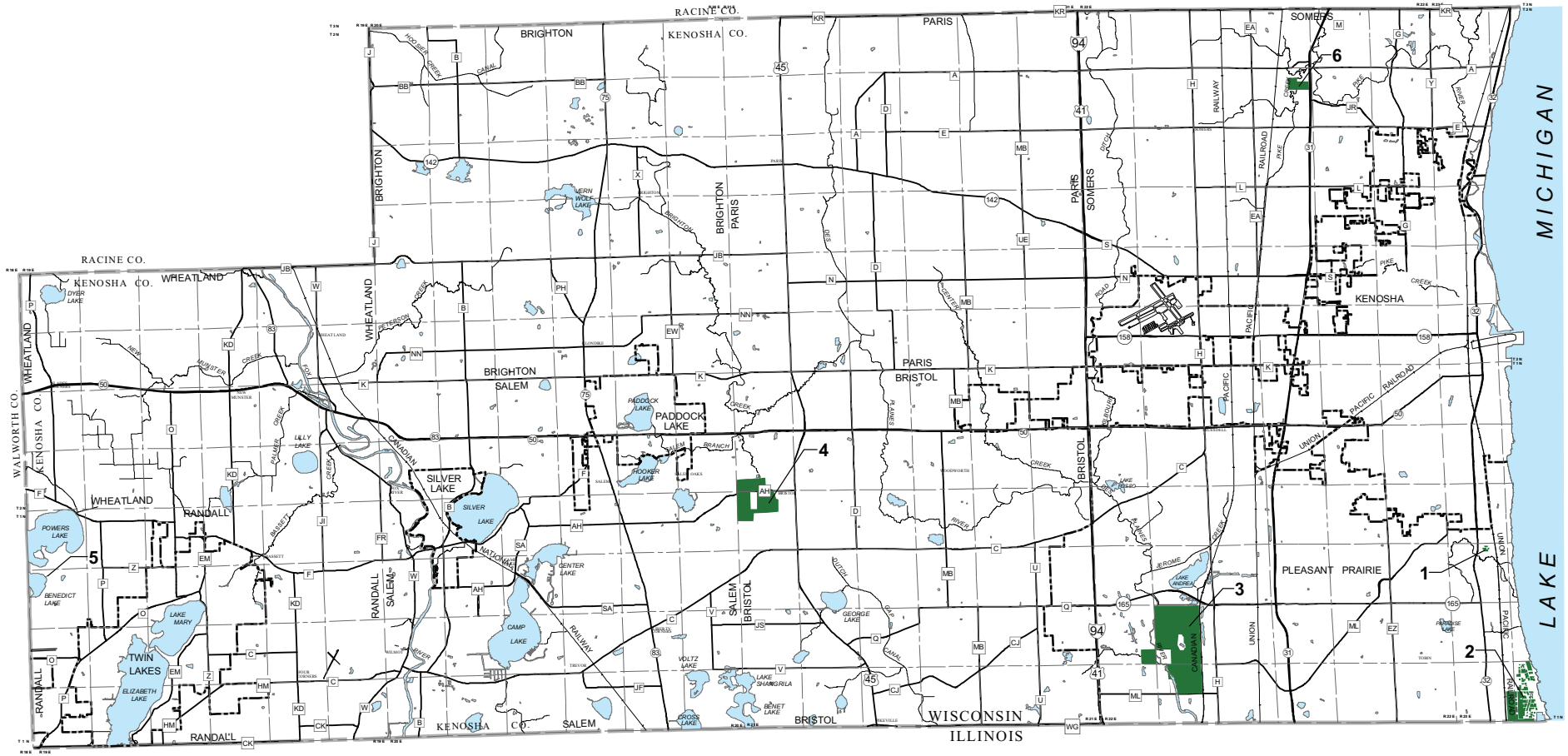
Park and open space sites in each of the participating local governments are shown on Map 27, and are listed in Table 4 in Appendices C through K. The sites listed on the Tables include all sites owned by the participating local governments, which include 209 sites encompassing 2,824 acres; sites owned by public school districts, which include 49 sites encompassing 787 acres; and 62 private sites encompassing 3,422 acres owned by organizations and/or owned for commercial purposes. Park and open space sites owned by Kenosha County, the State of Wisconsin, and non-profit conservation organizations or lake districts within the local governments are listed in Tables 35, 36, and 37, respectively. As noted earlier, the data on park and open space sites do not include publicly-owned sites or easements containing mainly human-made ditches/swales and lift/pump stations because these site features serve mainly utility functions.

The following paragraphs describe park and open space sites in each of the local government partners. Referenced tables are located in Appendices C through K.

- As shown on Table C-4, the City of Kenosha owns 74 sites encompassing 980 acres. There are 30 public schools in the City, providing 261 acres within park and open space sites. There are also 16 private sites located in the City encompassing 255 acres, for a total of 1,496 acres within park and open space sites.
- As shown on Table D-4, the Village of Pleasant Prairie owns 40 sites encompassing 1,250 acres. The City of Kenosha also owns a 12-acre open space site used as a detention basin in the Village. There are six public schools in the Village that provide 109 acres within park and open space sites. There are also four private sites located in the Village encompassing 1,072 acres, for a total of 2,443 acres within park and open space sites.
- As shown on Table E-4, the Village of Silver Lake owns 11 sites encompassing 56 acres. Riverview Elementary School is also located in the Village and provides four acres of recreational land. There are four private sites located in the Town encompassing five acres, for a total of 65 acres within park and open space sites.

Map 25

PRIVATELY-OWNED RESOURCE PROTECTION SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



PRIVATELY OWNED RESOURCE PROTECTION SITE

6 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 37)

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 37

PRIVATELY-OWNED RESOURCE PROTECTION SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 25	Site Name	Owner	Location	Size (acres)
1	Barnes Prairie	The Nature Conservancy	T1N, R23E, Section 19 - Village of Pleasant Prairie	4
2	Chiwaukee Prairie	The Nature Conservancy	T1N, R23E, Sections 31 and 32 – Village of Pleasant Prairie	155
3	Des Plaines Wetlands Conservancy (Halter Wildlife, Inc.)	Des Plaines Wetlands Conservancy, Inc.	T1N, R22E, Sections 29, 30, and 32 – Village of Pleasant Prairie	644
4	Conservation Club of Kenosha	Conservation Club of Kenosha	T1N, R21E, Sections 7 and 18 - Town of Bristol	227
5	Lake Benedict Land Conservation Foundation	Lake Benedict Land Conservation Foundation	T1N, R19E, Section 19 - Town of Randall	1
6	Hawthorn Hollow	Hyslop Foundation, Inc.	T2N, R22E, Section 10 - Town of Somers	38
- -	Total - Six Sites	- -	- -	1,069

Source: Land Trusts and SEWRPC.

- As shown on Table F-4, there is one local park and open space site in the Town of Brighton, the Brighton Town Hall, which covers eight acres. Brighton Elementary School is also located in the Town and provides eight acres of recreational land. The Kenosha Unified Schools Forest encompasses 133 acres in the Town. There are also three private sites located in the Town encompassing 242 acres; the largest of which is the 168-acre Union League Boys and Girls Club. A total of 391 acres in the Town of Brighton lie within park and open space sites.

- As shown on Table G-4, the Town of Bristol owns 18 sites encompassing about 65 acres. Bristol Elementary School is also located in the Town and provides 18 acres of recreational land. There are also seven private sites located in the Town encompassing 372 acres, for a total of 455 acres within park and open space sites.

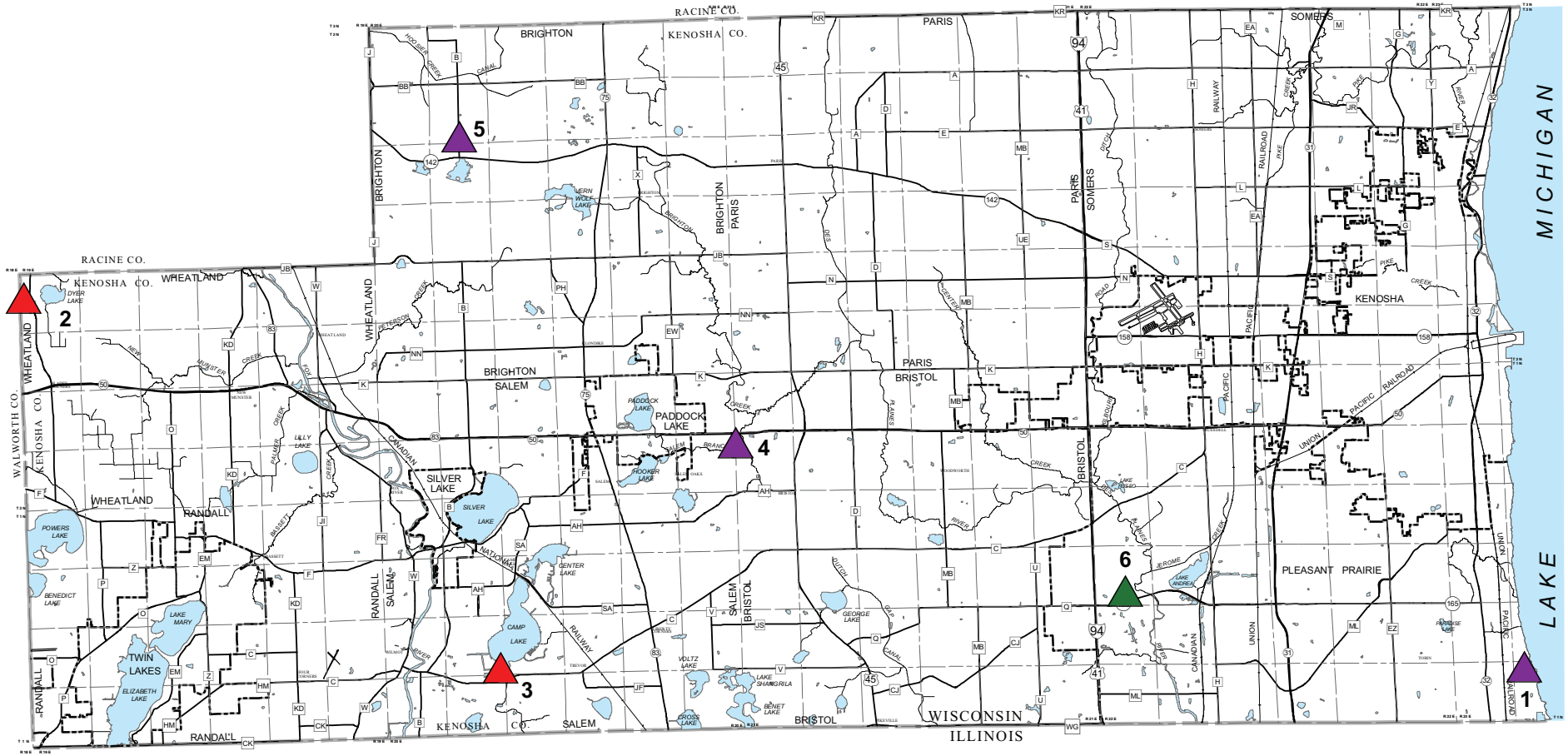
- As shown on Table H-4, there is one local park and open space site in the Town of Paris, the Paris Town Hall, which covers 20 acres. Paris Elementary School is also located in the Town and provides six acres of recreational land. There are also three private sites located in the Town encompassing 174 acres. The largest private site is the 153-acre Great Lakes Dragaway. A total of 200 acres in the Town of Paris lie within park and open space sites.

- As shown on Table I-4, the Town of Salem owns 48 sites encompassing 225 acres. There are five public schools in the Town, three grade schools and two high schools, providing 209 acres within park and open space sites. There are also 13 private sites located in the Town, which together encompass 726 acres. A total of 1,160 acres in the Town of Salem lie within park and open space sites.

- As shown on Table J-4, the Town of Somers owns six sites encompassing 91 acres. Somers Elementary School is also located in the Town, providing 11 acres of recreational land, and the Kenosha Unified School District owns a 19-acre open space site. There are also six private sites located in the Town encompassing 360 acres, for a total of 481 acres within park and open space sites.

Map 26

LANDS UNDER PROTECTIVE EASEMENTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES EASEMENT

KENOSHA/RACINE LAND TRUST EASEMENT

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY EASEMENT

2 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 38)

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Kenosha/Racine Land Trust, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and SEWRPC.

Table 38

LANDS UNDER PROTECTIVE EASEMENTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 26	Holder of Easement	Location	Size (acres)
1	DNR Easement	T1N, R23E, Section 32 – Village of Pleasant Prairie	1
2	DNR Easement	T2N, R19E, Section 30 – Town of Wheatland	22[a]
3	DNR Easement	T1N, R20E, Section 29 – Town of Salem	1
4	Kenosha/Racine Land Trust Easement	T1N, R20E, Section 12 – Town of Salem	21
5	Kenosha/Racine Land Trust Easement	T2N, R20E, Section 8 – Town of Brighton	120
6	The Nature Conservancy Easement	T1N, R22E, Sections 19, 20, and 30 – Village of Pleasant Prairie	445
- -	Total- Six Sites	- -	610

[a]*Includes only those lands located in the Town of Wheatland. Approximately 109 acres of the site are located in the Town of Lyons, Walworth County. The site totals 131 acres.*

Source: Kenosha/Racine Land Trust, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and SEWRPC.

- As shown on Table K-4, the Town of Wheatland owns eight sites encompassing 43 acres. Wheatland Center Elementary School is also located in the Town and provides nine acres of recreational land. There are also six private sites located in the Town encompassing 216 acres, for a total of 342 acres within park and open space site.

Climate

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

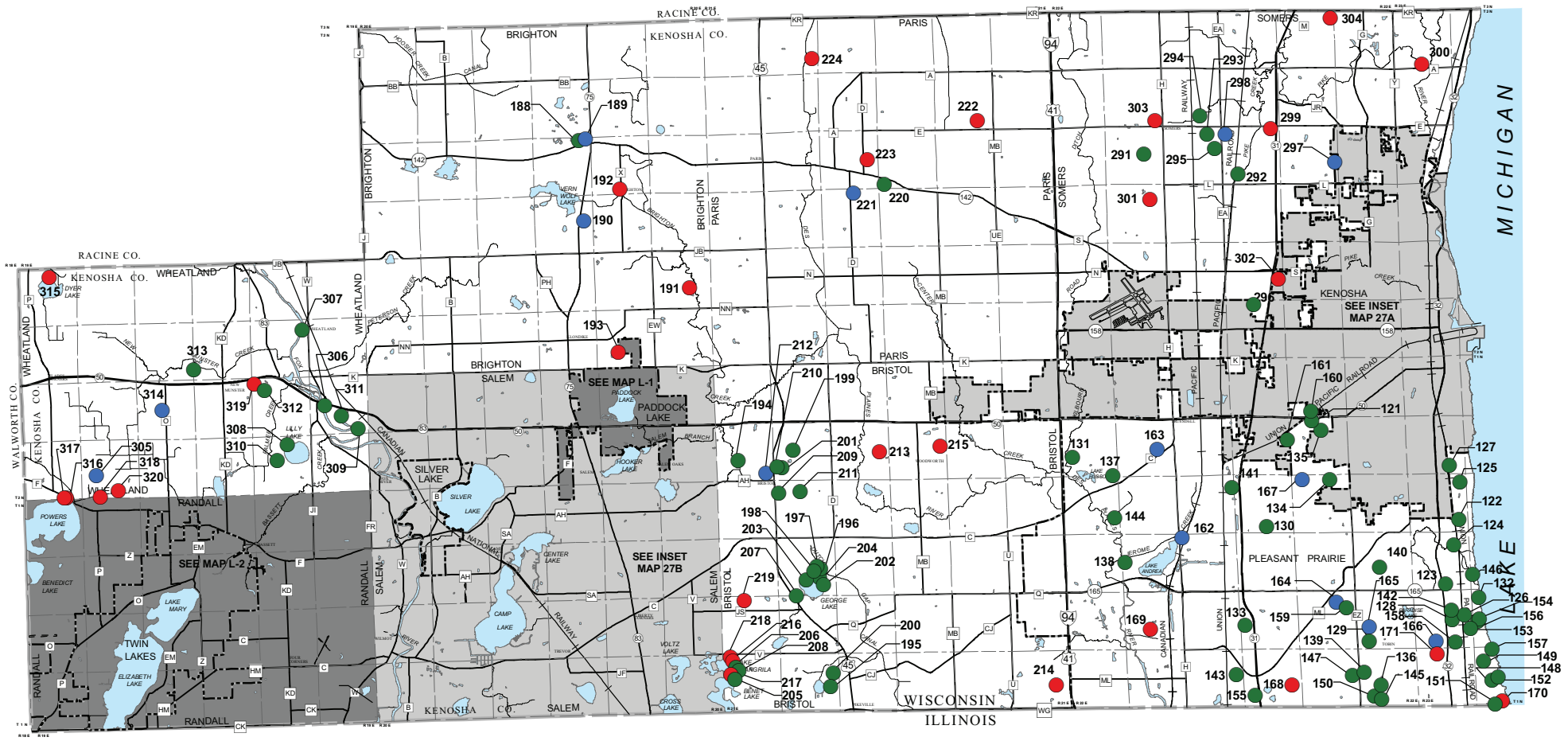
Precipitation in the County can occur in the form of rain, sleet, hail, and snow and ranges from gentle showers to destructive thunderstorms. The more pronounced weather events, such as severe thunderstorms and tornadoes, can cause major property and crop damage, inundation of poorly drained areas, and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

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 locate or expand within or near the boundaries of such an area. In order to eliminate this disincentive and relieve the potential constraint on development, it is necessary to demonstrate compliance with the NAAQS and petition EPA for redesignation of the nonattainment areas.

Map 27

LOCAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATELY-OWNED PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



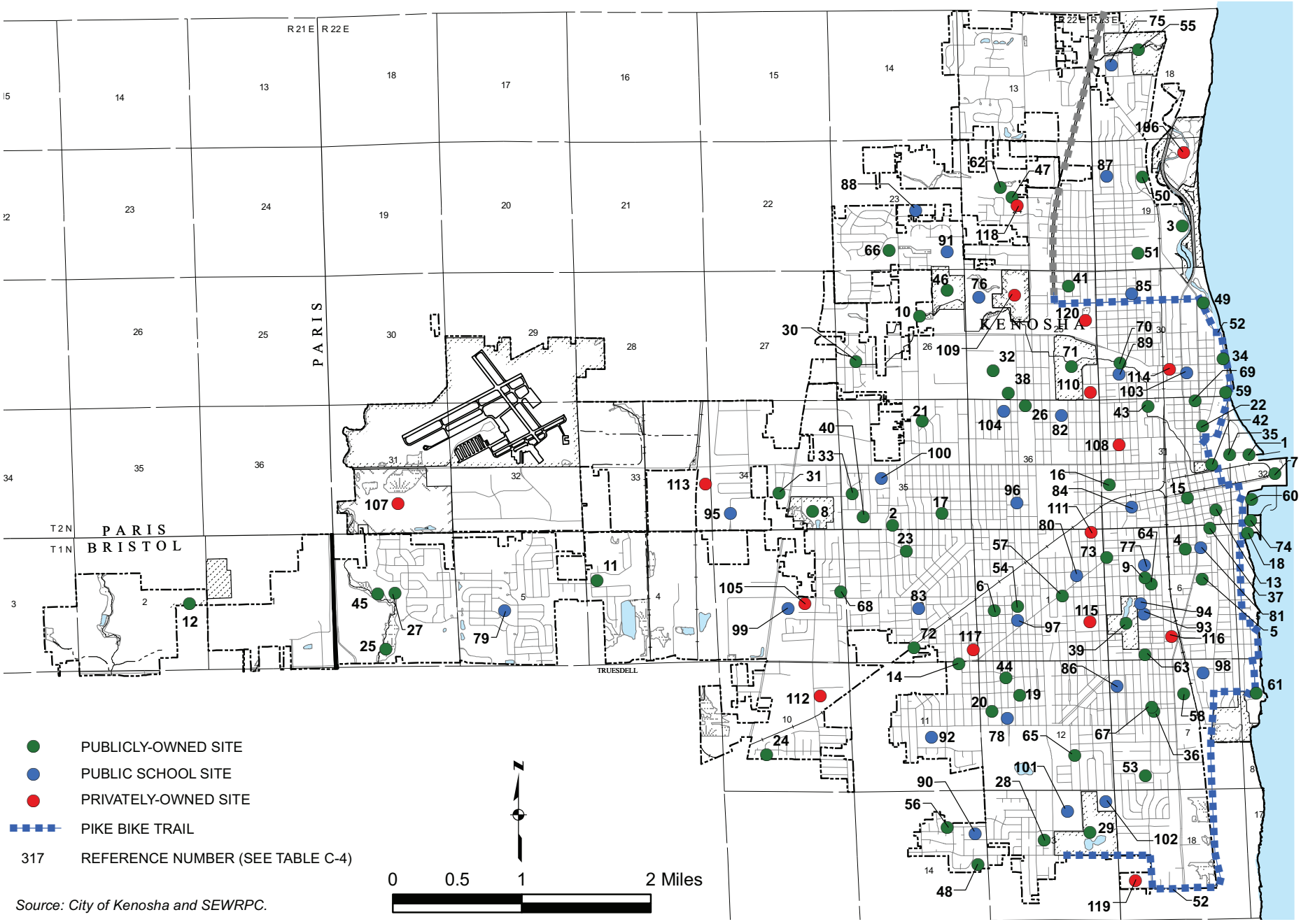
- PUBLICLY-OWNED SITE
- PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
- PRIVATELY-OWNED SITE
- 317 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLES D-4, F-4, G-4, H-4, J-4, K-4)

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

Inset A to Map 27

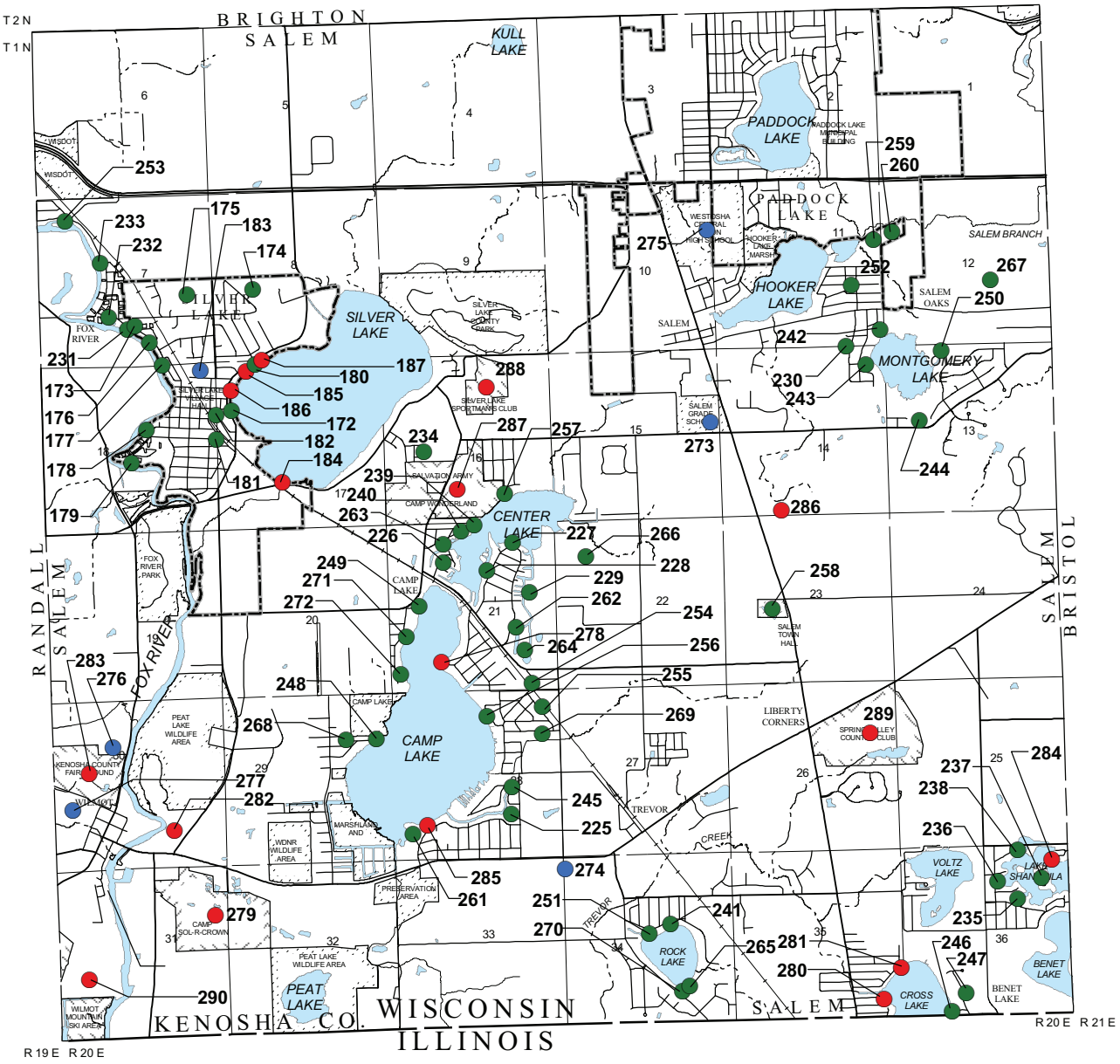
LOCAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATELY-OWNED PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2006



Source: City of Kenosha and SEWRPC.

Inset B to Map 27

LOCAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATELY-OWNED PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE AND TOWN OF SALEM: 2006



PUBLICLY-OWNED SITE

PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE

PRIVATELY-OWNED SITE

317 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLES E-4 AND I-4)

N

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

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

In March 2008, the EPA revised the eight-hour ozone standard from 85 parts per billion (ppb) to 75 ppb. Non-attainment designations based on 2007 through 2009 air quality data, and the new standard, are expected to take effect in 2010.

In December 2008, the EPA designated six counties in Wisconsin as nonattainment areas for the 24-hour fine particulate matter air quality standard. The nonattainment counties are Milwaukee, Racine, and Waukesha Counties in southeastern Wisconsin, and Brown and Dane Counties and a portion of Columbia County outside the Region. Per Federal regulations, the DNR will develop and submit a State Implementation Plan by December 2011 which will outline the necessary steps to ensure that those counties identified as not attaining the particulate standard will be in attainment by 2013.

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.

PART 3: CULTURAL RESOURCES

The term cultural resource encompasses historic buildings, structures and sites; archaeological sites; and museums. Cultural resources in Kenosha 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 archaeological sites and historic districts can also provide economic opportunities through tourism.

Historical Resources

In 2006 there were 25 historic places and districts in the County listed on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the State Register of Historical Places, as displayed on Map 28, and listed in Table 39. In most cases, historic places or districts listed on the National Register are also listed on the State Register. Since the State Register was created in 1991, all properties 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 to this process are Federally-owned properties, which may be nominated for the National Register directly by the National Park Service. Of the 25 historic places and districts listed on the National and/or State Registers, 16 are historic buildings or structures, three are historic districts, and six are historic or prehistoric sites. Sites and districts listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places have an increased measure of protection against degradation and destruction. Listing on the National or State Register requires government agencies to consider the impact of their activities, such as the construction or reconstruction of a highway, or a permit which they issue, on the designated property. If the property would be adversely affected, the agency must work with the State Historic Preservation Officer to attempt to avoid or reduce adverse effects.

The County is also home to 10 Wisconsin State Historical Markers through a program administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation. These historical markers are intended to identify, commemorate, and honor the important people, places, and events that have contributed to the State's

rich heritage. The program serves as a vital educational tool, informing people about the most significant aspects of Wisconsin's past. State Historical Markers in the County are identified on Map 28, and listed in Table 40. The Kemper Hall and Kenosha (Southport) Lighthouse markers are also associated with sites listed on the National and State Registers referenced above.

The 25 historic places and districts listed on the National and/or State registers of historic places are only a small fraction of the buildings, structures, and districts listed in the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory. The 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 2006, there were 969 properties in Kenosha County included in the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory. The inventory can be accessed through the State of Wisconsin Historical Society website at www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi.

In addition to historic sites and districts listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places, four historic districts, 75 historic structures, and seven historic sites have been designated as local landmarks by the City of Kenosha Historic Preservation Commission. Local landmarks are shown on Maps 28 and listed on Table 40 (note that some of the landmarks are also on the National or State Register of Historic Places). County and local governments may designate landmarks once a landmarks commission or historic preservation commission has been established by ordinance and certified by the State Historical Society. Landmark commissions and historic preservation commissions are typically seven to nine member boards that review applications for local 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. Properties identified as local landmarks must be protected in accordance with the requirements of the historic preservation ordinance. Generally, such ordinances require review by the local landmarks or historic preservation commission before a historic property can be altered or demolished.

Procedures for designating local landmarks can and do vary depending on the local government. The City of Kenosha Historic Preservation Commission has developed a straightforward set of landmark designation procedures. The City Historic Preservation Commission – composed of seven individuals appointed by the Mayor and subject to confirmation by the Common Council – may, after notice and public hearing, nominate districts, structures, and sites for historic designation to the Common Council. Nominations and recommendation made by the Historic Preservation Commission are not final until approved by the Common Council. Criteria used by the Commission to make decisions on local landmarks aim to regulate and preserve historic districts, structures, and sites with a special character, historic interest, aesthetic interest or other significant value.

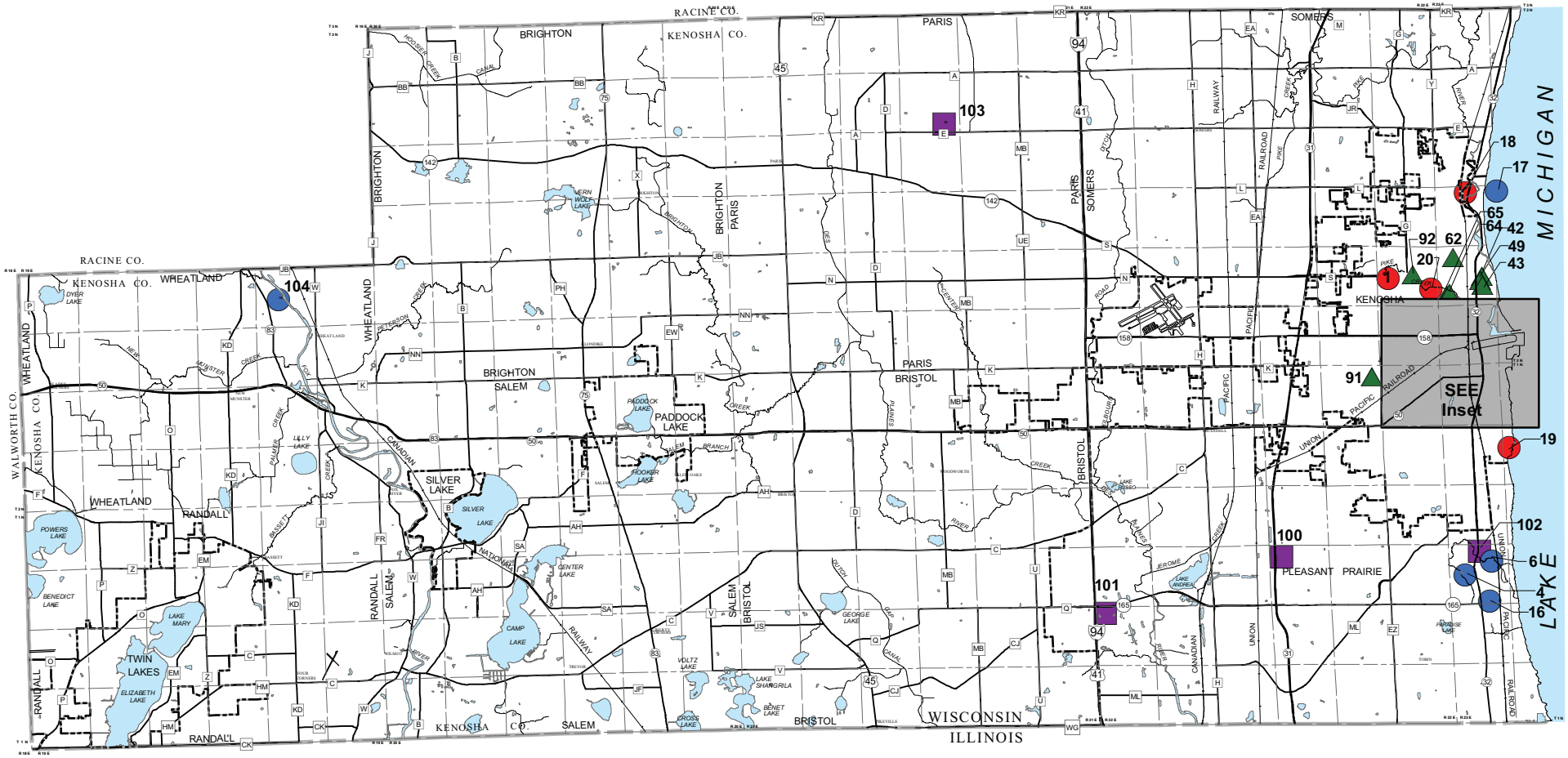
Archaeological Resources

Preservation of archaeological resources is also important in preserving the cultural heritage of Kenosha County. Like historical sites and districts, significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites provide the County and each of its communities with a sense of heritage and identity, which can provide for economic opportunities through tourism if properly identified and preserved. Archaeological sites 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 of Wisconsin defines this date as A.D. 1650).

As of 2006, there were 438 known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in Kenosha County 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. The Barnes Creek, Chesrow, and Lucas Sites in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and Wehmhoff Mound in the Town of Wheatland are prehistoric archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Schaefer Mammoth Site in the Town of Paris, designated by a Wisconsin State Historical Marker, is also a site of prehistoric archaeological significance.

Map 28

HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL OR STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES, WISCONSIN HISTORICAL MARKERS, AND LOCAL LANDMARKS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



SITES LISTED ON THE NATIONAL OR STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES: 2006

- NATIONAL OR STATE SITE
- NATIONAL OR STATE AND LOCAL SITE
- **23** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 39)

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL MARKERS AND LOCAL LANDMARKS

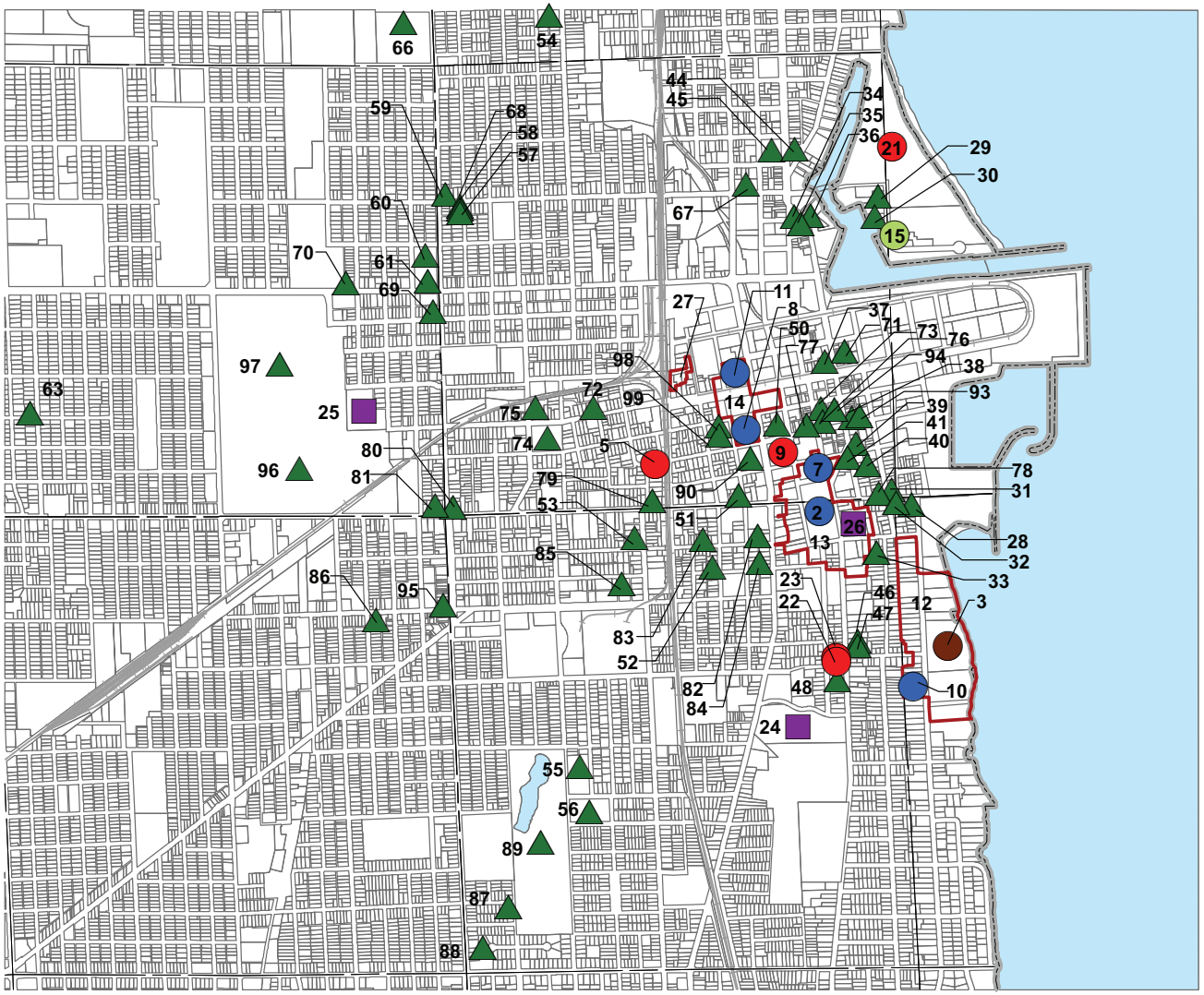
- HISTORICAL MARKER
- LOCAL HISTORIC SITE
- **99** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 40)

0 2.5 5 Miles

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

Inset to Map 28

HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL OR STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES, WISCONSIN HISTORICAL MARKERS, AND LOCAL LANDMARKS IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2006



SITES LISTED ON THE NATIONAL OR STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES: 2006

- NATIONAL OR STATE SITE
- NATIONAL OR STATE AND LOCAL SITE
- NATIONAL OR STATE SITE WITH MARKER
- NATIONAL OR STATE AND LOCAL SITE WITH MARKER
- **23** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 39)

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL MARKERS AND LOCAL LANDMARKS

- HISTORICAL MARKER
- LOCAL HISTORIC SITE
- HISTORIC DISTRICTS
- **99** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 40)

N

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Source: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, City of Kenosha, and SEWRPC.

Table 39

HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL AND/OR STATE REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES: 2006

Number on Map 28	Site Name	Location	Year Listed
1	Justin Weed House	3509 Washington Road, City of Kenosha	1974
2	Gilbert M. Simmons Memorial Library	711 59th Place, City of Kenosha	1974
3	Kemper Hall	6501 3rd Avenue, City of Kenosha	1976
4	Barnes Creek Sitea	Address Restricted – Village of Pleasant Prairie	1977
5	John McCaffary House	5732 13th Court, City of Kenosha	1978
6	Chesrow Site[a]	Address Restricted – Village of Pleasant Prairie	1978
7	St. Matthew's Episcopal Church	5900 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha	1979
8	Kenosha High School	913 57th Street, City of Kenosha	1980
9	Boys and Girls Library	5810 8th Avenue, City of Kenosha	1980
10	Manor House	6536 3rd Avenue, City of Kenosha	1980
11	Kenosha County Courthouse and Jail	912 56th Street, City of Kenosha	1982
104	Wehmhoff Mound[a]	Address Restricted – Town of Wheatland	1985
12	Third Avenue Historic District	T1N, R23E, Section 5 – City of Kenosha	1988
13	Library Park Historic District	T1N, R23E, Section 5 and T2N, R23E, Section 31 – City of Kenosha	1988
14	Civic Center Historic District[a]	T2N, R23E, Section 31 – City of Kenosha	1989
15	Kenosha Light Station	5117 4th Avenue, City of Kenosha	1990
16	Lucas Site[a]	Address Restricted – Village of Pleasant Prairie	1995
2	Library Park	711 59th Place, City of Kenosha	2000
17	Rosinco (shipwreck)	12 miles east of the City of Kenosha in Lake Michigan	2001
18	Alford Park Warehouse	1885 Sheridan Road, City of Kenosha	2002
19	Southport Beach House	7825 First Avenue, City of Kenosha	2003
20	Washington Park Clubhouse	2205 Washington Road, City of Kenosha	2003
21	Simmons Island Beach House	5001 Simmons Island, City of Kenosha	2003
22	Anthony and Caroline Isermann House	6416 Seventh Avenue, City of Kenosha	2004
23	Frank and Jane Isermann House	6500 Seventh Avenue, City of Kenosha	2004

[a] *Barnes Creek Site, Chesrow Site, Wehmhoff Mound, Civic Center Historic District, and Lucas Site are only listed on the National Register of Historic Places. All other sites are listed on both the National and State Registers of Historic Places.*

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

Local Historical Societies and Museums

There are two local historical societies affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in the County. These include the Kenosha County Historical Society and the Western Kenosha County Historical Society. Both of the historical societies in Kenosha County maintain facilities that contain items of historical or archaeological significance as well as historical records. The Kenosha County Historical Society maintains the Southport Lighthouse and the adjacent Kenosha Water Utility Pumping Station, which together form the campus of the Kenosha History Center on Historic Simmons Island in the City of Kenosha. The Kenosha History Center is the headquarters of the Kenosha County Historical Society. The Western Kenosha County Historical Society maintains two facilities in the unincorporated hamlet of Trevor, including a World War I era army barracks relocated from Fort Sheridan, which today serves as the Society's headquarters, and a 1890s era schoolhouse relocated from the Town of Brighton. Kenosha County operates the Durkee Mansion and Anderson Arts Center, both located on the grounds of the Kemper Center. The City of Kenosha owns and operates the Kenosha Public Museum, a natural history and fine and decorative arts museum located on HarborPark; and the Dinosaur Museum located in Civic Center. A third facility, the Civil War Museum, is under construction and located on HarborPark with an opening schedule for early 2008.

Table 40

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL MARKERS AND LOCAL LANDMARKS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 28	Designation	Site Address/ Historic Name
	City of Kenosha	
3	Wisconsin Historical Marker and City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6501 Third Avenue, City of Kenosha / Kemper Hall
15	Wisconsin Historical Marker and City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5117 4th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Kenosha (Southport) Lighthouse
24	Wisconsin Historical Marker	6604 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / John McCaffary Burial Site
25	Wisconsin Historical Marker	24th Avenue and 56th Street, City of Kenosha / Auto Production in Kenosha
26	Wisconsin Historical Marker	6027 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Reuben Deming
12	City of Kenosha Historical District	T1N, R23E, Section 5, City of Kenosha / Third Avenue Historic District
13	City of Kenosha Historical District	T1N, R23E, Section 5 and T2N, R23E, Section 3, City of Kenosha / Library Park Historic District
14	City of Kenosha Historical District	T2N, R23E, Section 3, City of Kenosha / Civic Center Historic District
27	City of Kenosha Historical District	T2N, R23E, Section 31, City of Kenosha / Pearl Street Historic District
28	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6004 Third Avenue, City of Kenosha / Patrick and Elizabeth English House
29	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5012 4th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Bullen House
30	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5036 4th Avenue, City of Kenosha / United States Coast Guard Station
31	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5935 5th Avenue, City of Kenosha / William Donley House
32	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6005 5th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Benjamin Stahl House
33	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6114 5th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Albert Buckmaster House
34	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5022 6th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Bindt Block
35	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5036-38 6th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Graham Block
36	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5041 6th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Mathias Zievers House
37	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5522 6th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Old First National Bank
38	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5725-27 6th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Schwartz Building
39	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5819-31 6th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Orpheum Theater
40	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5919 6th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Kenosha Theater
41	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5901 6th Avenue, “A”, City of Kenosha / Flat Iron Building
42	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	3802 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Joseph and Victoria Palt House
43	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	4010 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Francis Myers House
44	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	4815 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Fire Station No. 4
45	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	4816 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / St. Georges Church Complex
46	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6349 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / John and Anne Dale House
47	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6403 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Frank and Emma Wells House
22	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6416 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Anthony and Caroline Isermann House
23	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6500 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Frank and Jane Isermann House
48	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6522 7th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Crangle-Fisher House
49	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	3833 8th Avenue, City of Kenosha / St. John’s Lutheran Church
50	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5706 8th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Elk’s Club
9	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5810 8th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Simmons Memorial Church
51	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5922 10th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Shirley Apartments
52	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6122 11th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Van Arsdale-Van Wie House
5	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5732 13th Court, City of Kenosha / McCaffary House
53	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6030 14th Avenue, City of Kenosha / George and Mary Washburn House
54	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	4313 18th Avenue, City of Kenosha / St. Nicholas Church
55	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6729 18th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Lincoln Middle School
56	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	6811 18th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Lincoln Elementary School
57	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5004 21st Avenue, City of Kenosha / Ritacca Triplex (Unit 2)
58	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5008 21st Avenue, City of Kenosha / Ritacca Triplex (Unit 3)
59	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	4923 22nd Avenue, City of Kenosha / Ritacca Brother Service Station
60	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5100 22nd Avenue, City of Kenosha / St. Anthony’s Church
61	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5116 22nd Avenue, City of Kenosha / Old St. Anthony’s Church
62	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	1716 35th Street, City of Kenosha / Grant Elementary School
63	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5540 37th Avenue, City of Kenosha / George Moskopf House
64	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	1808 41st Place, City of Kenosha / Orthopedic and Open Air School
65	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	1832 43rd Street, City of Kenosha / Jefferson Elementary School

Table 40 (continued)

Number on Map 28	Designation	Site Address/ Historic Name
66	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2224 45th Street, City of Kenosha / Holy Rosary Church
67	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	812 50th Street, City of Kenosha / Weiskopf School
68	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2103 50th Street, City of Kenosha / Ricatta Triplex (Unit 1)
69	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2217 52nd Street, City of Kenosha / Italian American Club
70	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2508 52nd Street, City of Kenosha / Grand Avenue Fire Station No. 4
71	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	514 56th Street, City of Kenosha / Rhode Opera House
72	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	1602 56th Street, City of Kenosha / B'nai Zedek Synagogue
73	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	625 57th Street, City of Kenosha / Kenosha National Bank
74	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	1816 57th Street, City of Kenosha / Frank School
75	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	302 58th Street, City of Kenosha / Eagle's Club
76	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	622 58th Street, City of Kenosha / Barden's Building
77	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	702-714 58th Street, City of Kenosha / Alford Building
78	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	510 60th Street, City of Kenosha / Bernard and Julia Eichelman House
79	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	1320 60th Street, City of Kenosha / Alexander M. Kent Home
80	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2122 60th Street, City of Kenosha / Gregario Gallo Gas Station
81	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2200-14 60th Street, City of Kenosha / Parmentier Block
82	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	920 61st Street, City of Kenosha / St. Joseph's Home of the Sacred Heart
83	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	1116-18 61st Street, City of Kenosha / Reverend Ruben H. Deming House
84	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	910 62nd Street, City of Kenosha / David and Louisa Thiers House
85	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	1420 63rd Street, City of Kenosha / American Brass Company Office Building
86	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2419 63rd Street, City of Kenosha / West Branch Library
87	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2005 73rd Street, City of Kenosha / Charles and Hilda Greening
88	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2032 74th Place, City of Kenosha / Harold Jensen House
89	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	Lincoln Park, City of Kenosha / Lincoln Park Bridge
90	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5804 Sheridan Road, City of Kenosha / St. James Catholic Church
91	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	3901 Taft Road, City of Kenosha / Kermit Caves House
20	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2205 Washington Road, City of Kenosha / Washington Park Golf Course Clubhouse
21	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	5001 Simmons Island Drive, City of Kenosha / Simmons Island Beach House
19	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	7825 First Avenue, City of Kenosha / Southport Beach House
1	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	3509 Washington Road, City of Kenosha / Justin Weed House
18	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	1885 Sheridan Road, City of Kenosha / Alford Park Warehouse
92	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	2814 Washington Road, City of Kenosha / Weed-Runals House
93	City of Kenosha Historical Structure	508 58th Street, City of Kenosha / Frank's Diner
2	City of Kenosha Historical Site	711 59th Place, City of Kenosha / Library Park
94	City of Kenosha Historical Site	5708 6th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Gottfredsen and Nicoll Store
95	City of Kenosha Historical Site	6222 22nd Avenue, City of Kenosha / Danish Brotherhood Hall
96	City of Kenosha Historical Site	5700 24th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Sterling Building
97	City of Kenosha Historical Site	5626 25th Avenue, City of Kenosha / Nash Office Building
98	City of Kenosha Historical Site	1015 57th Street, City of Kenosha / Landmark Bench
99	City of Kenosha Historical Site	58th Street between 10th and 11th Avenues, City of Kenosha / Kenosha High School Boulder
	Village of Pleasant Prairie	
100	Wisconsin Historical Marker	STH 31 and 95th Street, Village of Pleasant Prairie / Green Bay Ethnic Trail
101	Wisconsin Historical Marker	10519 120th Avenue, Village of Pleasant Prairie / History of the Word "Wisconsin" (located at the Wisconsin Welcome Center-Kenosha)
101	Wisconsin Historical Marker	10519 120th Avenue, Village of Pleasant Prairie / Cordelia A.P. Harvey (located at the Wisconsin Welcome Center-Kenosha)
102	Wisconsin Historical Marker	T1N, R23E, Section 19, Village of Pleasant Prairie / Thirty-Second Division Memorial Highway
	Town of Paris	
103	Wisconsin Historical Marker	15620 12th Street, Town of Paris / Schaefer Mammoth Site

Source: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, City of Kenosha, and SEWRPC.

SUMMARY

This chapter provides inventory information on existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in Kenosha County and each local government partner. Information regarding soil types, existing farmland, farming operations, nonmetallic mining resources, topography and geology, water resources, forest resources, natural areas and critical species habitat sites, environmental corridors, park and open space sites, historical resources, and archaeological 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 nine soil associations in Kenosha County: the Boyer-Granby association, Casco-Rodman association, Fox-Casco association, Hebron-Montgomery-Aztalan association, Houghton-Palms association, Miami association, Morley-Beecher-Ashkum association, Warsaw-Plano association, and the Varna-Elliott-Ashkum association.
- The U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (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. Generally, lands with Class I and II soils are considered "National Prime Farmlands" and lands with Class III soils are considered "Farmlands of Statewide Significance." The soils in Classes IV through VIII have progressively greater natural limitations. The NRCS has also determined a Land Evaluation (LE) rating system for each soil type ranging from the best to least suited for crop production.
- Lands used for agriculture were identified in the SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory and include all croplands, pasture lands, orchards, nurseries, and non-residential farm buildings. In 2000, agricultural lands occupied 94,715 acres, or about 148 square miles, representing almost 53 percent of the County.
- Kenosha County farms produce an array of agricultural products, including many varieties of crops and livestock. Grain crops were the predominant source of agricultural revenue in the County in 2002, accounting for 32 percent of the agricultural revenue.
- There were 466 farms in Kenosha County in 2002. The average farm size in the County was 190 acres in 2002, while the median farm size was 75 acres. This compares to 204 acres and 140 acres, respectively, for farms in the State.
- Surface elevations in the County range from a low of 580 feet above sea level along the Lake Michigan shoreline to a high of 950 feet in the southwestern portion of the County, near the Wisconsin-Illinois State line.
- One site of geological importance was identified in the County in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas study. The Kenosha Dunes and Buried Forest, a glacial geology site, encompasses 36 acres along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.
- There are approximately 13 linear miles of Lake Michigan shoreline in Kenosha County. The shoreline contains areas of clay bluffs with heights of up to 35 feet in the northern reaches of the County and only four or five feet in the southern reaches. Beach width varies from a complete absence of beach in some areas and over 275 feet in others. Shoreline recession rates varied greatly along different segments of the lakeshore.
- In 2006, there were four nonmetallic mining sites in the County. No sites in Kenosha County have been registered as sites having marketable nonmetallic mineral deposits.
- About 78 percent of the County is located west of the subcontinental divide and drains to the Mississippi River. The remaining 22 percent of the County is east of the divide and drains to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River. The subcontinental divide not only exerts a major physical influence on the overall drainage pattern of the County, but also carries with it legal constraints that, in effect, prohibit any new diversions of substantial quantities of Lake Michigan water across the divide.

- There are 20 major inland lakes located in the County. The total surface area of major and minor lakes is 3,861 acres, or more than 2 percent of the County. There were approximately 110 miles of perennial streams and approximately 18,195 acres of nonfarmed wetlands in the County in 2005.
- The Managed Forest Land (MFL) program is an incentive program intended to encourage sustainable forestry on private woodlands in Wisconsin with a primary focus on timber production. In 2006, there were 19 MFL agreements encompassing about 574 acres of forestlands enrolled in the program.
- 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. Thirty-nine natural areas have been identified in Kenosha County. These sites encompass about 3,500 acres, or about 2 percent of the County.
- 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. Fifteen sites supporting rare or threatened plant and animal species have been identified in Kenosha County. These sites encompass an area of 5,329 acres, which is about 3 percent of the County. There are also 33 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the County, including 77 stream miles and 3,658 lake acres.
- 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.
- Primary environmental corridors in Kenosha County are located along major stream valleys, around major lakes, and in large wetland areas. In 2000, about 28,000 acres, comprising about 16 percent of the County, were encompassed within primary environmental corridors. Secondary environmental corridors are located chiefly along the smaller perennial streams and intermittent streams. About 6,400 acres, comprising about 4 percent of the County, were within secondary environmental corridors in 2000. Isolated natural resource areas include a geographically well-distributed variety of isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat. These areas encompassed about 3,870 acres, or about 2 percent of the County, in 2000.
- In 2006, Kenosha County owned 13 park and open space sites, including six major parks encompassing 1,679 acres and seven other park and outdoor recreation sites encompassing 251 acres. In all, these 13 sites encompass 1,930 acres, or about 1 percent of the County.
- In 2006, there were 26 State-owned park and open space sites encompassing 7,456 acres, or about 4 percent of the County. Of these 26 sites, 17 sites, encompassing 6,804 acres, were owned by the Wisconsin DNR. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation owned five sites encompassing 255 acres and the University of Wisconsin owned four sites encompassing 397 acres.
- In addition to County and State owned park and open space sites, there were 298 park and open space sites owned by local governments, public schools, or other public agencies in Kenosha County in 2006. Those sites encompassed about 3,864 acres, or about 2 percent of the County. Local governments owned 246 of the park and open space sites, public schools owned 51 of the sites, and another site was owned by a lake management district.
- In 2005, there were 78 privately-owned park and open space sites encompassing about 3,374 acres, or about 2 percent of the County. These sites include privately-owned golf courses, schools, subdivision parks, hunting clubs, campgrounds, boat access sites, horse stables, and soccer parks. This total does not include sites owned by private organizations for resource-protection purposes, which are described in the following paragraph.

- There are a number of conservation organizations active in Kenosha County, including the Kenosha/Racine Land Trust, the Conservation Club of Kenosha, the Des Plaines Wetlands Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, and other non-profit conservation organizations. These organizations acquire lands for resource protection purposes. Such organizations owned six sites encompassing 1,069 acres in 2006.
- There were 25 historic places and districts in the planning area listed on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the State Register of Historical Places in 2006. Of the 25 historic places and districts listed on the National and State Registers, 16 are historic buildings or structures, three are historic districts, and six are historic sites. In addition to those historic structures, sites, and districts nominated to the National and State Registers of Historic Places, 75 structures, four districts, and seven sites have been designated as landmarks by the City of Kenosha. There are also 10 Wisconsin State Historical Markers located in Kenosha County.
- As of 2006, there were 438 known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in Kenosha County 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.
- There are two local historical societies in Kenosha County affiliated with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. These include the Kenosha County Historical Society and the Western Kenosha County Historical Society.

Chapter IV

INVENTORY OF EXISTING LAND USES AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an inventory of the built environment and is divided into two parts: an inventory of historical and existing land uses and an inventory of existing transportation facilities and services. Inventories have been conducted for Kenosha County and each local government participating in the multi-jurisdictional plan. The planning recommendations set forth in the land use and transportation elements in Chapters IX and XI, respectively, are directly related to the inventory information presented in this chapter.

PART 1: LAND USE

The Commission utilizes an urban growth analysis and a land use inventory to monitor urban growth and development in the Region. The urban growth analysis delineates concentrations of urban development and depicts the urbanization of the Region over the past 170 years. The Commission land use inventory places all land and water areas in the Region into one of 66 land use categories, providing a basis for analyzing specific urban and non-urban land uses. Both the urban growth analysis and the land use inventory for the Region have been updated to the year 2000 under the continuing regional planning program. Changes in land use between 2000 and 2007 were also identified and mapped as part of this comprehensive planning process.

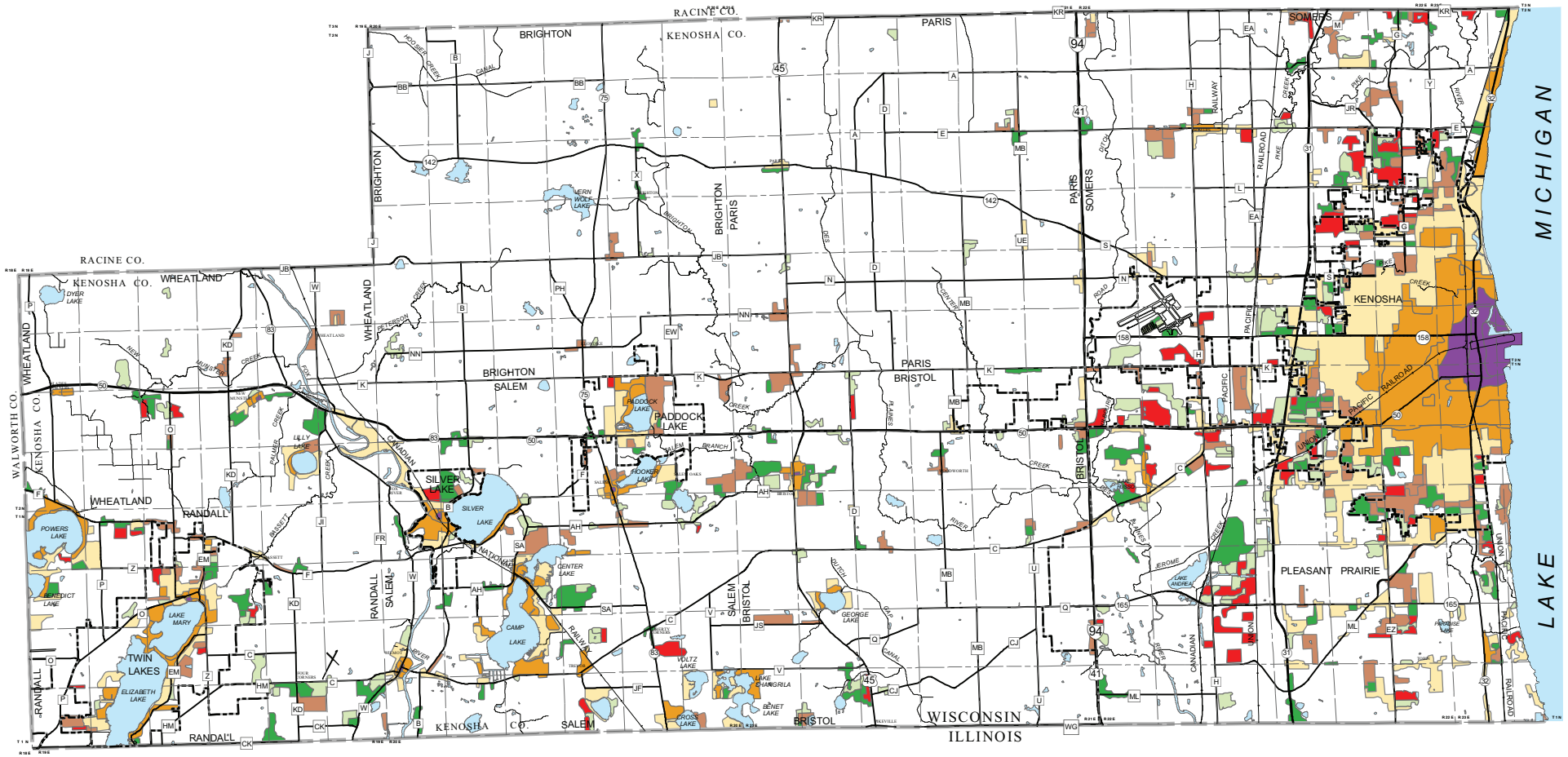
Historical Urban Growth

The urban growth analysis shows the historical pattern of urban settlement, growth, and development of the County since 1830 for selected points in time. Areas identified as urban under this time series analysis include portions of the County 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. Uses such as cemeteries, airports, public parks, and golf courses do not meet the criteria as urban land uses because they lack the concentration of buildings or structures required. However, these land uses are identified as urban uses if they are surrounded on at least three sides by urban land uses that do meet the above criteria.

Historical urban growth in the County between 1830 and 2000 is shown on Map 29. 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.

Map 29

HISTORICAL URBAN GROWTH IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1830 - 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

The City of Kenosha was originally incorporated as the Village of Southport in 1841, and was incorporated as a City in 1850. Urban development in Kenosha County before 1900 was largely confined to small areas in Wilmot, New Munster, and Silver Lake, and in the City of Kenosha. The City continued to grow between 1900 and 1950. Urban development between 1900 and 1950 also occurred along and near several inland lakes, including Benedict Lake, Camp Lake, Center Lake, Cross Lake, George Lake, Hooker Lake, Lilly Lake, Paddock Lake, Powers Lake, Lake Shangrila-Benet Lake, Silver Lake, and Elizabeth Lake and Lake Mary (Twin Lakes). The Villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes were also incorporated during this time period (1926 and 1937, respectively). Development also occurred along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Town of Somers, and in the hamlets of Bristol, Somers, Trevor, and Slades Corners between 1900 and 1950.

The period between 1950 and 1963 saw significant growth outward from existing urban areas, as well as the incorporation of the Village of Paddock Lake in 1960, and the continued development of lakeshores, especially in the southwestern portion of the County. Between 1963 and 2000 significant urban growth occurred in scattered locations throughout the County, particularly in the eastern and southern portions of the County. The Village of Pleasant Prairie was incorporated in 1989, and witnessed considerable growth from 1990 to 2000.

Land Use Trends

The number of acres in various land use categories in Kenosha County for selected years from 1975 to 2000 is shown on Table 41. Table 41 also includes the acreage and percentage changes in each land use category between 1975 and 2000, and for intervening time periods. Information on 1980, 1990, and 2000 historical land use trends for each of the participating local governments is provided in each community's Appendix.

Between 1975 and 2000, the amount of land developed with urban uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation uses, increased by about 10,100 acres, from about 28,000 acres to about 38,100 acres, or about 36 percent. The amount of land used for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes more than doubled during this time period.

The percentage of land classified as "nonurban" decreased by about 7 percent between 1975 and 2000. Much of the land developed for urban uses between 1975 and 2000 was converted from agricultural to urban use. The amount of land used for agriculture decreased by about 14,100 acres, or by about 13 percent. The number of acres in the "open lands" category, that is, lands that are vacant and apparently unused, increased by about 4,200 acres during the 1975 to 2000 period. Much of the increase in the "open lands" category is likely due to land being taken out of agriculture, but not converted to another use. The acreage of wetlands, surface waters, and landfills increased slightly between 1975 and 2000, while the acreage of woodlands and extractive uses decreased.

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 and are eventually planned 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 typically served by public parks, middle and high schools, and shopping areas. All urban service areas have portions of their areas that do not provide sewer and water services; however, sewer services are planned to be provided to all areas within a sewer service area within a maximum 20-year period. Planned sewer service areas in Kenosha County include the City of Kenosha; the Villages of Paddock Lake, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes; and portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie and Towns of Bristol, Paris, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland. Although the Greater Kenosha sewer service area includes a small portion of the Town of Paris, the Paris Town Board did not adopt the sewer service area plan, and does not support the inclusion of lands in the Town in the sewer service area. In addition to the Town of Paris, portions of the Towns of Randall and Wheatland are in a planned sewer service area, but were not served by public sewer in 2000. Sewer service areas in the County are shown on Map 36 in Chapter V. The City of Kenosha and portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie, Village of Paddock Lake, and Towns of Bristol and Somers sewer service areas are served by public water supply systems. Remaining areas in the County rely on private water supply systems or private wells as their water source.

Table 41

LAND USE TRENDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1975 - 2000

Land Use Category	Area (Acres)				Change in Area							
					1975-1985		1985-1995		1995-2000		1975-2000	
	1975	1985	1995	2000[a]	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change	Acres	Percent Change
Urban												
Residential												
Single-Family	13,325	14,588	15,980	17,264	1,263	9.5	1,392	9.5	1,284	8.0	3,939	29.6
Two-Family	277	295	307	325	17	6.2	12	4.2	19	6.1	48	17.3
Multi-Family	195	334	542	728	139	71.2	208	62.2	185	34.2	532	272.5
Mobile Homes	182	194	265	280	11	6.2	72	37.0	15	5.7	98	53.7
Subtotal	13,980	15,411	17,094	18,597	1,431	10.2	1,683	10.9	1,503	8.8	4,617	33.0
Commercial	757	914	1,270	1,443	157	20.8	356	38.9	173	13.6	686	90.6
Industrial	948	1,054	1,117	1,436	106	11.2	63	6.0	319	28.5	488	51.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities												
Arterial Street Rights-of- Way	2,802	2,937	3,945	4,052	136	4.8	1,008	34.3	107	2.7	1,251	44.6
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	4,443	4,508	5,350	5,576	66	1.5	842	18.7	226	4.2	1,133	25.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	708	725	638	647	16	2.3	-87	-11.9	8	1.3	-62	-8.7
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	463	917	1,224	1,200	454	98.0	307	33.4	-24	-2.0	737	159.0
Subtotal	8,416	9,088	11,158	11,475	672	8.0	2,070	22.8	317	2.8	3,059	36.3
Governmental and Institutional	1,444	1,519	1,616	1,691	75	5.2	97	6.4	76	4.7	247	17.1
Recreational	2,440	2,671	3,142	3,409	231	9.5	471	17.6	267	8.5	969	39.7
Urban Subtotal	27,985	30,656	35,397	38,051	2,671	9.5	4,741	15.5	2,654	7.5	10,066	36.0
Nonurban												
Natural Resource Areas												
Woodlands	9,705	9,655	9,482	9,243	-50	-0.5	-173	-1.8	-239	-2.5	-463	-4.8
Wetlands	15,823	15,233	15,745	16,068	-589	-3.7	512	3.4	323	2.1	246	1.6
Surface Water	4,777	4,829	4,976	5,056	52	1.1	147	3.0	80	1.6	280	5.9
Subtotal	30,305	29,718	30,203	30,367	-587	-1.9	486	1.6	164	0.5	63	0.2
Agricultural	108,792	106,165	97,541	94,716	-2,628	-2.4	-8,624	-8.1	-2,825	-2.9	-14,077	-12.9
Extractive	827	944	596	518	117	14.2	-348	-36.9	-78	-13.1	-309	-37.4
Landfills	206	147	388	369	-58	-28.3	240	163.0	-19	-4.8	163	79.4
Open Lands	10,030	10,544	14,075	14,181	515	5.1	3,530	33.5	106	0.8	4,151	41.1
Nonurban Subtotal	150,159	147,518	142,802	140,151	-2,641	-1.8	-4,716	-3.2	-2,651	-1.9	-10,008	-6.7
Total[b]	178,144	178,174	178,199	178,202	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

[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 varied between 1975 and 2000 due to the changing location of the Lake Michigan shoreline and the use of more precise cadastral maps.

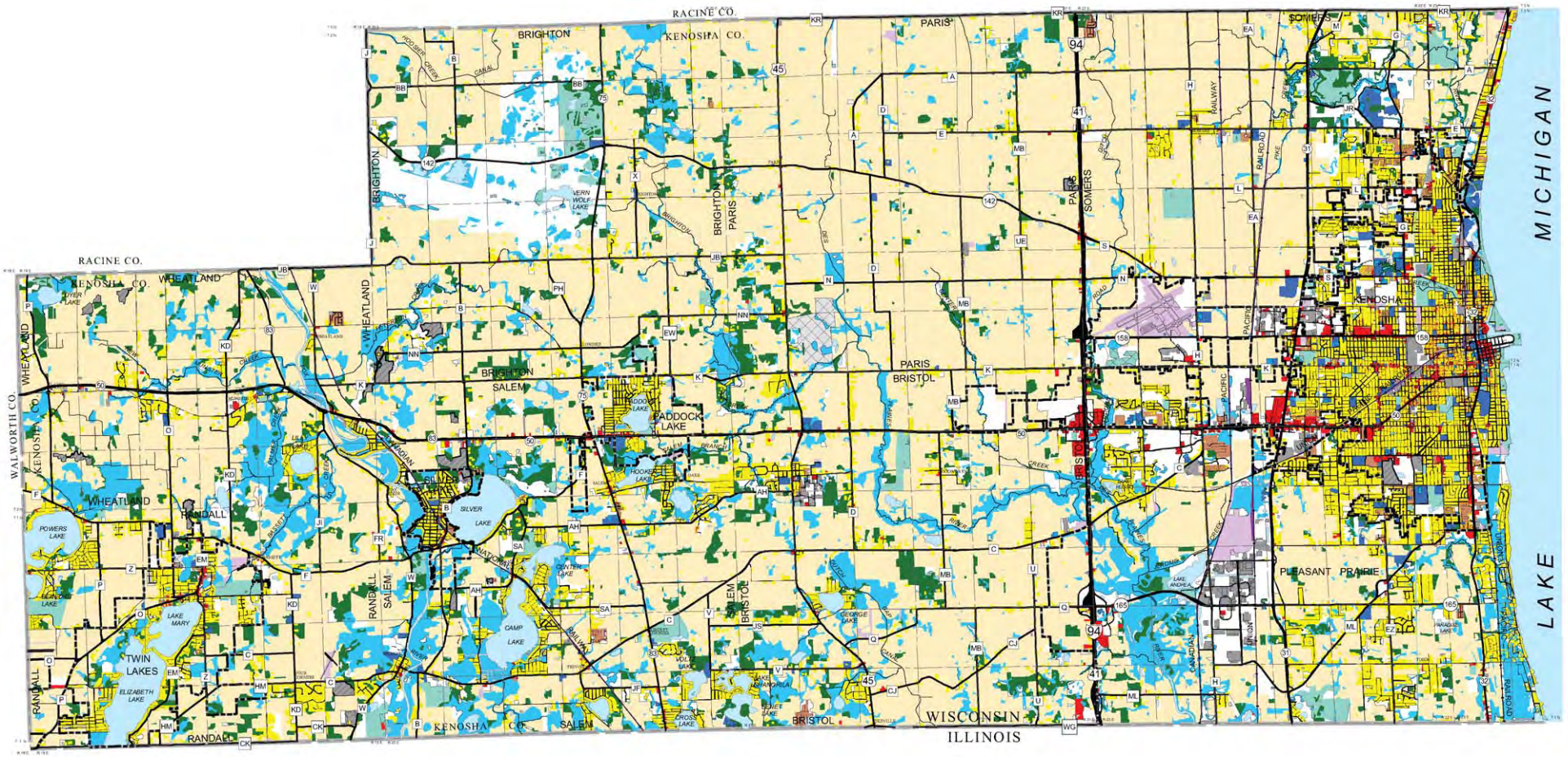
Source: SEWRPC.

Existing Land Uses

Land uses in the County in 2000 are shown on Map 30 and quantitatively summarized in Table 42. Figure 8 illustrates a comparison of the percentage of land uses in each category. Map 30 reflects the actual use of land in 2000, rather than zoning or future planned land use. Planned land uses are shown in Chapter IX (Land Use Element). Information on existing 2000 land uses and figures comparing the percentage of various land use categories in each of the participating local governments is provided in each community's Appendix. The total acreage in each community reflects 2000 corporate limits, although Map 30 shows 2006 corporate limits.

Map 30

LAND USES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000



- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND MOBILE HOMES
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- RAILWAY
- COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- OPEN LANDS
- WETLANDS
- WOODLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- EXTRACTIVE
- LANDFILL

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC 2000 Land Use Inventory.

Table 42

LAND USES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	17,264	45.4	9.7
Two-Family	325	0.9	0.2
Multi-Family	728	1.9	0.4
Mobile Homes	280	0.7	0.2
Subtotal	18,597	48.9	10.4
Commercial	1,443	3.8	0.8
Industrial	1,436	3.8	0.8
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	4,052	10.6	2.3
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	5,576	14.7	3.1
Railroad Rights-of-Way	647	1.7	0.4
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	1,200	3.2	0.7
Subtotal	11,475	30.2	6.4
Governmental and Institutional[d]	1,691	4.4	0.9
Recreational[e]	3,409	9.0	1.9
Urban Subtotal	38,051	100.0	21.4
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	9,243	6.6	5.2
Wetlands	16,068	11.5	9.0
Surface Water	5,056	3.6	2.8
Subtotal	30,367	21.7	17.0
Agricultural	94,716	67.6	53.2
Extractive	518	0.4	0.3
Landfills	369	0.3	0.2
Open Lands[f]	14,181	10.1	8.0
Nonurban Subtotal	140,151	100.0	78.6
Total[b]	178,202	- -	100.0

[a] *Parking included in associated use.*

[b] *Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c] *"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d] *Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e] *Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

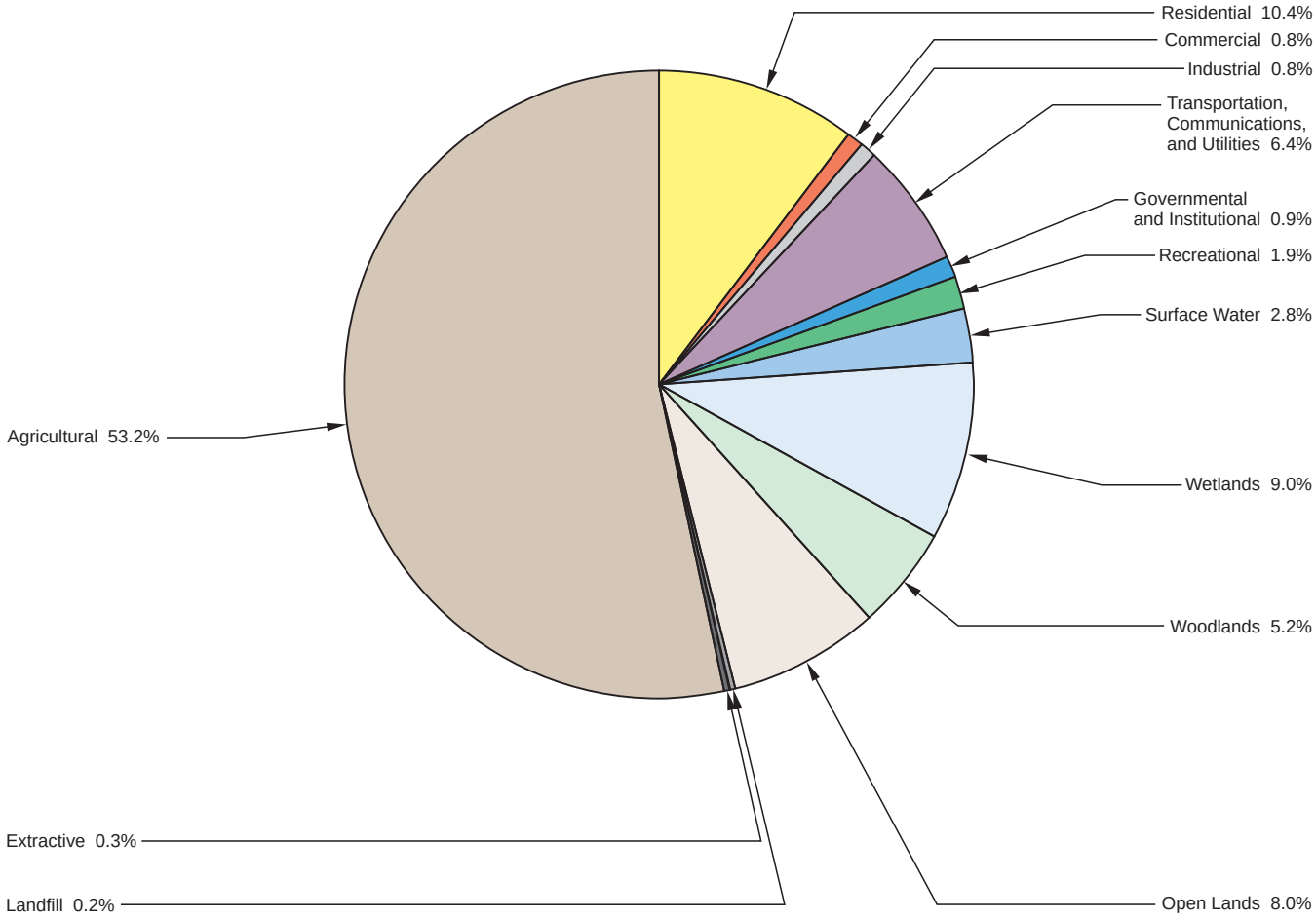
[f] *Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.*

Source: SEWRPC 2000 Land Use Inventory.

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 M identifies each land use category, and indicates how the various categories were grouped to produce Map 30 and Table 42. Aerial photographs serve as the primary basis for

Figure 8

LAND USE IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000



Source: SEWRPC 2000 Land Use Inventory.

identifying existing land uses, augmented by field surveys as appropriate. The most recent land use inventory was based on aerial photography taken in the spring of 2000. A later section of this chapter identifies major development projects that occurred between 2000 and 2007. The 2000 land use inventory was updated to 2007 in an effort to obtain the most current information available prior to developing future land use recommendations. Information on land uses in 2007 is presented in the Land Use Element (Chapter IX).

Urban Land Uses

Urban land uses consist of residential; commercial; industrial; governmental and institutional; and transportation, communication, and utility uses. As indicated in Table 42 and on Map 30, urban land uses encompassed about 38,051 acres, or about 21 percent of the County, in 2000.

Residential

Residential land comprised the largest urban land use category in the County, encompassing 18,597 acres, or about 49 percent of all urban land and about 10 percent of the total County in 2000. The land use inventory identifies single-family, two-family, and multi-family structures and mobile homes. Single-family homes occupied 17,264 acres or about 10 percent of the County in 2000. Of the land developed for residential uses, about 93 percent consisted of single-family homes, about 2 percent consisted of two-family dwellings, and about 4 percent consisted of multi-family dwellings (three or more dwellings in a building). Mobile homes occupied about 280 acres, or less than 1 percent of the County.

Commercial
Commercial land encompassed about 1,443 acres or about 4 percent of all urban land and about 1 percent of the total County in 2000. Commercial development is concentrated in the urban service areas. The City of Kenosha and the Villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes each have a central business district with concentrations of commercial development ranging from retail and service establishments to offices. Commercial development, including retail and service establishments and offices, are concentrated along highways and arterial streets in the Villages of Paddock Lake and Pleasant Prairie and in the Towns of Bristol, Salem, and Somers. There is limited commercial development in some areas outside the established urban service areas, such as the business district in the hamlet of New Munster in the Town of Wheatland.

Industrial
Industrial land encompassed about 1,436 acres, or about 4 percent of all urban land and about 1 percent of the total County in 2000. Much of the industrial land in the County is concentrated in business and industrial parks in cities and villages. Industrial sites are located outside urban service areas on a limited basis. Business and industrial parks and other areas with concentrations of industrial land are located adjacent to arterial streets and highways to allow for good trucking and freight access. Large industrial parks in the County (100 acres or larger) include the Business Park of Kenosha and Kenosha Industrial Park in the City of Kenosha, and LakeView Corporate Park and Prairiewood Corporate Park in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. A complete inventory of industrial parks is included in the Economic Development Element (Chapter XIII).

Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Land used for transportation, utilities, and communications facilities comprised the second largest urban land use category in 2000. These uses encompassed about 11,475 acres, or about 30 percent of all urban land and about 6 percent of the total County. Streets and highways encompassed about 9,628 acres, or about 5 percent of the County, and railroad right-of-ways encompassed about 647 acres, or less than 1 percent of the County. A description of highway and street classifications is provided in Part 2 of this chapter. Part 2 also includes a description of bus, airport, rail, and other transportation facilities and services.

In 2000, land used for communication facilities and utilities encompassed about 1,200 acres, or about 1 percent of the total County. There are three power plants in the County, one located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and two in the Town of Paris. The Pleasant Prairie Power Plant is owned by We Energies and encompassed approximately 265 acres in 2000. The plant uses coal as its source of fuel. The Paris Generating Station, also owned by We Energies, encompassed approximately 20 acres in 2000 and uses natural gas as its source of fuel. The Pheasant Run Recycling and Disposal Facility in the Town of Paris also includes a power plant, which converts landfill gas into energy. A complete inventory of utility services in Kenosha County is provided in Chapter V.

Governmental and Institutional
Land used for government and institutional uses encompassed about 1,691 acres, or about 4 percent of all urban land and about 1 percent of the County in 2000. Governmental and institutional lands in the County generally accommodate the County Courthouse, County Administration Building, and Municipal Office Building in the City of Kenosha; the Kenosha County Center in the Town of Bristol; municipal halls and other municipal facilities in towns and villages; post offices; public and private schools; libraries; colleges; hospitals and other special medical centers; and cemeteries. Information about these community facilities is presented in Chapter V.

Recreational
Intensively used recreational land encompassed about 3,409 acres, or about 9 percent of all urban land and about 2 percent of the total County in 2000. Intensive recreational land includes only 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 County, including name and total acres in each site, is included in Chapter III.

Nonurban Land Uses

Nonurban land uses consist of agricultural lands; natural resource areas, including surface waters, wetlands, and woodlands; extractive sites; landfills; and unused land. As indicated in Table 42 and on Map 30, nonurban land uses encompassed about 140,151 acres, or about 79 percent of the County in 2000. Figure 8 illustrates a comparison of these uses.

Agricultural Lands

Agricultural land was the predominant land use in the County in 2000. It encompassed 94,716 acres, or about 68 percent of nonurban land uses and 53 percent of the total County. Much of the existing agricultural land is outside the urban service areas in the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Somers, and Wheatland and in the southern and western portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Agricultural lands include all croplands, pasture lands, orchards, nurseries, and nonresidential farm buildings. A more detailed inventory of agricultural land in the County is included in Chapter III.

Natural Resource Areas

Natural resource areas, consisting of surface water, wetlands, and woodlands, combined to encompass 30,367 acres, or about 22 percent of nonurban land uses and about 17 percent of the total County in 2000. Natural resource areas are located throughout the County, in both rural areas and within established urban service areas. A complete inventory of natural resource areas is included in Chapter III.

Extractive Sites and Landfills

Extractive sites[1] encompassed about 518 acres, or less than 1 percent of nonurban land uses and less than 1 percent of the total County in 2000. There were 14 extractive sites in the County in 2000. There were three landfill sites located in the County in 2000. The largest of these is the Pheasant Run Recycling and Disposal Facility in the Town of Paris, owned and operated by Waste Management, which encompassed 349 acres in 2000. More detailed information about solid waste management facilities is presented in Chapter V. Information on former landfills is provided in Chapter IX, and data on contaminated sites is provided in Chapter XIII.

Open Lands

Open lands encompassed about 14,181 acres, or about 10 percent of nonurban land and about 8 percent of the total County, in 2000. Open lands include lands in rural areas that are not being farmed, and other lands that have not been developed. Examples of lands in the latter category include undeveloped portions of park sites, excess transportation rights-of-way, lots that have been platted but not yet developed, subdivision outlots, and undeveloped portions of commercial and industrial lots.

Recent Development (2000 to 2007)

The Kenosha County comprehensive plan and comprehensive plans for each participating local government must look ahead at least 20 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 2007, based on the 2005 aerial photographs produced by SEWRPC, field inspections, and consultation with local and county officials and staff. Subdivision and condo plats and certified survey maps recorded with the County between 2000 and 2007 were also used to update existing land use information.

Recent Residential Development

Map 31 shows the locations of residential development activity in the County between 2000 and 2007. The map shows areas that have been developed or subdivided for residential development, including subdivision plats that were recorded with the Kenosha County Register of Deeds from 2000 through 2007. The locations of recent multi-family developments are also shown. Table 43 lists residential subdivisions recorded with the County from 2000 through 2007.

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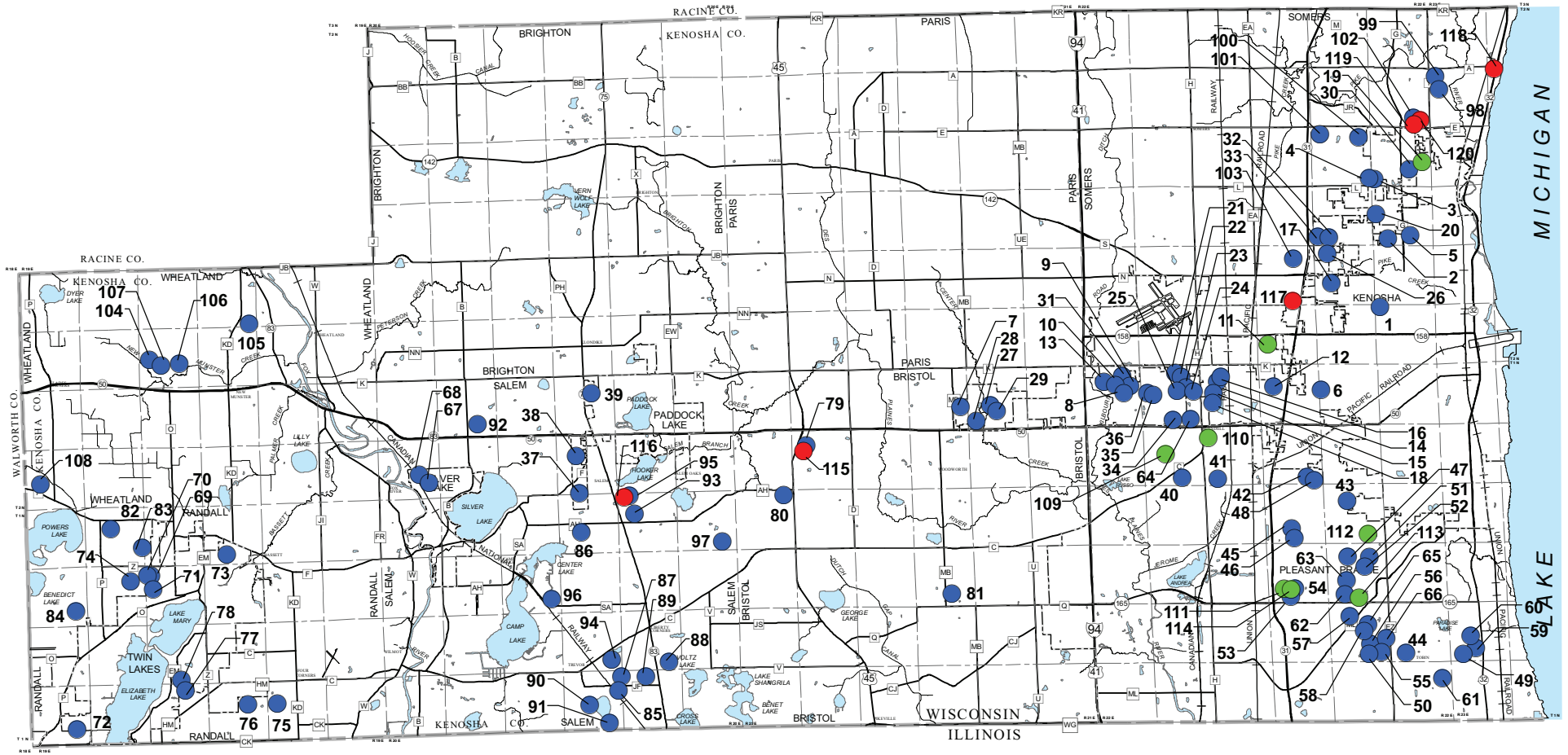
[1]*For purposes of the regional land use inventory, an extractive site is defined as an open pit from which stone, sand, gravel, or fill is extracted. Such areas are also referred to as nonmetallic mining sites.*

Map 31

MAJOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000-2007



SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

SINGLE-FAMILY AND MULTI-FAMILY CONDOMINIUM RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

120 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 43)

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Local Governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

Table 43

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000-2007

Number on Map 31	Name of Single-Family Subdivision	Number of Lots	Size (Gross Acres)	Density[a]
	City of Kenosha			
1	45th Street Station Estates	20	3.7	5.46
2	Bradford Estates	62	24.6	2.52
3	Cavanagh Court Subdivision	27	13.8	1.96
4	Cavanagh Court West	17	8.9	1.90
5	Fireside Estates	18	6.6	2.71
6	Forest Meadow Subdivision	15	4.9	3.06
7	Heritage Heights	101	39.9	2.53
8	Horizons at Whitecaps-Phase 1	59	43.8	1.35
9	Horizons at Whitecaps-Phase 2	75	23.6	3.18
10	Horizons at Whitecaps-Phase 3	53	16.0	3.31
11	Indian Hills Estates[b]	70	30.9	2.27
12	Indian Trail Plaza	6	66.1	0.09
13	Kilbourn Woods	98	71.4	1.37
14	Leona's Rolling Meadows	88	76.1	1.16
15	Leona's Rolling Meadows – Addition No. 1	27	10.0	2.71
16	Leona's Rolling Meadows – Addition No. 2	76	26.9	2.83
17	Meadows Height Subdivision	27	8.4	3.21
18	Neuvillage	49	16.4	3.00
19	North Pointe Subdivision[c]	68	22.3	3.05
20	Parkview Heights	38	15.2	2.50
21	Peterson's Golden Meadows	86	31.0	2.78
22	Peterson's Golden Meadows – Addition No. 1	70	21.0	3.33
23	Peterson's Golden Meadows South	65	24.9	2.61
24	Peterson's Golden Meadows South – Addition Number 1	11	4.9	2.26
25	Peterson's Golden Meadows South – Addition Number 2	105	30.4	3.46
26	Stone Creek Subdivision	112	68.8	1.63
27	Strawberry Creek	16	320.9	0.05
28	Strawberry Creek – Addition 1	120	36.2	3.31
29	Strawberry Creek – Addition 2	62	25.9	2.40
30	The Meadows at Hunter's Ridge	51	23.7	2.15
31	Tyler's Ridge	154	57.6	2.67
32	Walnut Grove – Addition No. 1	36	13.6	2.65
33	Walnut Grove – Addition No. 2	28	15.0	1.86
34	Whitecaps Unit 10	50	12.0	4.18
35	Whitecaps Unit 11	65	17.2	3.78
36	Whitecaps Unit 12	49	11.6	4.24
	Village of Paddock Lake			
37	Fox Hollow Subdivision	137	80.1	1.71
38	Whitetail Ridge	86	60.0	1.43
39	Willowwood Subdivision	70	55.3	1.27
	Village of Pleasant Prairie			
40	Ashbury Creek Subdivision	81	51.8	1.56
41	Bain Station Crossing	45	72.4	0.62
42	Bentz Estates	11	5.4	2.04
43	Cooper Road Heights	15	8.0	1.87
44	Country Lane Subdivision	33	44.6	0.74
45	Creekside Crossing[d]	15	122.1	0.12
46	Creekside Crossing Addition No.1	9	75.0	0.12
47	Devonshire	63	89.3	0.71
48	Hideaway Homes	15	4.9	3.04
49	King's Cove Subdivision	12	10.0	1.20
50	Mayberry Pond	2	11.5	0.17

Table 43 (continued)

Number on Map 31	Name of Single-Family Subdivision	Number of Lots	Size (Gross Acres)	Density[a]
	Village of Pleasant Prairie (continued)			
51	Meadowdale Estates	67	63.5	1.06
52	Meadowdale Estates – Addition No. 1	41	45.0	0.91
53	Meadowlands	19	30.1	0.63
54	Meadowlands – Addition No. 1[e]	8	4.1	1.95
55	Mission Hills – Addition No. 2	27	25.1	1.08
56	Mission Hills – Addition No. 3	31	21.8	1.42
57	Springbrook Meadows	28	29.8	0.94
58	Sunny Prairie Subdivision	5	4.9	1.02
59	Tobin Creek Subdivision	58	52.9	1.10
60	Tobin Creek Subdivision North	40	22.5	1.78
61	Tobin Woods	19	34.0	0.56
62	Village Green Heights	135	109.2	1.24
63	Village Green Heights – Addition No. 1	83	82.2	1.01
64	Westfield Heights	18	82.2	0.22
65	Whispering Knoll	40	18.6	2.15
66	Woodfield Estates	7	33.0	0.21
	Village of Silver Lake			
67	Woodlake Meadows Subdivision	30	18.4	1.63
68	Woodlake Meadows – Addition No. 1	30	16.1	1.87
	Village of Twin Lakes			
69	Arrowhead South – Addition No. 2	25	10.7	2.33
70	Arrowhead South – Addition No. 3	30	12.2	2.45
71	Arrowhead South – Addition No. 4	61	32.1	1.90
72	Blueberry Hill – Addition No. 2	39	12.8	3.06
73	Fairway Woods	79	90.4	0.87
74	Hawk View Estates	210	159.1	1.32
75	Majestic Estates The Meadows	21	48.4	0.43
76	Majestic Estates The Woods	16	60.1	0.27
77	Whispering Oaks of Twin Lakes	78	44.4	1.76
78	Whispering Trails – Addition No. 2	33	15.1	2.19
	Town of Bristol			
79	Bristol Bay	3	65.9	0.05
80	Chaucer Woods	42	38.7	1.09
81	Hazeldell Estates	9	59.7	0.15
	Town of Randall			
82	Arrowhead	18	22.3	0.81
83	Blackhawk Acres	49	74.3	0.66
84	Randall Farm Estates West and East	129	175.4	0.74
	Town of Salem			
85	Creekside Cove	17	16.9	1.01
86	Falcon Heights	34	41.0	0.77
87	Hawk's Run	58	100.8	0.58
88	Heritage Estates	46	67.0	0.69
89	Hickory Hollow Subdivision	49	49.1	1.00
90	New Sunrise Properties	8	6.3	1.26
91	Rock Lake Meadows	70	74.6	0.94
92	Salem Hills Subdivision	32	45.2	0.71
93	Salem Stream Estates	56	50.7	1.10
94	Sunset Ridge Estates	34	90.5	0.38
95	The Meadows of Mill Creek	24	39.8	0.60
96	Victoria Oaks Subdivision	11	34.8	0.32
97	Woodhaven Meadows	45	225.0	0.20
	Town of Somers			
98	Covelli Heights	23	15.3	1.50

Table 43 (continued)

Number on Map 31	Name of Single-Family Subdivision	Number of Lots	Size (Gross Acres)	Density[a]
	Town of Somers (continued)			
99	Golf Glen Estates	47	36.0	1.31
100	Oak Forest Estates	14	18.1	0.77
101	Parkside Springs	22	16.1	1.37
102	Somers Estates	64	43.0	1.49
103	Somers Market Center	20	109.7	0.18
	Town of Wheatland			
104	High Street Subdivision	20	39.5	0.51
105	Hillside Heights Estates	10	19.3	0.52
106	Koch's Meadowbrooke Farms – Addition No. 1	21	37.7	0.56
107	Koch's Meadowbrooke Farms – Addition No. 2	25	38.3	0.65
108	Prairie View Subdivision	14	22.5	0.62
- -	Total –108 Single-Family Subdivisions	4,960	4,782.4	1.04
Number on Map 31	Name of Multi-Family Subdivision/Condominium Plat	Number of Units	Size (Gross Acres)	Density[f]
	City of Kenosha			
11	Indian Hills Estates[b]	112	13.5	8.30
19	North Pointe Subdivision[c]	85	7.6	11.18
	Village of Pleasant Prairie			
109	Arbor Ridge Condominiums	30	9.3	3.22
110	Lexington Village Condominiums	120	19.9	6.03
54	Meadowlands – Additions No. 1[e] and No. 2[g]	80	16.4	4.88
111	Meadowland Villa Condominium	128	14.2	9.01
112	Prairie Village West Addition #1	55	13.7	4.01
113	Sagewood Condominiums at Village Green	36	6.8	5.29
114	Trillium at the Meadowlands	24	5.6	4.29
	Town of Bristol			
115	Bristol Bay Condominiums	172	27.7	6.21
	Town of Salem			
116	The Meadows of Mill Creek Condominiums	68	18.8	3.62
	Town of Somers			
117	Avalon Parc	96	18.9	5.08
118	Berryville Apartments	36	1.8	20.00
119	Carrington Court	108	21.5	5.02
120	Somers Estates Condominium Homes	38	10.1	3.76
- -	Total – 15 Multi-Family Subdivisions/Condominiums	1,188	205.8	5.77

NOTE: Includes subdivisions recorded by plat between 2000 and 2007.

[a]*Homes per gross acre.*

[b]*Indian Hills Estates includes 70 single-family lots encompassing 30.9 acres and two lots containing condominiums encompassing an additional 13.5 acres.*

[c]*North Pointe Subdivision includes 68 single-family lots encompassing 22.3 acres, two outlots containing condominiums encompassing an additional 7.6 acres, and a third outlot encompassing 9.0 acres occupied by a church.*

[d]*Creekside Crossing also includes 60 multi-family units.*

[e]*Meadowlands Addition No. 1 includes eight single-family lots encompassing 4.1 acres and eight eight-unit condominium units (eastern half of Trillium Condominium at the Meadowlands).*

[f]*Units per gross acre.*

[g]*Meadowlands Addition No. 2 includes two eight-unit condominiums (western half of Trillium Condominium at the Meadowlands) and the Meadowlands Villa Condominiums.*

Source: Local Governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

Other Recent Development
Between 2000 and 2007 there were several major non-residential development projects that occurred within Kenosha County, including the following projects:

- City of Kenosha
  - Continued development of the Harbor Park project in Downtown Kenosha, including completion of the Kenosha Public Museum, and elements of Pike Creek Plaza
  - The Mahone Middle School located at 6900 60th Street
  - The YMCA Callahan Family Branch at 7101 53rd Street
  - New manufacturing and industrial developments in the Business Park of Kenosha just south of the Kenosha Regional Airport
  - New commercial developments at the intersection of IH 94 and STH 50
  - Strawberry Creek Golf Course located along 75th Street west of IH 94
  - Kenosha Area Transit garage and maintenance facility located at 4303 39th Avenue
- Village of Pleasant Prairie
  - St. Catherine's Hospital located at 9555 76th Street
  - LakeView Rec-Plex and Village Ice-Plex at 9900 Terwell Terrace
  - Prime Outlets (Pleasant Prairie Phase V) at 11601 108th Street
  - New manufacturing and industrial developments in the LakeView Corporate Park East
  - New commercial developments in Prairie Ridge development located south of STH 50 between 88th and 104th Avenues

PART 2: TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This section presents inventories of the existing transportation system in Kenosha County. Much of the inventory information included in this section is drawn from the regional transportation system plan. An update of the plan to a design year of 2035 was adopted by the Regional Planning Commission in June 2006. The 2035 regional transportation plan, and the preceding plan for the year 2020, includes five elements: public transit, transportation systems management, travel demand management, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and arterial streets and highways. Inventory information relating to these elements is presented in this section. Information on rail, harbors, and airport services is also provided.

Streets and Highways
The street and highway system serves several important functions, including the movement of through vehicular traffic; providing vehicular access to abutting land uses; providing for pedestrian and bicycle circulation, 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 arterial streets, collector streets, and land access streets.

Arterial Streets
The arterial street and highway system is intended to provide a high degree of travel mobility, serving the through movement of traffic between and through urban areas. The regional transportation system plan[2] identifies the location, number of lanes, and the level of government recommended to have jurisdiction over each arterial street

[2]*The most recent regional transportation system plan is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 49,* A Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, *June 2006.*

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 89 in Chapter XI 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, Kenosha 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 Kenosha County in 2006, categorized by jurisdiction, are shown on Map 32. Arterial streets and highways, including those along County lines and shared with an adjoining county, accounted for approximately 365 miles of the total street and highway system in 2006.

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

Collector and Land Access Streets

The primary function of land access streets is to provide access to abutting property. Collector streets are intended to serve primarily as connections between the arterial street system and land access streets. In addition to collecting and distributing traffic to and from 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.

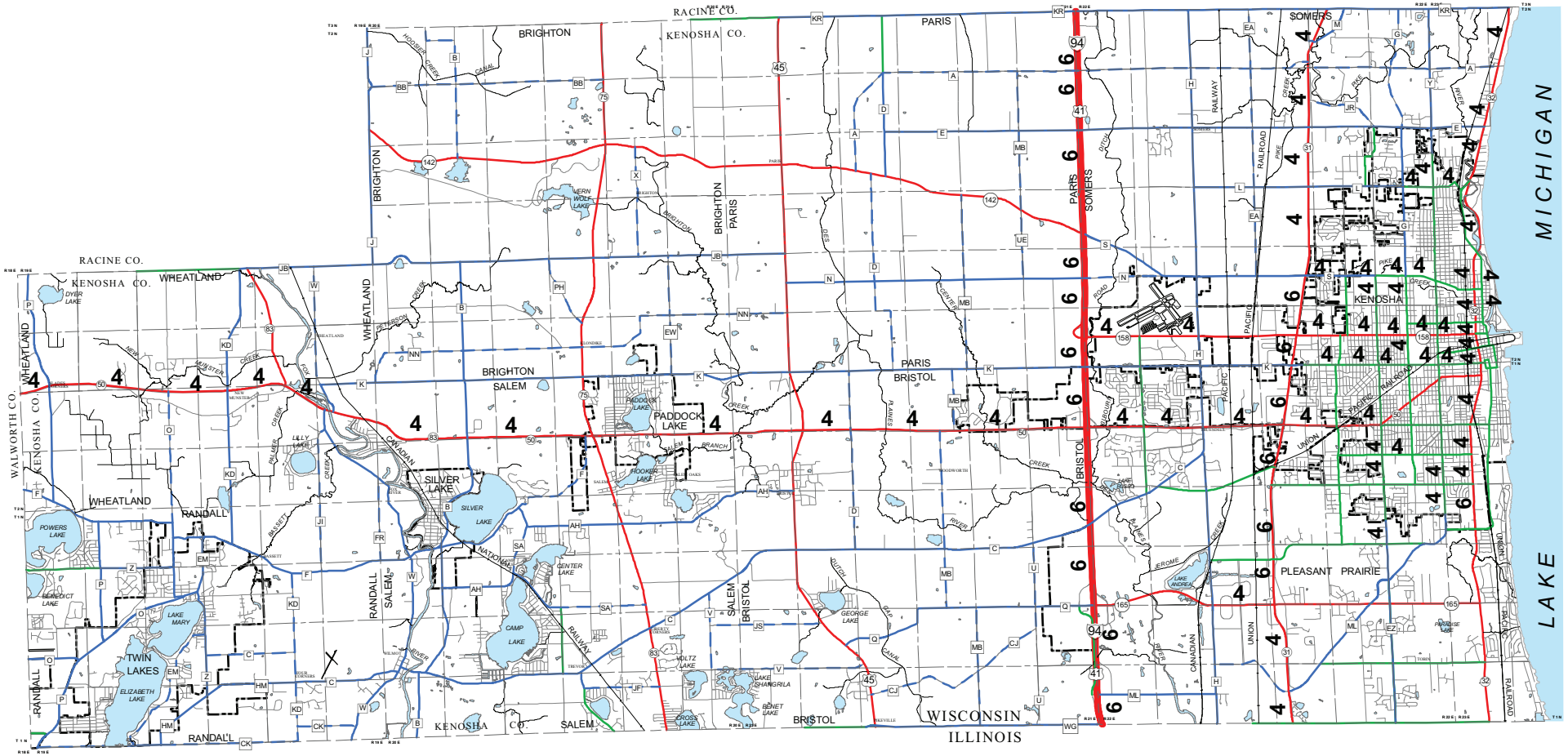
Systems Management

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

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

Map 32

ARTERIAL STREETS AND HIGHWAYS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



Source: SEWRPC.

advisory radio, closed-circuit television, service patrols, crash investigation sites, and enhanced reference markers. Traffic detectors, a variable message sign, a crash investigation site, a freeway service patrol, and closed-circuit television cameras are present on portions of the Kenosha County section of the freeway system.

Traffic detectors measure the speed, volume, and density of freeway traffic. This data is monitored at the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's Traffic Operation Center in Milwaukee for disruptions in traffic flow and for use in determining the operation of the ramp meter system in southeastern Wisconsin. Traffic detectors are located at one to two mile intervals along IH 94 in Kenosha County.

Variable message signs provide real-time information to travelers about downstream freeway traffic conditions. WisDOT uses variable message signs 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. In the event of child abduction, the variable message signs are also used to display an amber alert. There is one variable message sign in Kenosha County, located along the northbound lane of IH 94 at CTH C in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Freeway service patrols assist disabled motorists with specially equipped vehicles. When freeway service patrols encounter severe incidents, they have the appropriate communication equipment to ensure that the appropriate personnel and equipment may be dispatched to the scene, prior to arrival by a first responder. In Kenosha County, the freeway service patrol is known as the Gateway Patrol. Gateway Patrol involves four vehicles under contract with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. The Gateway Patrol Vehicles are tow vehicles which have been painted bright lime green for better visibility at night and during inclement weather. The Gateway Patrol operates on IH 94 in Kenosha County.

Crash investigation sites are designated safe zones for distressed motorists to relocate to if they are involved in a crash or an incident on the freeway. There is one crash investigation site, the Wisconsin Tourism Information Center near STH 165, on IH 94 in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. This site is intended for use by motorists involved in an incident to exchange insurance information or to make emergency repairs to their vehicle following a minor collision or breakdown. These sites are also used by the freeway service patrols to relocate the distressed motorists they assist.

There are also four closed-circuit television cameras along IH 94 in Kenosha County, which provide real-time video for the identification and confirmation of congested areas and incident locations. Video is monitored at the WisDOT Traffic Operation Center in Milwaukee. Video is supplied to some emergency response agencies so that their dispatchers can provide personnel with incident locations and information. WisDOT also provides some of its camera images to the media and to its website for viewing by the general public.

In addition, a WisDOT weigh station is located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie on the east side of IH 94 and south of CTH ML about one-quarter mile north of the Wisconsin-Illinois State line.

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, is open to the general public and provides service within and between large urban areas. Urban public transit serves intraregional travel demand, is open to the general public, and operates with and between large urban areas. Kenosha County

has express transit service and local levels of service. The fixed-route Kenosha Area Transit and fixed-route Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee commuter bus fall into this category.

- Rural and small urban community public transportation, which is open to the general public and provides service in and between small urban communities and rural areas, may also provide connections to urban areas. The western Kenosha County transit system operated by the County falls into this category.

Public transit is essential in any metropolitan area to meet the travel needs of persons unable to use personal automobile transportation; to provide an alternative mode of travel, particularly in heavily traveled corridors within and between urban areas and in densely developed urban communities and activity centers; to provide choice in transportation modes as an enhancement of quality of life; and to support and enhance the economy. Map 33 shows existing public transit services provided in Kenosha County in 2006. In September 2007, the Kenosha County Department of Human Services initiated the operation of public transit services in western Kenosha County which includes fixed-route bus service for the Twin Lakes, Silver Lake, and Paddock Lake areas and advance-reservation door-to-door service for the remaining portions of western Kenosha County or for those who cannot use the bus services because they are disabled.

Interregional Public Transportation

Rail, bus, ferry, and airline carriers provide Kenosha County residents with public transportation service between the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and a number of cities and regions across the Country, as described in the following paragraphs.

Rail Service

Commuter rail service is provided between the City of Kenosha and Chicago by Metra's Union Pacific North line with intermediate stops between Kenosha and downtown Chicago in the north shore suburbs of northeastern Illinois. The railway station at 54th Street and 13th Avenue in Kenosha is the northern terminus of this service. On weekdays in 2006, this service consisted of nine commuter trains in each direction between Kenosha and Chicago. On Saturdays, five southbound trains and seven northbound trains operate throughout the day. On Sundays and holidays three trains operate in each direction. Ridership information specific to the Kenosha station is available for selected years from surveys conducted every two to three years by Metra. While passenger boardings and alightings at any Metra station will vary from day to day, the counts resulting from the surveys are considered to be representative of weekday passenger activity at individual stations. In 2002, the most recent survey data available, there were on average 341 southbound passengers boarding at Kenosha and 348 northbound passengers alighting. These figures represent an increase from the previous survey conducted in 1999, in which there were 301 southbound passengers boarding at Kenosha and 300 northbound passengers alighting. Studies are underway to potentially extend commuter rail service coordinated with the Metra service from Chicago/Kenosha to Milwaukee.

The National Rail Passenger Corporation, or Amtrak, provides intercity passenger service between Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis-St. Paul over Canadian Pacific Railway lines. Amtrak's Empire Builder route provides one daily round trip between Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Seattle. In addition, the Hiawatha route provides seven daily Milwaukee-Chicago round trips scheduled throughout the day, with the first early morning trip in each direction not operating on Sundays or holidays. Currently, there are no stops within the County; the nearest stop is located in the Village of Sturtevant in Racine County, which is served by all Milwaukee-Chicago Amtrak trains.

Bus Service

Intercity bus service in the County is provided by Coach USA and Greyhound Lines. Coach USA operates two intercity bus routes serving Kenosha County. The Airport Express route provides service over IH 94 between downtown Milwaukee and Chicago's O'Hare International and Midway Airports, including a stop at Milwaukee's General Mitchell International Airport. Service over the route consists of 14 daily round trips, which includes a stop in Kenosha at the intersection of IH 94 and STH 50. Coach USA also operates a Dairyland Greyhound Park route between Milwaukee and Dairyland Greyhound Park at 5522 104th Avenue in the City of Kenosha. Service over that route consists of two round trips on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one round trip on Thursdays, Fridays, and Sundays.

Service provided by Greyhound in Southeastern Wisconsin is centered in Milwaukee, which the carrier uses as a regional hub at which passengers have the opportunity to transfer between buses. Greyhound operates between nine and 11 daily round trips between Milwaukee and Chicago, two of which include stops in Kenosha (at the Metra passenger terminal in downtown Kenosha). The company's Milwaukee-Chicago service is strongly oriented towards providing connections for Milwaukee area passengers with other long-distance buses at its Chicago hub, as well as accommodating Milwaukee-Chicago trips.

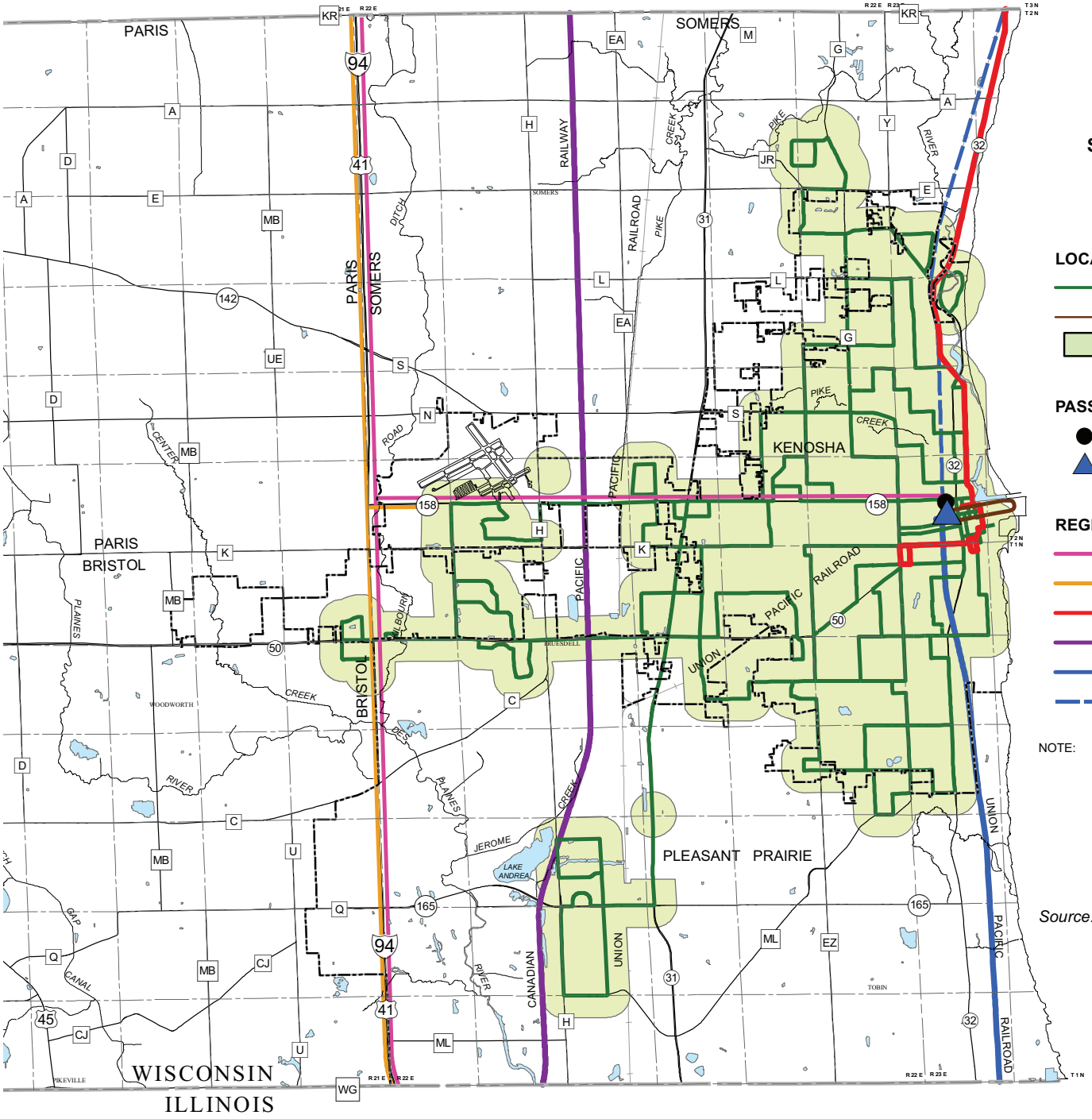
Ferry Service
There is no Lake Michigan cross-lake ferry service directly to Kenosha County, but a passenger and car cross-lake ferry service is available between Milwaukee and Muskegon, Michigan. The ferry service operates in the months of May through October of each year.

Commercial Air Service
There are no airports in Kenosha County providing public commercial (passenger) air service. Local airports, including the Kenosha Regional Airport discussed later in this chapter, play a crucial role, however, in fostering business growth and providing certain public services such as facilities for emergency medical flights, law enforcement, pilot training, and other community services. Passenger air service for County residents is provided by a number of air carriers at Milwaukee County's General Mitchell International Airport, located 40 miles to the north. In 2005, there were over 450 scheduled nonstop weekday flights between Mitchell International and 50 other cities and metropolitan areas, with connections available to any destination served by air. Chicago's O'Hare and Midway International Airports offer public commercial air service to destinations throughout the world and are located 40 and 60 miles, respectively, to the south.

Urban Public Transportation
Express Transit
The Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee Commuter Bus, operated by Wisconsin Coach Lines/Coach USA, offers fixed-route express transit service between the Cities of Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee. Service over this express route consists of eight round trips on weekdays and four round trips on weekends and holidays. This route includes five regular stops in Kenosha County, including the intersection of 63rd Street and 22nd Avenue; the Kenosha Transit Center/Metra Train Station, the intersection of Sheridan Road and Washington Road, and Carthage College.

Local Transit: Fixed-Route
Local transit in the Kenosha area is provided by the City of Kenosha and operated using public employees under the direct supervision of the City of Kenosha Department of Transportation. The service area for the Kenosha Area Transit System is shown on Map 33. The transit system includes seven regular, numbered bus routes, radial in design and emanating from downtown Kenosha, with direct, nontransfer service from the downtown area to all portions of the City and its immediate environs, including the University of Wisconsin-Parkside. Three other bus routes provide local transit service to major commercial, recreational, and employment centers which have developed west of Green Bay Road (STH 31) outside the regular Kenosha local transit service area. These routes provide service to Southport Plaza and the Factory Outlet Center in the Town of Bristol, LakeView Corporate Park and the Shoppes of Prairie Ridge in the Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Indian Trail Academy and various City of Kenosha industrial parks. The system also includes peak-hour tripper routes designed to serve Kenosha secondary schools, including 20 routes operating between 6:30 and 8:15 a.m. and 10 routes between 2:30 and 4:30 p.m. on schooldays. In 2007, the adult cash fare charged for fixed-route bus service is $1.00 per trip. In 2007, the system provided service on most routes from 6:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday, with 30- to 60-minute headways during weekday peak-periods and 60-minute headways during weekday off-peak periods and on Saturday.

Since 2000, Kenosha Area Transit has also operated a 1.7-mile streetcar loop in the downtown central business district. The electric streetcar line connects the central transfer terminal for the bus routes, the Metra commuter rail station, the Kenosha central business district, and the HarborPark residential development. The fare is $0.25 per trip for all passengers. The Kenosha streetcar, which includes five historic streetcars originally built in 1951 and remanufactured and re-bodied in 1991, has become one of the area's top tourist attractions.



Map 33

PUBLIC TRANSIT SERVICE IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

LOCAL TRANSIT SERVICE

- STREET WITH LOCAL BUS ROUTE
- ELECTRIC STREETCAR LINE
- FIXED-ROUTE TRANSIT SERVICE AREA

PASSENGER TERMINAL

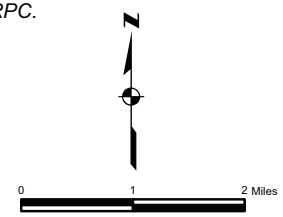
- BUS
- TRAIN

REGIONAL TRANSIT SERVICE

- GREYHOUND LINES, INC.
- COACH USA
- WISCONSIN COACH LINES/COACH USA
- AMTRAK
- METRA (EXISTING)
- RECOMMENDED KRM COMMUTER RAIL

NOTE: IN SEPTEMBER 2007, KENOSHA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES INITIATED THE OPERATION OF PUBLIC TRANSIT SERVICES IN WESTERN KENOSHA COUNTY INCLUDING FIXED-ROUTE BUS SERVICES FOR THE TWIN LAKES, SILVER LAKE, AND PADDOCK LAKE AREAS AND ADVANCE-RESERVATION DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICE FOR THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF WESTERN KENOSHA COUNTY FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT USE BUS SERVICES DUE TO DISABILITIES.

Source: SEWRPC.



Kenosha Area Transit ridership levels between 2002 and 2006 are set forth in Table 44. Ridership numbers dropped from about 1.57 million revenue passengers in 2002 to about 1.47 million revenue passengers in 2005, representing a decrease of about 6 percent. This decrease can be attributed to a restructuring of bus routes and reduction in vehicle miles of service, and a change in the way ridership numbers on peak-hour school tripper routes was counted. The number of riders increased by 1.4 percent between 2005 and 2006.

Table 44

KENOSHA TRANSIT SYSTEM RIDERSHIP: 2002-2006

Year	Annual Revenue Passengers	Number Change From Previous Year	Percent Change From Previous Year
2002	1,565,800	- -	- -
2003	1,512,600	-53,200	-3.4
2004	1,502,100	-10,500	-0.7
2005	1,468,600	-33,500	-2.2
2006	1,488,600	20,000	1.4

Source: City of Kenosha and SEWRPC.

Specialized Transportation Services

Specialized transportation services, or special group public transportation, provide demand-responsive service to individuals who are elderly, disabled, or assessed as unable to use other transportation services.

Kenosha Care-A-Van Program

The Kenosha Care-A-Van Program provides transportation services for elderly or disabled residents of Kenosha County who are unable to use the City's bus system or who do not have access to public transportation. This door-to-door service operates from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday and requires 24 hours advance reservation. All vehicles are wheelchair accessible. The Kenosha Care-A-Van program is provided through the Kenosha County Department of Human Services-Division of Aging Services, and service is provided to the program by the Kenosha Achievement Center.

Volunteer Escort Service

The Volunteer Escort Service is provided to ambulatory elderly and disabled individuals by volunteer drivers through the Kenosha County Department of Human Service-Division of Aging Services. The program serves Kenosha County and surrounding counties and operates seven days a week depending upon volunteer availability. This service requires 48 hours advance notice and provides rides for medical appointments, shopping, and personal business.

Private-for-Profit Providers

There are several private for profit companies that provide transportation services to and from medical facilities. They include:

- Bucko Ambulatory Transport – Provides advance reservation, door-to-door service and discounted rates for clients qualifying for medical assistance as set forth in Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Service is provided throughout Kenosha County Monday through Friday from 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

- CMB Taxi – Provides advance reservation, door-to-door service and discounted rates for clients qualifying for medical assistance as set forth in Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Service is provided throughout Kenosha County 24-hours a day, seven days a week.

- KAS Transportation – Provides advance reservation, door-to-door service and discounted rates for Kenosha Human Development Service clients, Community Options Program participants, and clients qualifying for medical assistance as set forth in Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Service is provided throughout Kenosha County 24-hours a day, seven days a week

- Southport Transportation – Provides advance reservation, door-to-door service and discounted rates for clients qualifying for medical assistance as set forth in Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Service is provided throughout Kenosha County seven days a week from 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

Bikeways

A "bikeway" is a general term that includes any street, 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, public parks, along rivers or streams, or may serve as short connectors between residential areas and commercial or public facilities.

Bikeways in the County, shown on Map 34, totaled about 36 miles. The longest bikeway in the County is the Kenosha County Bicycle Trail, which extends eight miles north to south through the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers. The Kenosha County Bicycle Trail is located on the former Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railway Company right-of-way and is an off-street bikeway consisting of two segments. The northern segment, now a We Energies powerline right-of-way, is about five miles long, extending from 35th Street in the City of Kenosha through the Town of Somers to the Kenosha-Racine County line. The northern segment connects to the Milwaukee-Racine-Kenosha (MRK) Trail in Racine County; the MRK Trail extends northward to the City of Racine and Milwaukee County. The three-mile southern segment, owned by Kenosha County, extends from 89th Street in the City of Kenosha through the Village of Pleasant Prairie to the Illinois-Wisconsin State line. The southern segment connects to the North Shore Path in Lake County, Illinois; the North Shore Path extends south to the Cities of Zion and Waukegan in Lake County.

Additional on-street and off-street bikeways are located in the City of Kenosha, including a total of about 8.5 miles of on-street routes and about seven miles of off-street trails. The on-street routes consist of a 3.2 mile segment with a striped "bicycle only" lane and 5.3 miles of on-street routes without designated lanes. The off-street trails are asphalt-paved and, for the most part, 10 feet wide. The Pike Trail, which connects the northern and southern segments of the Kenosha County Bicycle Trail, is located partially on City streets and sidewalks and partially on paths and trails in City parks along the Lake Michigan shoreline. The Pike Trail connects many of the outdoor recreational and historic sites in the eastern portion of the City, including Washington Park, Pennoyer Park, Kennedy Park, Simmons Island Park and Marina, HarborPark, Library Park Historic District, Civic Center Historic District, Wolfenbuttel Park, Eichelman Park, Third Avenue Historic District, Southport Park, and Anderson Park. The City of Kenosha plans to expand and improve upon the existing system of bicycle routes, as documented in the *City of Kenosha Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Plan* from 2005.

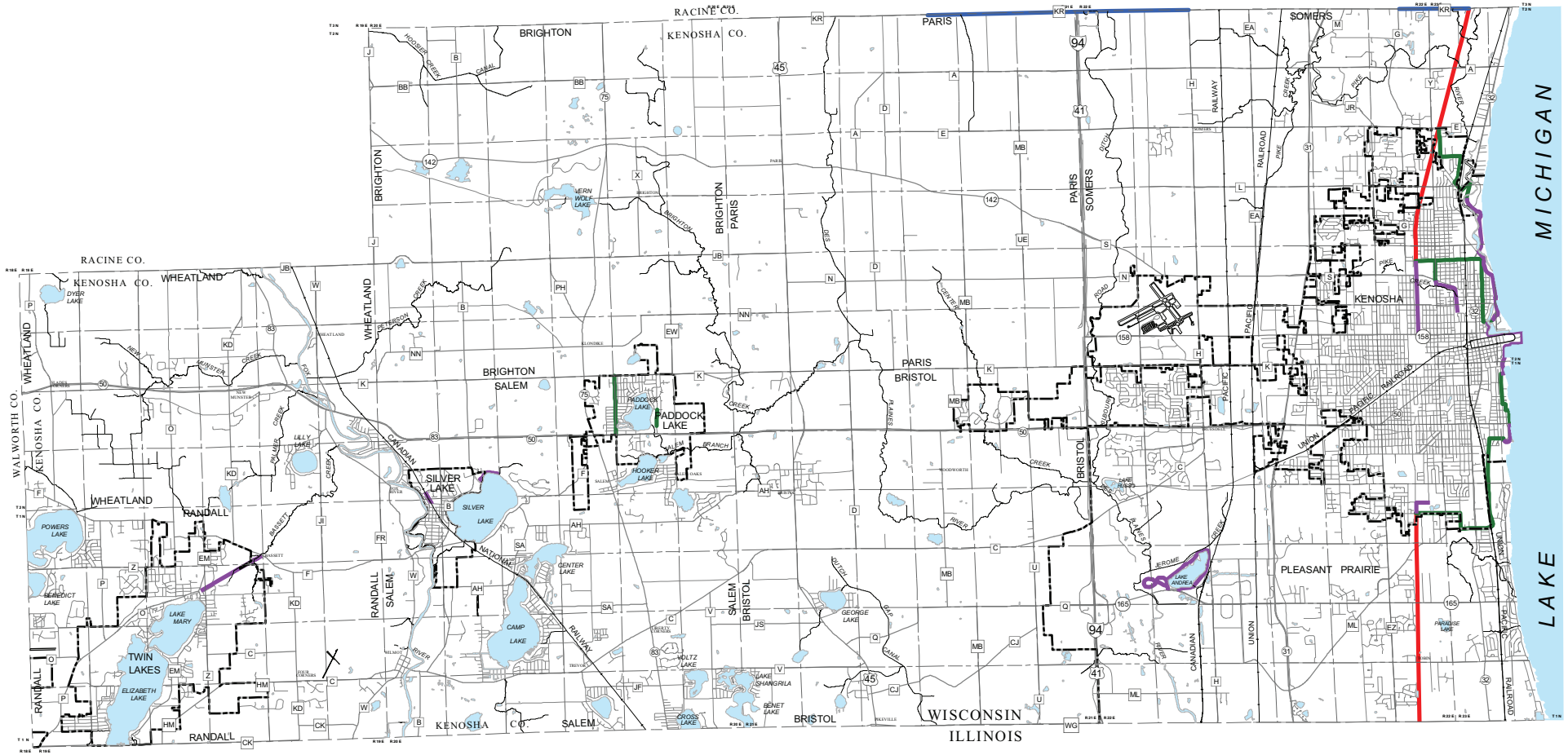
The Village of Pleasant Prairie provides an additional off-street bikeway. Prairie Springs Park, located in the western portion of the Village, provides 3.1 miles of a paved multi-use trail that encircles Lake Andrea. The *Village of Pleasant Prairie Park and Open Space Plan: 2006-2011* identifies proposed locations for future recreational trails, which includes both on-street and off-street bikeways.

The Village of Paddock Lake provides a one-mile marked bicycle lane on 248th Avenue from STH 50 (75th Street) to CTH K (60th Street). Bicycle lanes are provided on both sides of 248th Avenue. A marked bicycle lane is also provided on 236th Avenue from about 700 feet north of STH 50 (75th Street) to 68th Street. Bicycle lanes are also provided on both sides of 236th Avenue. The *Village of Paddock Lake Comprehensive Plan* identifies proposed locations for future recreational trails, which includes both on-street and off-street bikeways.

The Village of Silver Lake provides a short off-street bikeway on the east side of and adjacent to the Canadian National Railway right-of-way from Maple Street to Riverview Elementary School. The Village park plan also identifies a trail within the DNR-owned Silver Lake Marsh. The *Village of Silver Lake Park and Open Space Plan* identifies proposed locations for future recreational trails, which includes both on-street and off-street bikeways.

Map 34

BICYCLE WAYS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



BICYCLE WAY IN OFF STREET CORRIDOR

- COUNTY
- LOCAL

BICYCLE WAY IN STREET OR HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

- COUNTY
- LOCAL

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

The Village of Twin Lakes provides about a one-mile off-street bikeway within an abandoned railway corridor from CTH Z (Wilmot Avenue) to CTH F (Bassett Road). The *Town of Randall and Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan: 2005-2024* identifies proposed locations for future recreational trails, which includes both on-street bikeways and an extension of the existing bikeway.

A six-mile on-street bikeway is located along CTH KR in the Towns of Paris and Somers, and is part of a Racine County bike route. This route connects to a system of bikeways extending north into Racine County.

Pedestrian Facilities

A comprehensive inventory of pedestrian facilities, such as sidewalks, has not been completed for Kenosha County. However, the Commission has developed a pedestrian facilities policy, which applies to facilities in the County. 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 B of the 2035 regional transportation system plan. The regional standards recommend providing sidewalks on both sides of streets in commercial and industrial areas, and in residential areas with densities consisting of one dwelling unit per 19,999 square feet or less in area. Sidewalks are recommended on at least one side of the street in residential areas with densities of 20,000 square feet to 1.5 acres per dwelling unit. Sidewalks are generally not needed in residential areas where lot sizes are 1.5 acres or larger. Sidewalks along streets may be replaced by perimeter and/or internal pathway systems.

Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Devices (EPAMD)

As of 2004, there were approximately 160,000 people in the U.S. who used electric-powered wheelchairs or scooters. As baby boomers become senior citizens and mobility becomes a concern for this large population, the use of these aids is expected to rise.

Most wheelchairs are designed for use on sidewalks, driveways, and hard, even surfaces. Newer designs for wheelchairs are more similar to scooters than to the traditional design of the wheelchair. The impetus for this new design has been people's desire for more independence and mobility, to the point of being able to mount curbs and travel over rough ground.

Because of safety concerns, some communities have begun regulating EPAMDs by requiring reflectors and a headlamp during non-daylight hours, not allowing them on roads with speed limits higher than 25 mph, or restricting them to sidewalks and bike paths. Regulations in Kenosha County and its communities have thus far been unnecessary due to the rare use of EPAMDs.

Other Transportation Facilities and Services

Rail Freight Services

As shown on Map 35, railway freight service was provided over four routes through Kenosha County by three railway companies over approximately 50 miles of active mainline railway in 2006. The Union Pacific Railroad provided freight service over two north-south routes in the County: the New Line Subdivision line and the Kenosha Subdivision line, both of which are approximately 12 miles in length and pass through portions of the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers. These main lines are connected by a 4-mile northeasterly-southwesterly local branch line through the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The Canadian Pacific (CP) Railway provided freight rail service over a 12-mile north-south main line which also passes through portions of the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers. The Canadian National (CN) Railway provided freight service over an approximately 10-mile northwesterly-southeasterly main line segment of railway.[4] This line travels through the Village of Silver Lake and the Towns of Salem and Wheatland. The main lines in Kenosha County are important transportation corridors connecting the County with the Milwaukee and Chicago metropolitan areas.

[4]*This rail line, formerly the Wisconsin Central Limited, was acquired by the Canadian National Railway in 2001.*

As already noted, passenger train service is provided over two of these railway lines within the County: the Metra commuter-rail service between Kenosha and Chicago, which utilizes the Union Pacific Railroad tracks on the east side of the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie, and the Amtrak Milwaukee-Chicago intercity service, which utilizes the CP Railway tracks.

Ports and Harbors

There are two harbors located in Kenosha County: the Kenosha Harbor located in the City of Kenosha and Prairie Harbor in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Kenosha Harbor includes Simmons Island Marina, located on Lake Michigan adjacent to downtown Kenosha. Simmons Island Marina is owned by the City and open to the public, but is privately managed. The marina offers 142 slips with boater restrooms, showers and laundry facilities, fuel and pump-out stations, and a fish cleaning station. Simmons Island Marina operates seasonally between April 15 and October 31 of each year. Kenosha Harbor also includes U.S. Coast Guard Station Kenosha, which is co-located with the U.S. Coast Guard Aids to Navigation Team Kenosha. Southport Marina, located at the southern end of the Kenosha Harbor and adjacent to downtown, is owned by the City of Kenosha and open to the public, and is also privately managed. Southport Marina offers approximately 300 full-service boat slips, 50 limited service slips, boater restrooms, shower and laundry facilities, fuel and putout stations, as well as winter storage and boat repair facilities. Southport Marina operates seasonally between April 15 and October 15 of each year. Prairie Harbor in the Village of Pleasant Prairie, located along the state line between Illinois and Wisconsin, is home to the Prairie Harbor Yacht Club Marina. This is a private marina offering 151 full-service slips that include dock boxes, water, electricity, clubhouse rentals, and dockside pump out.

There are no ports[5] located in the County. Water freight facilities and services are provided to the County by the Port of Milwaukee, which is located approximately 23 miles north in the City of Milwaukee.

Airports and Heliports

Kenosha Regional Airport, located north of STH 158 and east of IH 94, is the only publicly-owned public-use general aviation airport in the County offering chartered air service and air freight services. The airport is owned, operated, and maintained by the City of Kenosha. The airport serves as a General Utility-Stage II airport. This class of airports is intended to serve all single-engine aircraft, virtually all twin-engine piston and turboprop aircraft, and most business and corporate jets. Westosha and Vincent Airports in the Town of Randall and Camp Lake Airport in the Town of Salem are privately-owned airports available for public use. Westosha offers a paved runway while both Camp Lake and Vincent Airports provide turf runways. As described earlier in this chapter, commercial airline service is provided to County residents by General Mitchell International Airport, located in eastern Milwaukee County, and in Chicago at the O'Hare and Midway International Airports.

There are eight privately-owned, private-use airports in the County: Olson's and Flaglor in the Town of Brighton; Bristol, Chilcott Farms, Dutch Gap Airstrip, Thompson Strawberry Farm, and Winfield all located in the Town of Bristol; and Foxewood in the Town of Wheatland. These airports provide turf runways with few other facilities, such as lighting or navigational aids. Many of these airports serve agricultural-related uses. Six private heliports are also located in the County: Aurora Medical Center and Kenosha Hospital and Medical Center in the City of Kenosha; St. Catherine's Hospital in the Village of Pleasant Prairie; Westosha Emergency Center in the Village of Silver Lake; Leach Farms in the Town of Brighton; and Kenosha County in the Town of Bristol. Public and private airports and heliports are listed in Table 45 and shown on Map 35.

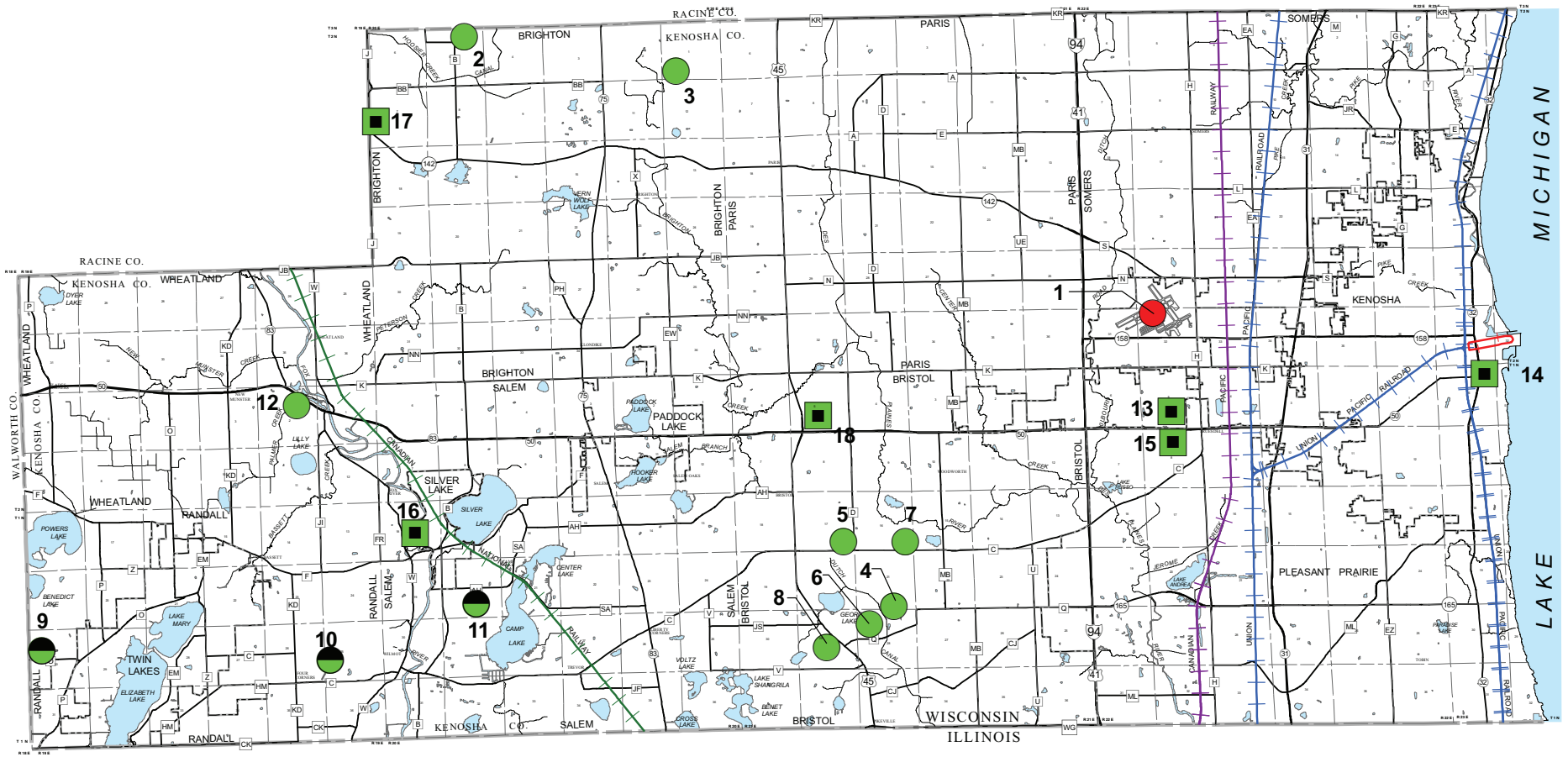
SUMMARY

This chapter provides inventory information on existing land uses and transportation facilities and services in Kenosha County and each local unit of government participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, and information on regional transportation facilities and services that serve County residents.

[5]*Ports are defined as facilities for the docking, loading, or unloading of ships, barges, or boats that primarily transport freight.*

Map 35

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



PUBLIC-USE AIRPORT-PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC-USE AIRPORT-PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

PRIVATE-USE AIRPORT PRIVATE-OWNERSHIP

PRIVATE-USE HELIPORT-PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

8 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 45)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

ELECTRIC STREETCAR LINE

Source: SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 45

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 35	Name of Airport/Heliport	Location (Local Government)	Type of Use	Type of Ownership
	Airports			
1	Kenosha Regional Airport	City of Kenosha	Public	Public
2	Flaglor	Town of Brighton	Private	Private
3	Olson's	Town of Brighton	Private	Private
4	Bristol	Town of Bristol	Private	Private
5	Chilcott Farms	Town of Bristol	Private	Private
6	Dutch Gap Airstrip	Town of Bristol	Private	Private
7	Thompson Strawberry Farm	Town of Bristol	Private	Private
8	Winfield	Town of Bristol	Private	Private
9	Vincent	Town of Randall	Public	Private
10	Westosha	Town of Randall	Public	Private
11	Camp Lake	Town of Salem	Public	Private
12	Foxewood	Town of Wheatland	Private	Private
	Heliports			
13	Aurora Medical Center	City of Kenosha	Private	Private
14	Kenosha Hospital and Medical Center	City of Kenosha	Private	Private
15	St. Catherine's Hospital	Village of Pleasant Prairie	Private	Private
16	Westosha Emergency Center	Village of Silver Lake	Private	Private
17	Leach Farms	Town of Brighton	Private	Private
18	Kenosha County	Town of Bristol	Private	Private

Source: Federal Aviation Administration and SEWRPC.

The planning recommendations set forth in the land use and transportation 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:

- SEWRPC utilizes an urban growth analysis and a land use inventory to monitor urban growth and development in the Region. The urban growth analysis delineates concentrations of urban development and depicts the urbanization of the Region over the past 170 years. The Commission land use inventory places all land and water areas in the Region into one of 66 land use categories, providing a basis for analyzing specific urban and nonurban land uses. The inventory results, as they apply to the County, are summarized in Part 1.

- A small portion of the City of Kenosha was developed prior to 1850. In 1900, urban development was still largely confined to the City of Kenosha. The period from 1900 to 1950 saw continued expansion of the City of Kenosha, incorporation of the Villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes, and development around several inland lakes and the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Town of Somers. The period between 1950 and 1963 saw significant growth outward from existing urban areas and incorporation of the Village of Paddock Lake. The period from 1963 to 2000 saw significant urban growth in scattered locations throughout the County, particularly in the eastern and southern portions of the County.

- 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 in Kenosha County include the City of Kenosha; the Villages of Paddock Lake, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes; and portions of the

Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Towns of Bristol, Paris, Randall, Salem, and Somers. Although the Greater Kenosha planned sanitary sewer service area includes a small portion of the Town of Paris, the Paris Town Board did not adopt the sewer service area plan, and does not support the inclusion of lands in the Town in the sewer service area. Urban service areas are typically currently served by, or planned to be served by local parks, middle and high schools, shopping areas, and public sanitary sewers within a 20-year period. Portions of the sewer service areas in the City of Kenosha and portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie, Village of Paddock Lake, and Towns of Bristol and Somers are also served by public water.

- Urban land uses consist of residential; commercial; industrial; governmental and institutional; and transportation, communication, and utility uses. Urban land uses encompassed about 38,051 acres, or about 21 percent of the County, in 2000. Residential land comprised the largest urban land use category in the County, encompassing 18,597 acres, or about 49 percent of all urban land and about 10 percent of the total County. Commercial land encompassed about 1,443 acres or about 4 percent of all urban land and about 1 percent of the total County. Industrial land encompassed about 1,436 acres or about 4 percent of all urban land and about 1 percent of the total County. Land used for transportation, utilities, and communications facilities encompassed about 11,475 acres, or about 30 percent of all urban land and about 6 percent of the total County. Land used for government and institutional uses encompassed about 1,691 acres, or about 4 percent of all urban land and about 1 percent of the total County. Intensively used recreational land encompassed about 3,409 acres, or about 9 percent of all urban land and about 2 percent of the total County.

- Nonurban land uses consist of agricultural lands; natural resource areas, including surface waters, wetlands, and woodlands; extractive sites and landfills; and unused land. Nonurban land uses encompassed about 140,151 acres, or about 79 percent of the County in 2000. Agricultural land was the predominant land use in the County in 2000. It encompassed 94,716 acres, or about 68 percent of nonurban land uses and 53 percent of the total County. Natural resource areas consisting of surface water, wetlands, and woodlands combined to encompass 30,367 acres, or about 22 percent of nonurban land uses and about 17 percent of the total County. Extractive uses combined encompass about 518 acres, or less than 1 percent of nonurban land uses and the total County. Open lands encompassed about 14,181 acres, or about 10 percent of nonurban land and about 8 percent of the total County.

- 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 2007, based on the 2005 aerial photographs produced by SEWRPC, field inspections, and consultation with local and County officials and staff.

- Information about existing land uses in each participating local government in 2000 and 2007 is included in Appendices C through K.

- Much of the transportation facilities and services inventory information in Part 2 is drawn from the 2035 regional transportation system plan. The regional transportation system plan includes five elements: public transit, transportation systems management, travel demand management, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and arterial streets and highways. Information on rail, airport, and freight services is also provided.

- The street and highway system serves several important functions, including providing for the movement of through vehicular traffic; providing for access of vehicular traffic to abutting land uses; providing for the movement of pedestrian and bicycle traffic; and serving as the location for utilities and stormwater drainage facilities. The arterial street and highway system is intended to provide a high degree of travel mobility, serving the through movement of traffic between and through urban areas. Arterial streets and highways accounted for 365 miles in the County in 2006. The primary function of land access streets is to provide access to abutting property. Collector streets are intended to serve primarily as connections between the arterial street system and the land access streets. WisDOT maintains a detailed database of county and local street information in the “Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads” (WISLR).

- Public transportation service to the general public may be divided into the following three categories:
  - Intercity or interregional public transportation that provides service across regional boundaries includes Amtrak railway passenger service, Metra Commuter rail service, interregional bus service, and commercial air travel.
  - Urban public transportation, commonly referred to as public transit, is open to the general public and provides service within and between large urban areas. The Kenosha Area Transit System and the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee Commuter Bus fall into this category.
  - Rural and small urban community public transportation, which is open to the general public and provides service in and between small urban communities and rural areas, may also provide connections to urban areas. The western Kenosha County transit system operated by the County falls into this category.
- Rail, bus, ferry, and airline carriers provided Kenosha County residents with public transportation service between the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and a number of cities and regions across the Country.
- Commuter rail service is provided between the City of Kenosha and Chicago by Metra's Union Pacific North line with intermediate stops between Kenosha and downtown Chicago. On weekdays in 2006, service to the Kenosha station consisted of nine commuter trains operating in each direction between Kenosha and Chicago. On Saturdays, five southbound trains and seven northbound trains operate, and on Sundays and holidays, three trains operate in each direction. Studies are underway to potentially extend commuter rail service coordinated with the Metra service from Chicago/Kenosha to Milwaukee.
- Kenosha Area Transit provides seven regular, numbered bus routes serving all portions of the City of Kenosha and its immediate environs. Three additional routes serve major commercial, recreational, and employment centers, including limited stops in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Bristol and Somers. The transit system also operates peak-hour tripper routes designed to serve Kenosha secondary schools, including 20 morning routes and 10 afternoon routes. Lastly, Kenosha Area Transit operates a 1.7-mile streetcar loop in the downtown central business district, which also connects the Metra commuter rail station and the HarborPark residential development. The Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee Commuter Bus, operated by Wisconsin Coach Lines/Coach USA offers fixed-route express transit service between the Cities of Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee. This service consists of eight round trips on weekdays and four round trips on weekends and holidays.
- Specialized transportation services provide demand-responsive service to individuals who are elderly, disabled, or assessed as unable to use other transportation services. The Kenosha Care-A-Van Program, provided by the Kenosha County Department of Human Services-Division of Aging Services and the Kenosha Achievement Center, provides door-to-door service for elderly or disabled residents of Kenosha County. The Volunteer Escort Service, also provided by the Kenosha County Department of Human Services-Division of Aging Services, coordinates volunteer door-to-door service for elderly or disabled residents. Free or discounted transportation service to and from medical facilities is also offered to qualifying residents through Bucko Ambulatory Transport, CMB Taxi, KAS Transportation, and Southport Transportation.
- 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 Kenosha County Bicycle Trail, which spans north and south eight miles through the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers. The northern and southern segments of the Kenosha County Bicycle Trail are connected in the City of Kenosha by the Pike Trail. Additional on-street and off-street bikeways are located in the City of Kenosha with about 8.5 miles on-street miles and seven miles of off-street bikeway. A 3.1-mile paved multi-use trail encircles Lake Andrea in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The Village of Paddock Lake has about 1.5 miles of on-street bikeways. The Village of Twin Lakes has a one-mile off-street bikeway. A 6.0 mile on-street bikeway is also located along CTH KR along the Kenosha-Racine County border in the Towns of Paris and Somers, which is part of a Racine County bike route.

- Chartered air service and air freight services are provided at the publicly-owned Kenosha Regional Airport. Commercial (passenger) airline service is provided to residents of the County by General Mitchell International Airport, located in Milwaukee County, and Chicago's O'Hare and Midway International Airports. There are three privately-owned, public-use airports in Kenosha County, Vincent and Westosha Airports in the Town of Randall and Camp Lake Airport in the Town of Salem. There are also eight privately-owned, private-use airports and six privately-owned, private-use heliports in the County.

Chapter V

INVENTORY OF EXISTING UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Development in Kenosha County is supported by private and public utilities that provide residents and businesses with electric power, natural gas, communication, water, sewage disposal, and solid waste management facilities and services, and community facilities that provide educational, recreational, administrative, and other services. This chapter inventories utilities and community facilities in the County and participating local governments.

PART 1: UTILITIES

Sewage Disposal

Sewer Service Areas

Map 36 shows adopted sanitary sewer service areas in Kenosha County as of June 2007.[1] About 74,070 acres, or 42 percent of the County, were within adopted sanitary sewer service areas at that time, which included all of the City of Kenosha and the Villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes; and portions of the Villages of Paddock Lake and Pleasant Prairie and the Towns of Bristol, Paris, Salem, Somers, Randall, and Wheatland. Although the Greater Kenosha sewer service area includes a small portion of the Town of Paris, the Paris Town Board did not adopt the sewer service area plan, and does not support the inclusion of lands in the Town in the sewer service area.

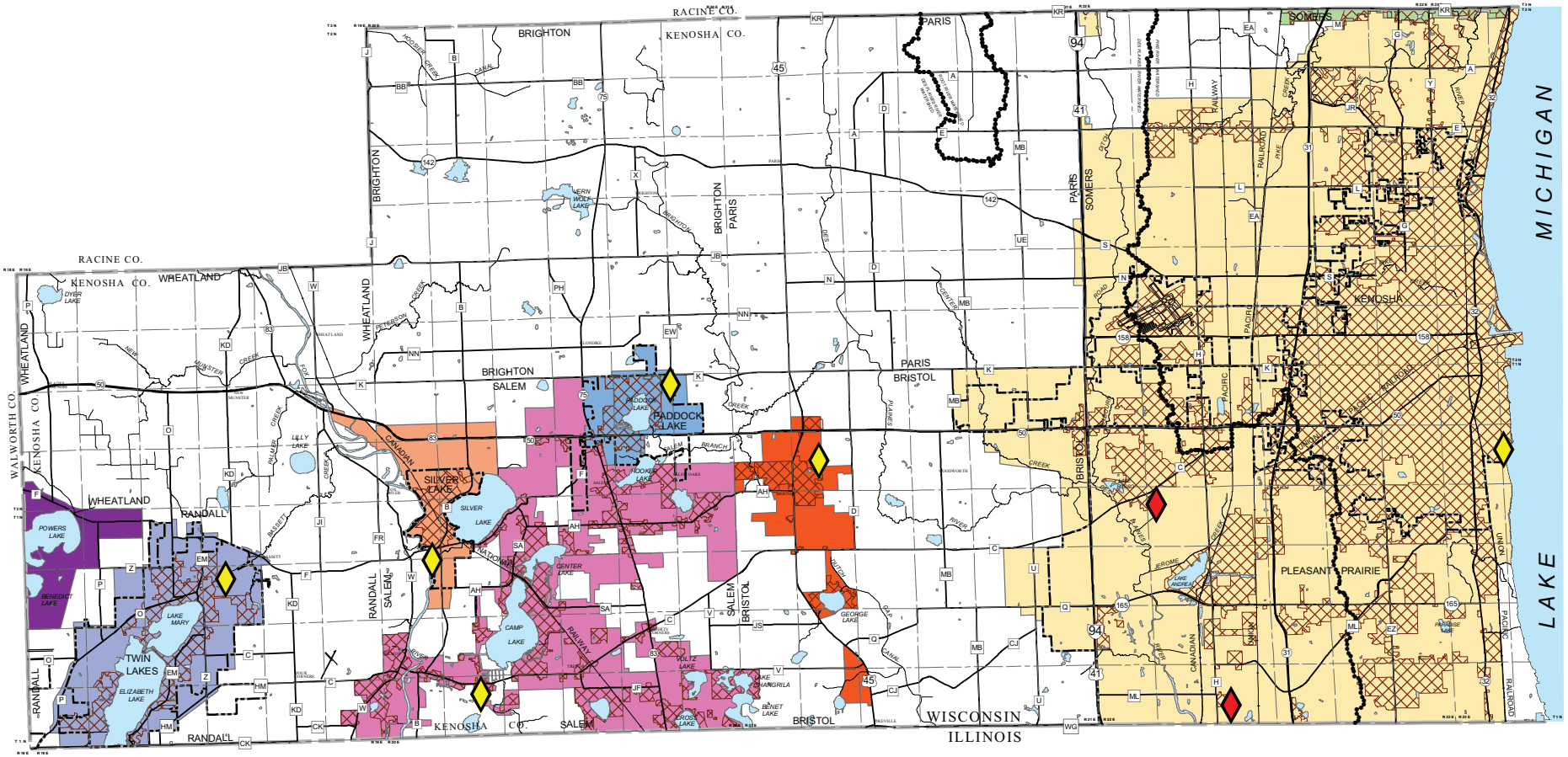
The planned sewer service areas shown on Map 36 are anticipated to be served by sanitary sewers by 2020. Not all of the areas within a planned sewer service area have sewer service today. The cross-hatched areas on Map 36 indicate areas served by sewers in 2000. Areas served included all of the City of Kenosha and the Villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes; and portions of the Villages of Paddock Lake and Pleasant Prairie and the Towns of Bristol, Salem, Somers, and Randall. About 26,400 acres, or 15 percent of the County, were served by public sanitary sewers in 2000. An estimated 133,800 residents, or about 89 percent of Kenosha County residents, were served in 2000.

Each sewer service area conveys waste to a sewage treatment plant. Table 46 summarizes existing conditions and design capacities of sewage treatment plants in the County. The City of Kenosha, the Villages of Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes, and the Town of Bristol each operate sewage treatment plants. The Village of Pleasant Prairie's wastewater operation consists of two sewage treatment plants referred to as Pleasant

[1]*The Village of Paddock Lake sewer service area plan was amended in March 2008 to add about 157 acres southeast of the Village to the sewer service area.*

Map 36

ADOPTED PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREAS AND EXISTING AREAS SERVED BY SEWER IN KENOSHA COUNTY



ADOPTED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREAS (JUNE 2007)

- GREATER KENOSHA
- BRISTOL
- PADDOCK LAKE
- SALEM
- SILVER LAKE
- TWIN LAKES
- RACINE AND ENVIRONS
- POWERS - BENEDICT - TOMBEAU LAKES (UNREFINED--NO EXISTING SEWER SERVICE PROVIDED)

- AREAS SERVED BY SEWER: 2000
- EXISTING SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- EXISTING SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT PROPOSED TO BE ABANDONED
- SUBCONTINENTAL DIVIDE

Note: Areas within the sewer service areas shown on this map may be ineligible for sewer service due to the presence of primary environmental corridor, wetlands, or steep slopes. Refer to the sewer service area plans listed in Table 63 for more information.

Note: Although the Greater Kenosha sewer service area includes a small portion of the Town of Paris, the Paris Town Board did not adopt the sewer service area plan, and does not support the inclusion of lands in the Town in the sewer service area.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 46

CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY

Public Sewage Treatment Plant	Date of Latest Major Plant Modification	Receiving Water	Design Capacity (million gallons per day)	2003 Average Annual Flow Rate (million gallons per day)	2003 Maximum Monthly Flow Rate (million gallons per day)	Planned Estimated Average Annual Flow Rate (million gallons per day)	
						2020	2035
Kenosha	1984	Lake Michigan	28.60	18.38	24.27	21.47	23.83
Paddock Lake	1989	Unnamed Tributary No. 6 to Brighton Creek	0.49	0.40	0.64	0.52	0.63
Pleasant Prairie Sewer Utility District D	1985	Des Plaines River via Pleasant Prairie Tributary	0.50	0.25	0.32	- -[a]	- -[a]
Pleasant Prairie Sewer Utility District No.73-1	1973	Des Plaines River via Unnamed Tributary	0.40	0.16	0.23	- -[a]	- -[a]
Silver Lake	2001	Fox River	0.47	0.27	0.37	0.41	0.54
Twin Lakes	2000	Tributary to Bassett Creek	1.30	0.64	0.70	0.89	1.12
Bristol Utility District No. 1	2006	Des Plaines River via Bristol Creek Tributary	0.87	0.40	0.55	0.54	0.67
Salem Utility District No. 2	1997	Fox River	1.57	0.80	1.07	1.35	1.83

[a]*This plant is to be abandoned and connected to the Kenosha sewage treatment plant by 2010.*

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Quality Management Plan update.

Prairie Sewer Utility Districts No. 73-1 and "D" sewage treatment plants, although the majority of wastewater from the Village is treated at the City of Kenosha's sewage treatment plant. By the year 2010, the Village of Pleasant Prairie plans to abandon both of its sewage treatment plants and direct all of its wastewater to the City of Kenosha plant. Most of the area in the Town of Somers served by public sanitary sewer conveys waste to the City of Kenosha's treatment plant; however, a small portion of the Town located along the Kenosha-Racine County line conveys waste to the City of Racine sewage treatment plant. The Town of Bristol Utility District No. 1 operates a sewage treatment plant that serves western portions of the Town. The Town of Salem Utility District No. 2 operates a sewage treatment plant that serves portions of the Towns of Salem, Randall, and Bristol.

Map 36 also shows a sanitary sewer service area which is not currently served by a sewage treatment plant. This area in the Towns of Randall and Wheatland is part of the unrefined Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes sanitary sewer service area, which fits the urban characteristics used to delineate sanitary sewer service areas in the Regional Water Quality Management Plan and is envisioned to be served by the Pell Lake sewage treatment plant in Walworth County. This recommended sanitary sewer service area is subject to further refining and detailing at such time as implementation of the recommended sanitary sewerage system for the Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes area becomes imminent.

Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regulates municipal operations such as public sewage treatment plants and private industrial operations that discharge wastewater to surface or groundwater through the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit program. In addition to the permits held for the eight existing sewage treatment plants, four additional industrial wastewater permits are currently held within the County. Industrial wastewater permit holders include Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., in the City of Kenosha, We Energies for the Pleasant Prairie Power Plant in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Paris Generating Station in the Town of Paris, and Kenosha Beef International (also known as Birchwood Foods) in the Town of Paris.

Table 47

PERMITS ISSUED FOR PRIVATE ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1980 – 2006

Community	At-Grade	Conventional	In-Ground Pressure	Mound	Holding Tank	Community Total
City						
Kenosha	0	0	0	1	6	7
Villages						
Paddock Lake	0	0	0	2	4	6
Pleasant Prairie	1	63	6	64	260	394
Silver Lake	0	4	0	0	7	11
Twin Lakes	0	49	0	3	0	52
Towns						
Brighton	2	31	5	209	49	296
Bristol	0	4	1	289	184	478
Paris	0	0	0	198	67	265
Randall	2	693	21	81	87	884
Salem	1	135	6	131	140	413
Somers	1	1	0	159	143	304
Wheatland	1	515	19	54	166	755
Total	8	1,495	58	1,191	1,113	3,865

Source: Kenosha County.

Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment

Kenosha County regulates private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) for any development in the County that is not served by sanitary sewer. Development in this case applies to residential, commercial, and industrial uses. The authority to regulate POWTS comes from the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, Chapter Commerce (Comm) 83, with related information in Chapters Comm 5, Comm 16, Comm 82, Comm 84 through 87, and Comm 91. Chapter 15 (the Sanitary Code and Private Sewage System Ordinance) of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances sets forth the regulations for POWTS in both incorporated (city and village) and unincorporated (town) areas of the County.

There are several different types of POWTS, including at-grade, conventional systems, in-ground pressure, mound, and holding tank systems. All wastewater must discharge into a public sewerage system or to 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 soil test to determine if the soils present in a specific location are suitable for the proposed development and the most suitable system for onsite wastewater treatment. Permits were issued for 3,865 POWTS in Kenosha County between 1980 and 2006. The number and type of POWTS in each local government are set forth in Table 47.

Water Supply

Map 37[2] shows those areas of existing development within Kenosha County served by public water utilities and private water supply systems[3] in 2005, and those areas where development depends on the use of private wells.

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[2]*Map 37 shows parcels served by a public water system in 2005. Such parcels were those connected to and receiving public water. Parcels in the Village of Pleasant Prairie within the area served by water distribution lines and capable of being served, but not yet connected to the water supply system, are also included in the water utility service area on Map 37.*

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

Table 48 sets forth the total acres served, the amount of water pumped, and the average number of gallons per person per day used by each public water utility in 2005. The portions of Kenosha County served by public water utilities encompassed about 27,452 acres, or about 15 percent of the County, in 2005. An estimated 116,900 County residents, or about 74 percent of the County population, were served by public water utilities in 2005.

There are six public water utilities in the County, which serve the City of Kenosha and portions of the Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Paddock Lake, and portions of the Towns of Bristol and Somers. Surface water from Lake Michigan serves as the major source of public water supply in the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers, and also as the source of water for small areas in the eastern portion of the Town of Bristol. Groundwater serves as the major source of water for the remainder of Kenosha County. Private community water supply systems in the County served about 266 acres in 2005. These community water supply systems typically served residential subdivisions, apartment or condominium developments, and institutions. Areas not served by public or private water supply systems typically contained sub-urban density single-family residential developments or agricultural areas, which obtained their water supply from private wells.

There has been a long-standing coordinated water supply and sanitary sewerage system planning program for the planned urban service area encompassing the City of Kenosha, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3, and portions of the Town of Somers. The urban service area is referred to as the Greater Kenosha Area in facilities planning reports. The integration of water supply and sanitary sewerage services is particularly important because the subcontinental divide separating the Great Lakes Basin and the Mississippi River Basin crosses through the Greater Kenosha Area. The entire area is recommended to be served by water supply provided by the Kenosha Water Utility water treatment plant, which uses Lake Michigan as a source of supply. The spent water is intended to be conveyed as sanitary sewage to the Kenosha Water Utility sewage treatment plant, which discharges treated effluent to Lake Michigan.

Under the terms of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact, commonly referred to as the Great Lakes Compact, and the provisions of 2007 Wisconsin Act 227, communities lying east of the subcontinental divide may use Lake Michigan water as a source of supply. Communities that straddle the divide may use Lake Michigan water as a public water source provided the spent water is returned to the Lake and certain other provisions of the Great Lakes Compact and Wisconsin Act 227 are met, including establishment of a water conservation program. State-level approval is also required. The City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers all straddle the divide. Communities that are located entirely west of the subcontinental divide, but are located in a County that straddles the divide (such as Kenosha County), may be allowed to divert water from the Great Lakes Basin by the DNR,[4] provided the spent water is returned to the Lake and certain other provisions of the Great Lakes Compact and Wisconsin Act 227 are met, including approval from all eight States that border the Great Lakes. Based on the long-standing coordinated water supply and sanitary sewerage planning program and the provisions of Wisconsin Act 227 that include the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3 planned water supply service area as part of the Greater Kenosha Area system, it may be expected that the utility district will be able to continue using its existing allotment of Lake Michigan water for the currently approved sanitary sewer service area.

Utility Districts

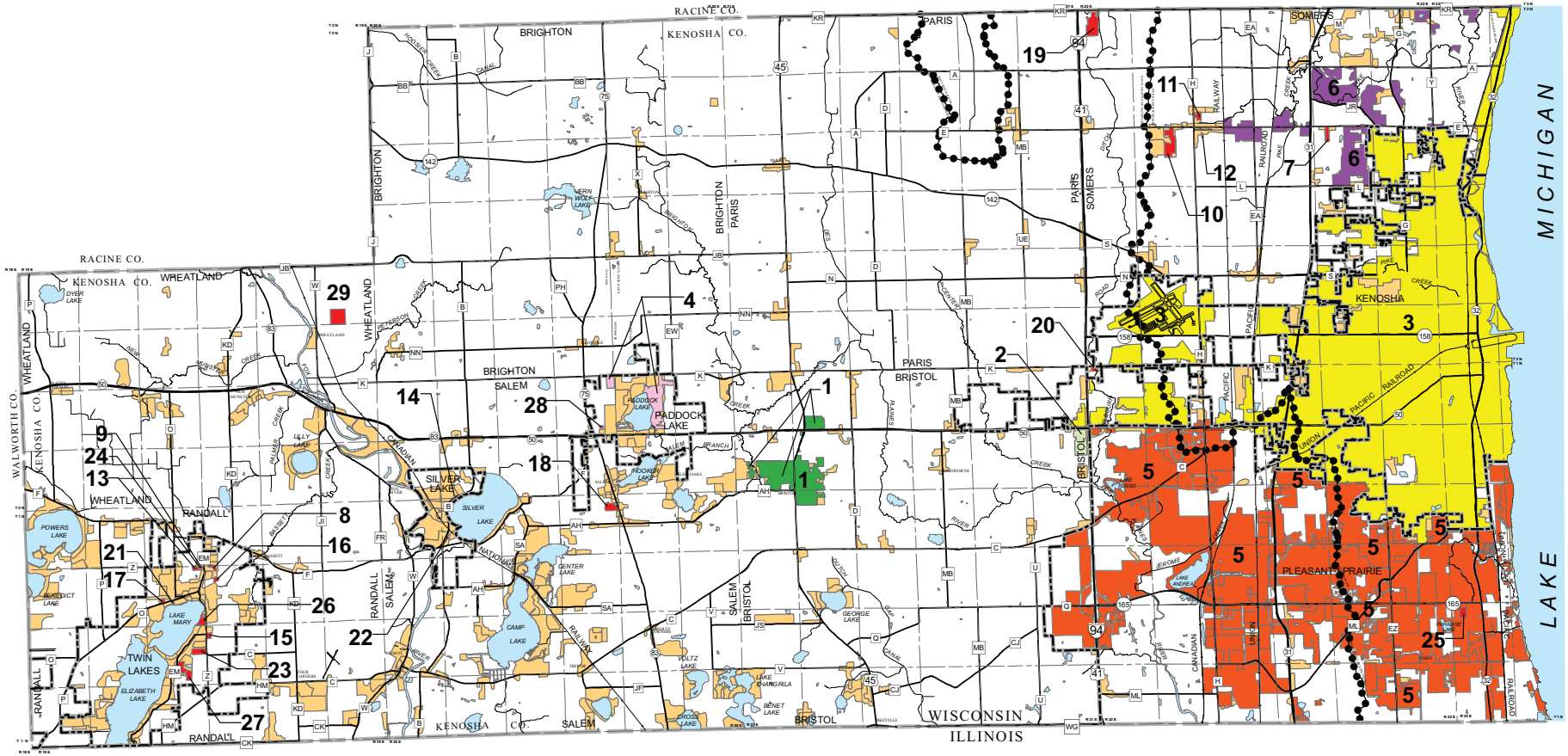
Town and Village Boards and the Common Council in cities of the third and fourth class may establish utility districts to provide certain urban services. The cost of the services is paid by landowners in the district. A utility district has authority to plan, construct, and maintain systems for garbage removal, street lighting, water supply, sewage disposal, and stormwater management. Utility districts are often formed when specific services are provided in only a portion of a town or village, rather than throughout the community.

The following utility districts have been formed to provide sanitary sewer services: the KR Sewer Utility District and Utility District No. 1 in the Town of Somers; the Town of Bristol Utility Districts No. 1, No. 3, and No. 4; the

[4]*The DNR is developing regulations to implement the provisions of the Great Lakes Compact in Wisconsin.*

Map 37

AREAS SERVED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER UTILITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2005



LAKE MICHIGAN SUPPLIED SYSTEMS

- KENOSHA WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA
- PLEASANT PRAIRIE WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA (INCLUDES AREAS CAPABLE OF BEING SERVED BUT NOT CONNECTED TO UTILITY)
- TOWN OF SOMERS WATER UTILITY DISTRICT
- TOWN OF BRISTOL UTILITY DISTRICT No. 3
- SUBCONTINENTAL DIVIDE
- SURFACE WATER

GROUNDWATER SUPPLIED SYSTEMS

- PADDOCK LAKE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA
- TOWN OF BRISTOL UTILITY DISTRICT No. 1
- AREA SERVED BY OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL, COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS USING GROUNDWATER
- EXTENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT NOT SERVED BY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS: INCLUDES URBAN DEVELOPMENT AS IDENTIFIED IN THE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION HISTORIC URBAN GROWTH ANALYSIS.

15 WATER UTILITY REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 48)

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Wisconsin Public Service Commission and SEWRPC.

Table 48

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER UTILITY SERVICE IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2005

Number on Map 37	Utilities	Acres	Total Annual Gallons Pumped	Gallons Per Person Per Day (Average)
	Public			
1	Town of Bristol Utility District No. 1	428.9	82,350,000	67.3
2	Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3	61.4	5,647,000	67.3
3	Kenosha Water Utility Service Area	13,859.5	5,576,652,000	65.6
4	Paddock Lake Municipal Water Utility Service Area	137.4	26,389,000	54.9
5	Pleasant Prairie Water Utility Service Area	12,047.1[a]	697,804,000	90.9
6	Town of Somers Water Utility District	918.1	31,008,000	88.7
	Total Public	27,452.4	6,419,850,000	- -
	Private			
7	52nd Avenue Water Group	9.7	- -[b]	- -[b]
8	Chateau du Lac Condominiums	5.6	- -[b]	- -[b]
9	Colonial View Apartments	1.0	- -[b]	- -[b]
10	Country Charm Estates	44.3	- -[b]	- -[b]
11	Eagle Chateau Apartments	7.7	- -[b]	- -[b]
12	Elizabeth Manor Apartments	1.6	- -[b]	- -[b]
13	Holy Hill Apartments	3.8	- -[b]	- -[b]
14	Lake View Apartments	1.0	- -[b]	- -[b]
15	Lakewood Village Apartments	4.4	- -[b]	- -[b]
16	Lincoln Crest Apartments	3.7	- -[b]	- -[b]
17	Maple Leaf Manor	3.2	- -[b]	- -[b]
18	Mill Creek Villas Condominium Association	17.4	- -[b]	- -[b]
19	Oakdale Estates Mobile Home Park	44.5	- -[b]	- -[b]
20	Pleasant Prairie Mobile Home Park	5.2	- -[b]	- -[b]
21	Regis Landing Condominiums	1.2	- -[b]	- -[b]
22	Silvercrest Apartments	1.2	- -[b]	- -[b]
23	Tan Oak Apartments	14.7	- -[b]	- -[b]
24	Timber Ridge Apartments	1.0	- -[b]	- -[b]
25	Timber Ridge Manufactured Homes	16.4	- -[b]	- -[b]
26	Twin Lakes Park Water Cooperative	12.0	- -[b]	- -[b]
27	Van Woods Estates	23.9	- -[b]	- -[b]
28	Village Plaza Apartments	2.0	- -[b]	- -[b]
29	Wheatland Estates	40.0	- -[b]	- -[b]
	Total Private	265.5	- -[b]	- -[b]
- -	Total	27,717.9	- -[b]	- -[b]

[a] *Includes areas that are capable of being served, but were not connected to the utility.*

[b] *Data not reported.*

Source: Wisconsin Public Service Commission and SEWRPC.

Town of Salem Utility District No. 2; and Lake Michigan Utility District, Utility District D, and Utility District No. 73-1 in Pleasant Prairie. The Bristol utility districts also provide public water service. The Somers Water Utility District provides water service to about one-half of the residents in Utility District No. 1, and the Pleasant Prairie Water Utility provides public water to generally the same areas that are served with public sanitary sewer.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie created a Clean Water Utility in 2006 to fund capital projects needed to improve stormwater quality. In January 2007, the City of Kenosha created a stormwater district to fund stormwater management facilities and operations through user fees.

A number of town utility districts have been created to provide street lights to portions of towns. Street lights are generally provided in hamlets through town lighting utility districts.

Stormwater Management Facilities
The dispersal of urban land uses over larger areas in the County and the accompanying increase in impervious areas increases stormwater runoff, which must be accommodated by the stream network or by engineered stormwater management systems. Such facilities may include 1) curbs and gutters, 2) catch basins and inlets, 3) storm sewers, 4) infiltration facilities, and 5) stormwater storage facilities for quantity and quality control such as dry and wet detention basins, respectively. Detention basins serve to moderate peak rates of runoff following rainstorms and wet detention basins further provide a permanent volume of water to capture and store pollutants.

Street improvements in areas with urban density development should employ curb and gutter and storm sewer facilities to carry stormwater runoff (urban areas tend to have a greater percentage of impervious surfaces which produce increased stormwater runoff), although roadside ditches and swales are generally appropriate for residential development with one acre or larger lots. To collect the increased stormwater runoff produced by some urban developments, stormwater storage and/or infiltration facilities may need to be constructed. In general, these facilities consist of dry basins; wet basins; infiltration basins, trenches, and swales; and bioretention facilities. They serve to store and gradually release and/or infiltrate stormwater. Street improvements in areas with rural density development (and less impervious surfaces) generally use roadside ditches and swales, culverts, and overland flow paths to carry stormwater runoff.

The City of Kenosha has an extensive, although not all-inclusive, curb and gutter storm sewer system. Existing urban density development in portions of the Town of Somers and the Villages of Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Twin Lakes, and Silver Lake are also served by engineered stormwater management systems. In addition, the undeveloped areas of these communities and the rural areas of the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Randall, Salem, and Wheatland rely heavily on roadside swales and culverts to collect stormwater and runoff. Many local governments require the use of detention basins to help control stormwater runoff and meet the water quality goals specified in Chapter NR 151 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, regardless of whether they use curb and gutter or roadside swales to convey stormwater. Stormwater management and erosion control ordinances and regulations in effect in the County are described in Chapter VI.

Electric Power Service
Most of Kenosha County is provided with electric power service by We Energies. A We Energies electric power generation facility is located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The plant is powered by low-sulfur coal and typically operates 24 hours a day as a base-load plant. The Pleasant Prairie Power Plant is the largest generating plant in Wisconsin, contributing 33 percent of the electric energy production capability to the total We Energies' generating system. We Energies also owns and operates the Paris Generating Station in the Town of Paris. This plant is a natural gas-based, peak-load plant used only during hours of high demand. The plant's contribution to the total We Energies' system is less than 1 percent. Electric power is also provided to the electric power system from Waste Management's Pheasant Run Landfill Gas-To-Energy facility. The Village of Twin Lakes and the western portion of the Town of Randall receive electric power service from Alliant Energy.

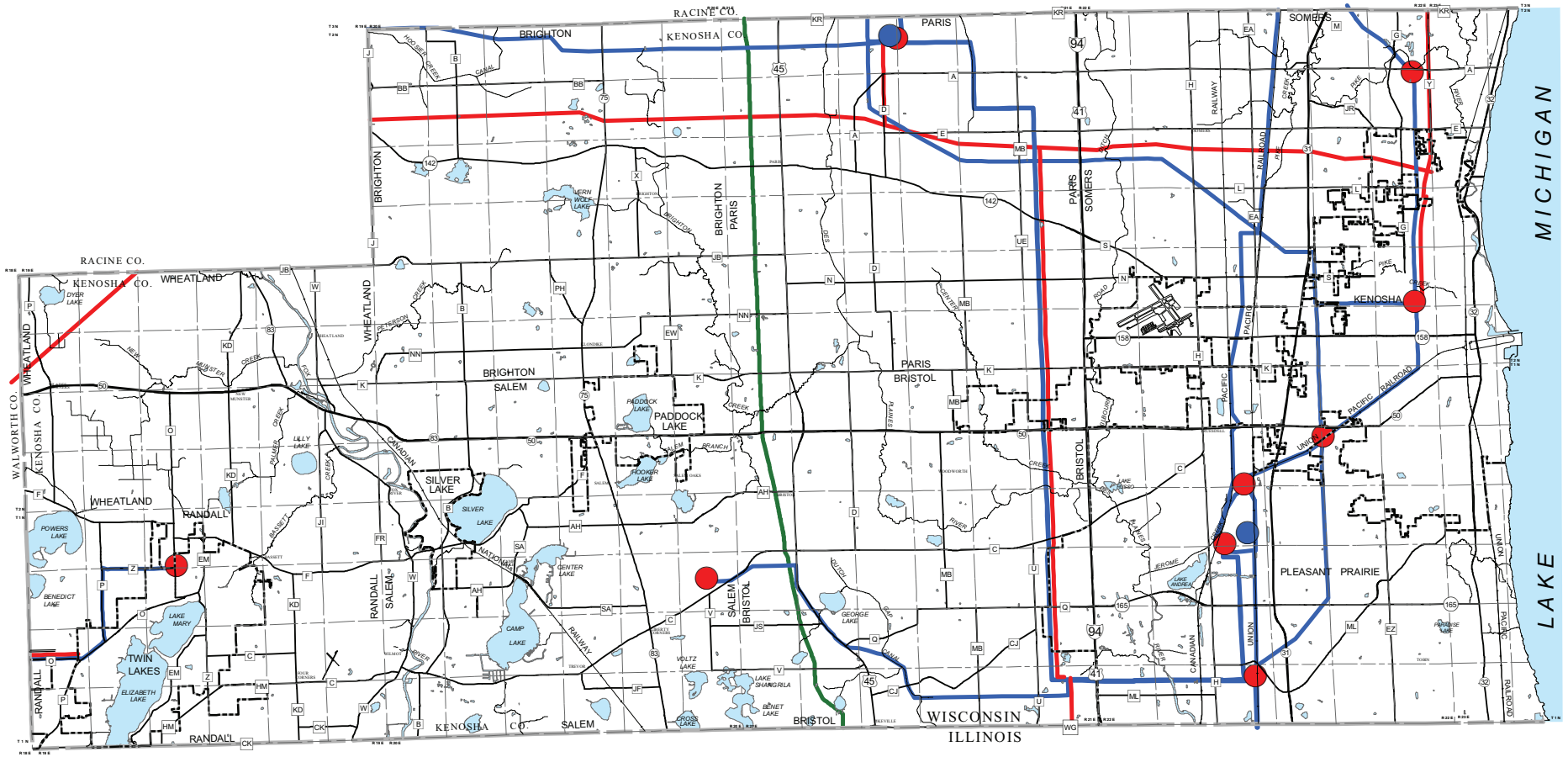
The American Transmission Company (ATC) owns all major electric power transmission lines in Kenosha County. Electric power transmission lines of 69 kilovolts (kV) and greater in Kenosha County are shown on Map 38.

Natural Gas Service
We Energies provides natural gas service to the entire County.

Pipelines
Two types of pipelines, natural gas and petroleum-based, are located in Kenosha County. Three companies have underground natural gas pipelines located in the County. ANR Pipeline Company has an underground natural gas mainline that runs primarily east-west through the northern portion of the County in the City of Kenosha and Towns of Brighton, Paris, and Somers. A separate branch of the ANR pipeline runs through the Town of Wheatland. ANR Pipeline Company operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines, and provides natural

Map 38

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINES AND PIPELINES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE

POWER PLANT

ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

PETROLEUM PIPELINE

Source: Wisconsin Public Service Commission and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

gas to We Energies. The North Shore Gas Company, a regulated natural gas utility serving customers in the northern suburbs of Chicago, Illinois, has an underground natural gas pipeline that runs north-south in Kenosha County and begins in the southeast corner of the Town of Bristol, just west of IH 94, and continues to run west of and parallel to IH 94 through the eastern portions of the Towns of Bristol and Paris, where it connects with the ANR Pipeline near the intersection of CTH MB and CTH E. The North Shore Gas Company does not provide any natural gas service to residents in Wisconsin. We Energies also has underground natural gas pipelines in the County that branch off natural gas mainline pipelines. These pipelines are located in the City of Kenosha and Towns of Somers, Paris, and Randall.

The West Shore Pipeline Company system originates near Chicago and extends to the Madison area and into northern Wisconsin. The pipeline transports refined petroleum products throughout the Chicago area and northern Illinois and Wisconsin. The West Shore Pipeline runs north-south through the center of Kenosha County, and begins in the southwest corner of the Town of Bristol, just west of USH 45, and continues to run west of and parallel to USH 45 through the western portion of the Town of Paris. All main pipelines in Kenosha County are shown on Map 38.

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, 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.

Antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. The location of wireless antennas in Kenosha County are shown on Map 39 and listed in Table 49. Providers with wireless antennas in the County included Cingular (acquired by AT&T in 2007), Nextel, Sprint, T-Mobile, U.S. Cellular, and Verizon. In addition, the Village of Pleasant Prairie has implemented Time Warner's broadband services throughout the Village.

Solid Waste Management Facilities

The average person in Wisconsin generates 4.7 pounds of trash (residential and their share of commercial trash) each day and recycles 1.9 pounds of that trash per day. In 2006, all solid waste in Kenosha County is either collected at a transfer station, recycling or drop-off center, or collected curb-side. Transfer stations are large facilities where, for a fee, residents or municipalities, using municipal waste disposal trucks or private waste disposal contractors, take their solid waste for collection by a privately-owned waste management service provider to be transported to a privately-owned solid waste facility and/or landfill. Recycling and drop-off centers are locations provided by a municipality where residents take their solid waste to be collected by a privately-owned waste management provider to be transported to a privately-owned solid waste facility, recycling center, and/or landfill. Solid waste facilities in Kenosha County include transfer stations, solid waste storage facilities, recycling facilities, processing facilities (for processing animal waste or non-recyclable paper), and compost sites, and are shown on Map 40 and listed in Table 50.

Solid waste collected from all communities except Silver Lake, Twin Lakes, and Randall is deposited in the Pheasant Run Landfill in the Town of Paris. The landfill is owned by Waste Management, Inc, and has a total capacity of about 21.4 million cubic yards (one cubic yard of compacted landfill averages 1,750 pounds in weight). As of 2006, the landfill had about 4.1 million cubic yards remaining, or an estimated three additional years of activity at its current capacity and use. A proposed expansion of the landfill is currently being reviewed by regulatory authorities, including Kenosha County.

Solid waste from Silver Lake, Twin Lakes, and Randall, which contract with Veolia Environmental Services for trash disposal, is disposed of at the Mallard Ridge landfill in the Town of Darien in Walworth County.

Another landfill in the County, owned by We Energies, accommodates boiler and coal fly ash created from a nearby We Energies electric power generation facility in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

The following sections describe utility services in each of the participating local governments. Table 51 provides a summary of utility services in each community.

UTILITIES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA

Sewage Disposal

The City of Kenosha owns and operates its own sanitary sewerage system. The Greater Kenosha sewer service area encompassed about 53,092 acres in 2007, and included the entire City, as well as adjacent areas in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Towns of Bristol and Somers. Virtually all areas within the City are served by public sewer.

Water Supply

Virtually all areas within the City are served with public water. The Kenosha Water Utility Service Area encompassed about 13,860 acres and provided about 5.6 billion gallons of water within the City in 2005. Users within the City consumed an average of 65.6 gallons of water per person per day. Lake Michigan is the City's major source of water.

Stormwater Management

The City operates an engineered stormwater management system, including curbs and gutters, storm sewers, and detention basins, that serve properties within the City. The City created a stormwater utility in 2007 which charges a user fee to pay for the cost of the program.

Electric Power and Natural Gas

We Energies provides electric power and natural gas service throughout the City. ANR Pipeline Company also has a gas pipeline traversing a portion of the City. ANR operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines and provides natural gas to We Energies. A We Energies natural gas pipeline is located in the northern portion of the City and the North Shore Gas Company's natural gas pipeline is located in the western portion of the City, west of IH 94.

Telecommunications Service

Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the City included Cingular, Nextel, Sprint, T-Mobile, U.S. Cellular, and Verizon. In 2005, there were 16 wireless antenna towers in the City, one of which accommodated antennas for four companies, two which accommodated antennas for three companies, one which accommodated antennas for two companies, and 12 accommodating antennas for a single carrier. As of 2007, an antenna tower had been dismantled, and a total of 28 antennas existed in the City of Kenosha.

Solid Waste Disposal

The City of Kenosha provides curbside pick-up of solid waste and recyclable materials for its residents through the City Waste Management Division of the Department of Public Works. In addition, a transfer station for solid waste disposal and a self-serve recycling drop-off site is located on 50th Street. City residents may also drop off recyclable materials at Onyx Recyclers on 46th Street. The City also provides a compost facility on 88th Avenue for residents to dispose of lawn clippings, shrubs, and tree branches and leaves.

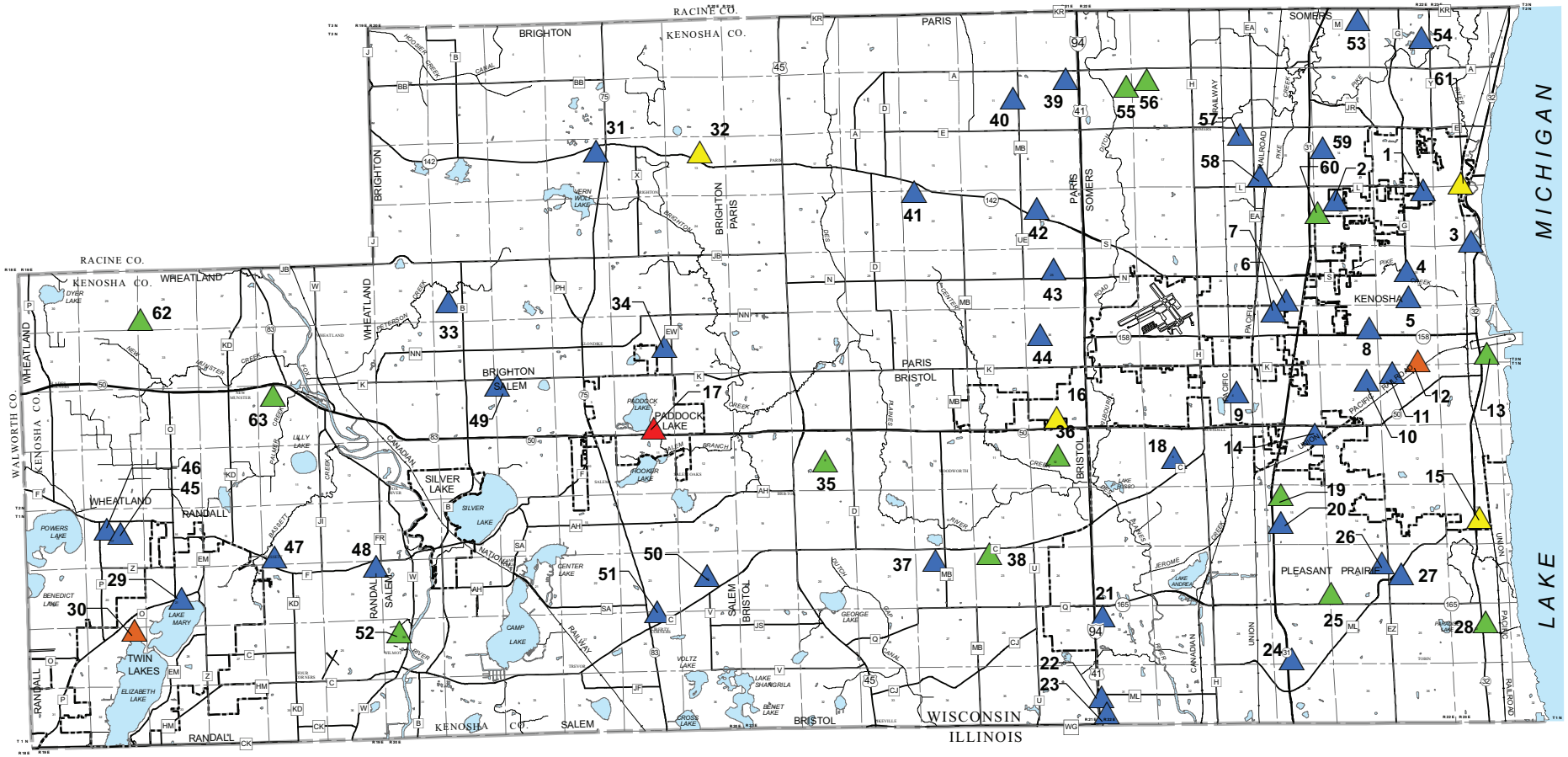
UTILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE

Sewage Disposal

Sanitary sewer service in the Village is provided by two sewer utility districts and the Kenosha sewer utility. The Village of Pleasant Prairie's wastewater treatment operation consists of two sewage treatment plants associated with the utility districts; however, both plants are planned to be abandoned by the year 2010. Wastewater now

Map 39

WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2005



- SITE WITH 1 ANTENNA
- SITE WITH 2 ANTENNAS
- SITE WITH 3 ANTENNAS
- SITE WITH 4 ANTENNAS
- SITE WITH 5 ANTENNAS
- **63** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 49)

NOTE: DUE TO MAP SCALE LIMITATIONS, LOCATIONS OF SITES MAY BE SLIGHTLY EXAGGERATED WHERE TWO OR MORE SITES ARE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO EACH OTHER.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Federal Communications Commission, Universal Licensing System Cellular License Database, Kenosha County, Local Governments, and SEWRPC.

Table 49

LOCATION AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF WIRELESS ANTENNAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2005

Community	Number on Map 39	Location[a]	Provider[b]	Antenna Height (feet)	Antenna Type[c]
City of Kenosha	1	T2N, R22E, Section 24	Verizon	98.4	O
	2[d]	T2N, R22E, Section 23	U.S. Cellular	299.8	S
	3	T2N, R23E, Section 19	U.S. Cellular	98.4	O
	4	T2N, R22E, Section 25	Sprint	88.6	O
	5	T2N, R22E, Section 25	Sprint	137.8	O
	6	T2N, R22E, Section 34	Sprint	118.1	O
	7	T2N, R22E, Section 34	T-Mobile	88.6	O
	8	T2N, R22E, Section 35	U.S. Cellular	78.7	O
	9	T1N, R22E, Section 4	Nextel	150.9	O
	10	T1N, R22E, Section 2	Sprint	68.9	O
	11	T1N, R22E, Section 1	T-Mobile	98.4	O
	12	T1N, R22E, Section 1	Nextel	65.6	O
			Sprint	78.7	O
			U.S. Cellular	99.1	O
			Verizon	NA	O
	13	T2N, R23E, Section 31	Sprint	111.5	O
			T-Mobile	114.8	O
	14	T1N, R22E, Section 11	Sprint	105.0	O
	15	T1N, R23E, Section 18	Cingular	140.8	S
			Sprint	88.6	O
			Verizon	105.0	O
	16	T1N, R21E, Section 1	Sprint	88.6	O
			T-Mobile	111.5	O
			Verizon	101.7	O
Village of Paddock Lake	17	T1N, R20E, Section 2	Cingular	98.4	S
			Nextel	226.3	O
			Sprint	249.3	O
			T-Mobile	200.1	O
			Verizon	180.4	S
Village of Pleasant Prairie	18	T1N, R22E, Section 8	Sprint	134.5	O
	19	T1N, R22E, Section 15	T-Mobile	180.4	O
			U.S. Cellular	249.3	O
	20	T1N, R22E, Section 15	Cingular	280.8	S
	21	T1N, R22E, Section 30	U.S. Cellular	88.9	S
	22	T1N, R22E, Section 31	Sprint	111.5	O
	23	T1N, R22E, Section 31	Cingular	98.4	S
	24	T1N, R22E, Section 27	Nextel	459.2	O
	25	T1N, R22E, Section 22	Sprint	131.2	O
			Verizon	72.2	S
	26	T1N, R22E, Section 23	T-Mobile	121.4	O
	27	T1N, R22E, Section 23	U.S. Cellular	98.4	O
	28	T1N, R23E, Section 30	Nextel	150.9	O
			U.S. Cellular	65.6	O
Village of Twin Lakes	29	T1N, R19E, Section 21	U.S. Cellular	115.1	O
	30	T1N, R19E, Section 20	Sprint	252.6	O
			T-Mobile	219.8	O
			U.S. Cellular	180.4	S
			Verizon	200.1	S
Town of Brighton	31	T2N, R20E, Section 15	Verizon	167.3	S
	32	T2N, R20E, Section 13	Cingular	200.1	S
			Nextel	98.4	O
			U.S. Cellular	141.0	S

Table 49 (continued)

Community	Number on Map 39	Location[a]	Provider[b]	Antenna Height (feet)	Antenna Type[c]
Town of Brighton (continued)	33	T2N, R20E, Section 29	Verizon	180.4	S
	34	T2N, R20E, Section 35	U.S. Cellular	164.0	O
Town of Bristol	35	T1N, R21E, Section 8	Cingular	193.5	S
			U.S. Cellular	177.1	S
	36	T1N, R21E, Section 12	Cingular	141.0	S
			Nextel	134.5	O
	37	T1N, R21E, Section 22	U.S. Cellular	150.9	O
	38	T1N, R21E, Section 23	Cingular	150.9	S
			U.S. Cellular	149.9	S
Town of Paris	39	T2N, R21E, Section 12	U.S. Cellular	141.0	S
	40	T2N, R21E, Section 12	Sprint	150.9	O
	41	T2N, R21E, Section 22	Cingular	141.0	S
	42	T2N, R21E, Section 2	Verizon	124.7	O
	43	T2N, R21E, Section 25	Nextel	75.4	O
	44	T2N, R21E, Section 36	U.S. Cellular	98.4	S
Town of Randall	45	T1N, R19E, Section 17	Cingular	190.2	S
	46	T1N, R19E, Section 17	Nextel	200.1	O
	47	T1N, R19E, Section 14	Cingular	150.9	S
	48	T1N, R19E, Section 24	Nextel	180.4	O
Town of Salem	49	T1N, R20E, Section 4	Cingular	265.7	S
	50	T1N, R20E, Section 24	U.S. Cellular	121.4	S
	51	T1N, R20E, Section 26	U.S. Cellular	59.0	S
	52	T1N, R20E, Section 30	U.S. Cellular	150.9	S
			Verizon	98.4	S
Town of Somers	53	T2N, R22E, Section 2	Verizon	88.6	S
	54	T2N, R22E, Section 1	Cingular	190.2	S
	55	T2N, R22E, Section 8	Cingular	278.8	S
			T-Mobile	246.0	O
	56	T2N, R22E, Section 8	Nextel	321.4	O
			Verizon	98.4	S
	57	T2N, R22E, Section 16	Verizon	147.6	S
	58	T2N, R22E, Section 15	Sprint	118.1	O
	59	T2N, R22E, Section 15	Sprint	150.9	O
	60	T2N, R22E, Section 23	Nextel	308.3	O
			T-Mobile	98.4	O
	61	T2N, R23E, Section 18	Cingular	98.4	S
			Nextel	78.7	O
			T-Mobile	121.4	O
Town of Wheatland	62	T2N, R19E, Section 29	Cingular	229.6	S
			Sprint	249.3	O
	63	T1N, R19E, Section 2	U.S. Cellular	180.4	S
			Verizon	164.0	S

NA: Not available.

[a]*The abbreviations represent T (Township), N (North), R (Range), and E (East).*

[b]*Cingular was acquired by AT&T in 2007.*

[c]*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.*

[d]*Tower has been dismantled.*

Source: Federal Communications Commission, Universal Licensing System Cellular License Database, Kenosha County, Local Governments, and SEWRPC.

treated at the plants will be conveyed to the City of Kenosha's sewage treatment plant. In 2006, all the lands in the Village were within the Greater Kenosha sanitary sewer service area, with the exception of the southeastern portion of the Village along the Lake Michigan shoreline (the Chiwaukee Prairie). Map 36 shows the extent of the Greater Kenosha sewer service area in 2006, and areas served by sewers in 2000. Several areas within the sewer service area are not yet served by public sewer, generally those areas in the southern and western portions of the Village outside industrial parks and newer subdivisions.

Between 1980 and 2006, permits were issued for 394 private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS) in the Village. Kenosha County regulates POWTS under the County Sanitary Code, which is Chapter 15 of the County Code of Ordinances.

Water Supply
The Village purchases treated water from the Kenosha Water Utility on a wholesale basis for distribution to Village residents and businesses. The Village Water Utility owns and maintains the water transmission, distribution, storage, and pumping facilities. The Village's Water Utility provided about 698 million gallons of water in 2005. The service area shown on Map 37 encompassed about 12,047 acres, and includes areas served by public water in 2005 and adjacent areas that are capable of being served, but were not connected to the utility. Customers of the Pleasant Prairie Water Utility consumed an average of 90.9 gallons of water per person per day. Lake Michigan is the major source of water. Water for domestic and other uses in portions of the Village outside the Water Utility service area is supplied by groundwater through the use of private wells.

Stormwater Management
Existing urban density development in portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie is by served curbs and gutters and other components of an engineered stormwater management system. Less densely populated areas in the Village rely on natural watercourses, roadside swales, culverts, and detention and retention basins. As previously noted, the Village created a Clean Water Utility in 2006 to fund capital projects needed to improve stormwater quality.

Electric Power and Natural Gas
We Energies provides electric power and natural gas service throughout the Village. A small portion of the North Shore Gas Company's natural gas pipeline is located in the western portion of the Village, west of IH 94.

Street Lighting
The Village provides a street lighting district for billing purposes within the Lake View Corporate Park, the Prairie Ridge commercial areas, and all new developments.

Telecommunications Service
Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the Village included Cingular, Nextel, Sprint, T-Mobile, U.S. Cellular, and Verizon. There were 11 wireless antenna towers in the Village, three which accommodated antennas for two companies and eight accommodating antennas for a single carrier.

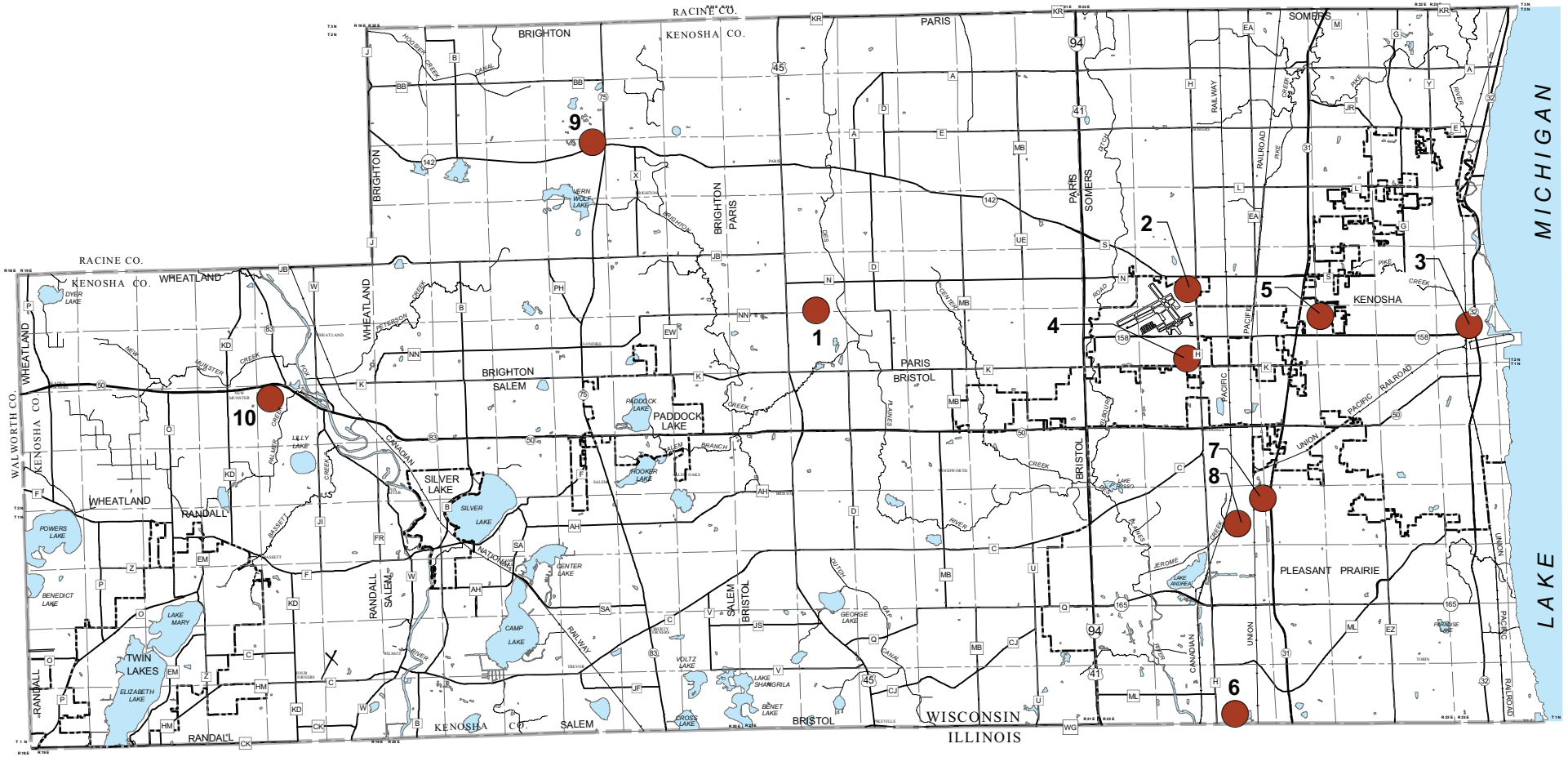
Solid Waste Disposal
The Village of Pleasant Prairie provides curbside pick up of solid waste and recyclable materials for its residents through the Village's Department of Public Works. The Village also provides a compost site on 128th Street and a compost transfer site at the Roger Prange Municipal Building on Green Bay Road for residents to dispose of lawn clippings, shrubs, and tree branches and leaves.

UTILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE

Sewage Disposal
The Village of Silver Lake owns and operates its own sanitary sewerage system. The Silver Lake sewer service area encompassed about 2,050 acres in 2007, and includes the entire Village, lands located north and south of the

Map 40

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY

10 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 50)

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 50

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 40	Facility Name	Street Address[a]	Facility Type
1	Pheasant Run Recycling and Disposal	19414 60th Street, Bristol (Town of Paris)	Landfill, Processing Facility, Compost Site, and Drop-Off Center[b]
2	City of Kenosha Compost Site	4071 88th Avenue, Kenosha	Compost Site
3	City of Kenosha Transfer Facility and Recycling Center	1001 50th Street, Kenosha	Transfer Facility and Recycling Center
4	Emco Chemical Distributors, Inc.	9114 58th Street, Kenosha	Storage Facility
5	Kenosha Recyclery	5421 46th Street, Kenosha	Recycling Facility
6	Village of Pleasant Prairie Compost Site	8000 128th Street, Pleasant Prairie	Compost Site
7	Village of Pleasant Prairie Compost Transfer Site	8600 Green Bay Road, Pleasant Prairie	Transfer Station
8	We Energies Pleasant Prairie Ash Landfill	Pleasant Prairie	Fly Ash Landfill
9	Town of Brighton Recycling and Drop-Off Center	25000 Burlington Road, Kansasville	Recycling and Drop-Off Center
10	Town of Wheatland Recycling and Drop-Off Center	6331 341st Avenue, New Munster	Recycling and Drop-Off Center

[a] *The street address reflects the mailing address of the facility rather than the local government in which the facility is located.*

[b] *This site provides a separate drop-off area, free of charge, for Town of Paris residents.*

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

Table 51

SUMMARY OF UTILITY SERVICES IN PARTICIPATING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY

Community	Sewage Disposal	Water Supply	Electric and Natural Gas Service	Utility Districts	Tele-communications Infrastructure	Solid Waste Management
City of Kenosha	Greater Kenosha sewer service area and private disposal	Kenosha Water Utility	We Energies	None	Wireless 16 antenna towers	City of Kenosha DPW curbside pickup (trash, recycling) transfer station compost facility
Village of Pleasant Prairie	Pleasant Prairie Utility Districts D and 73-1, Lake Michigan Utility District, and private disposal	Pleasant Prairie Water Utility[a] and private wells	We Energies	Street lighting provided at several locations; Sanitary sewer; Public water; Clean water utility	Wireless 11 antenna towers	Village of Pleasant Prairie DPW curbside pickup (trash, recycling) compost facility
Village of Silver Lake	Silver Lake sewer service area and private disposal	Private wells	We Energies	None	Wireless no antenna towers	Veolia Environmental Services curbside pickup (trash, recycling)
Town of Brighton	Private disposal	Private wells	We Energies	None	Wireless 4 antenna towers	Waste Management, Inc. drop off station (trash, recycling)
Town of Bristol	Bristol Utility District No.1 and private disposal	Bristol Utility Districts No. 1 and 3[a] and private wells	We Energies	Sanitary sewer; Public water	Wireless 4 antenna towers	John's Disposal curbside pickup (trash, recycling)
Town of Paris	Private disposal	Private wells	We Energies	None	Wireless 6 antenna towers	Waste Management, Inc. drop off at Pheasant Run Landfill
Town of Salem	Salem Utility District No. 2 and private disposal	Private wells	We Energies	Street lighting provided at several locations; Sanitary sewer	Wireless 4 antenna towers	Green Valley Disposal curbside pickup (trash, recycling)
Town of Somers	Somers Utility District No. 1, KR Sewer Utility District, and private disposal	Town of Somers Water Utility[a] and private wells	We Energies	Sanitary sewer; Public water	Wireless 9 antenna towers	Waste Management, Inc. curbside pickup (trash, recycling)
Town of Wheatland	Private disposal	Private wells	We Energies	Street lighting provided at several locations	Wireless 2 antenna towers	Waste Management, Inc. drop off station (trash, recycling)

[a] *Pleasant Prairie Water Utility, Bristol Utility District No. 3, and the Town of Somers Water Utility purchase treated surface water from the Kenosha Water Utility.*

Source: Kenosha County, Wisconsin Public Service Commission, local governments, and SEWRPC .

Village in the Town of Salem, and lands between the Fox River and STH 50/STH 83 in Section 1 of the Town of Wheatland. In 2000, about 415 acres were served by Silver Lake sanitary sewer. All of the areas served by sewer are in the Village. Additionally, between 1980 and 2006, permits were issued for 11 private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS) in the Village. Kenosha County regulates POWTS under the County Sanitary Code, which is Chapter 15 of the County Code of Ordinances.

Water Supply
Water for domestic and other uses in the Village is supplied by groundwater through the use of private wells. The Village does not have a public water supply system.

Stormwater Management
Existing urban density development in portions of the Village of Silver Lake is served by curbs and gutters, storm sewers, and detention basins. Undeveloped portions of the Village rely on natural watercourses, roadside swales, and culverts.

Electric Power and Natural Gas
We Energies provides electric power and natural gas service throughout the Village.

Telecommunications Service
Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. There were no wireless antenna sites in the Village at that time.

Solid Waste Disposal
The Village contracts with Veolia Environmental Services to provide curbside pick-up of solid waste and recyclable materials for Village residents.

UTILITIES IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON

Sewage Disposal
All developed properties in the Town rely on private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS). Kenosha County regulates POWTS under the County Sanitary Code (Chapter 15 of the County Code of Ordinances). Between 1980 and 2006, permits were issued for 296 POWTS in the Town.

Water Supply
Water for domestic and other uses in the Town is supplied by groundwater through the use of private wells. The Town does not have a public water supply system.

Stormwater Management
Stormwater in the Town of Brighton drains through natural watercourses, roadside swales, culverts, and detention basins. The Town does not have a storm sewer system.

Electric Power and Natural Gas
We Energies provides electric power and natural gas service throughout the Town. ANR Pipeline Company also has a gas pipeline traversing a portion of the Town. ANR operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines, and provides natural gas to We Energies.

Telecommunications Service
Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the Town included Cingular, Nextel, U.S. Cellular, and Verizon. There were four wireless antenna towers in the Town, one which accommodated antennas for three companies and three accommodating antennas for a single carrier.

Solid Waste Disposal
The Town of Brighton provides a drop-off station at the Brighton Town Hall, which is operated by Waste Management, where residents can dispose of solid waste and recyclable materials. Town residents may also contract privately with Waste Management for garbage collection services.

UTILITIES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL

Sewage Disposal

Sanitary sewer service is provided to portions of the Town by the following utility districts:

- The Town of Bristol Utility District No. 1 serves the northwestern portion of the Town in and around the hamlet of Bristol and the area around George Lake. The utility district operates a sewage treatment plant in the hamlet of Bristol. The sewer service area associated with Utility District No. 1 encompassed 2,125 acres in 2006. About 580 acres were served by the district in 2000.
- The area around Lake Shangrila in the southwestern portion of the Town is served by the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 4. Wastewater from Utility District No. 4 is conveyed to the sewage treatment plant operated by the Town of Salem. The area included in Bristol Utility District No. 4 encompassed about 60 acres in the Town of Bristol in 2006, and served about 52 acres in 2000.
- The Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3 serves the northeastern portion of the Town near the IH 94 and STH 50 interchange, and is part of the Greater Kenosha sewer service area. Wastewater from the area is conveyed to the sewage treatment plant operated by the City of Kenosha Water Utility. The sewer service area associated with Utility District No. 3 encompassed about 1,695 acres in 2006 and served about 90 acres in 2000. The district also plans to provide sanitary sewer service in the southeastern portion of the Town near CTH Q, CTH C, and CTH U.

Developed properties in the Town outside areas served by Bristol Utility Districts No. 1, No. 3, and No. 4 rely on private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS). Kenosha County regulates POWTS under the County Sanitary Code (Chapter 15 of the County Code of Ordinances). Between 1980 and 2006, permits were issued for 478 POWTS in the Town.

Water Supply

The Town of Bristol Utility Districts No. 1 and No. 3 both provide public water to the Town. In 2005, Bristol Utility District No. 1 provided public water to about 430 acres in the northwestern portion of the Town and pumped a total of 82 million gallons of groundwater. Bristol Utility District No. 3 provided public water to about 60 acres in the northeastern portion of the Town. Utility District No. 3 purchases treated Lake Michigan water from the Kenosha Water Utility on a wholesale basis for distribution to residents and businesses within the district. In 2005, customers in both Utility Districts No. 1 and No. 3 consumed an average of about 67 gallons of water per person per day. Water for domestic and other uses elsewhere in the Town is supplied by groundwater through the use of private wells.

The Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3 purchases treated Lake Michigan water from the Kenosha Water Utility, but the district is located west of the subcontinental divide. Communities that are located entirely west of the subcontinental divide, but are located in a County that straddles the divide (such as Kenosha County), may be allowed to divert water from the Great Lakes Basin by the DNR[5] provided the spent water is returned to the Lake, other provisions of the Great Lakes Compact and 2007 Wisconsin Act 227 are met, and approval is granted by all eight States bordering the Great Lakes. Based on the long-standing coordinated water supply and sanitary sewerage planning program that includes the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3 planned water supply service area as part of the Greater Kenosha Area system, it may be expected that the utility district will be able to continue using its existing allotment of Lake Michigan water. Conditions for use of additional water by the District have not yet been determined.

Stormwater Management

Stormwater in the Town of Bristol drains through natural watercourses, roadside swales, and culverts. Stormwater management facilities for major development projects are designed and developed as part of the project.

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[5]*The DNR is developing regulations to implement the provisions of the Great Lakes Compact in Wisconsin.*

Electric Power and Natural Gas
We Energies provides electric power and natural gas service throughout the Town. The North Shore Gas Company has a natural gas pipeline located in the eastern portion of the Town. The West Shore Pipeline, a transporter of refined petroleum products, runs north-south through the western portion of the Town.

Telecommunications Service
Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the Town included Cingular, Nextel, and U.S. Cellular. There were four wireless antenna towers in the Town, three which accommodated antennas for two companies and one accommodating antennas for a single carrier.

Solid Waste Disposal
The Town contracts with John's Disposal to provide curbside pick up of solid waste and recyclable materials for Town residents. Solid waste is disposed of at the Pheasant Run landfill.

UTILITIES IN THE TOWN OF PARIS

Sewage Disposal
All developed properties in the Town rely on private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS). Kenosha County regulates POWTS under the County Sanitary Code (Chapter 15 of the County Code of Ordinances). Between 1980 and 2006, permits were issued for 265 POWTS in the Town.

Water Supply
Water for domestic and other uses in the Town is supplied by groundwater through the use of private wells. The Town does not have a public water supply system.

Stormwater Management
Stormwater in the Town of Paris drains through natural watercourses, roadside swales, and culverts.

Electric Power and Natural Gas
We Energies provides electric power and natural gas service throughout the Town. ANR Pipeline Company has a gas pipeline traversing a portion of the Town. ANR operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines, and provides natural gas to We Energies. The North Shore Gas Company also has a natural gas pipeline located in the eastern portion of the Town, which connects to the ANR pipeline southeast of the intersection of CTH MB and CTH E. The West Shore Pipeline, a transporter of refined petroleum products, runs north-south through the western portion of the Town.

Telecommunications Service
Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the Town included Cingular, Nextel, Sprint, U.S. Cellular, and Verizon. There were six wireless antenna towers in the Town. Each tower accommodated antennas for a single carrier.

Solid Waste Disposal
The Pheasant Run landfill is located in the Town. By agreement with Waste Management Inc., Town of Paris residents are allowed to deposit their solid waste and recyclable materials at a drop-off site within the landfill at no charge.

UTILITIES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM

Sewage Disposal
The Town of Salem Utility District No. 2 operates a sanitary sewerage system, including a sewage treatment plant, that serves much of the Town of Salem, the southeastern portion of the Town of Randall, and the

southwestern portion of the Town of Bristol. The Salem sewer service area encompassed about 10,197 acres in 2007. In 2000, about 2,934 acres within the Town were served by sanitary sewer. Town lands near the Villages of Paddock Lake and Silver Lake are included in the Paddock Lake sewer service area and the Silver Lake sewer service area, respectively, but these areas are not currently served by sewer.

Developed properties outside the Salem Utility District No. 2 rely on private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS). Kenosha County regulates POWTS under the County Sanitary Code (Chapter 15 of the County Code of Ordinances). Between 1980 and 2006, permits were issued for 413 POWTS in the Town.

Water Supply
Water for domestic and other uses in the Town is supplied by groundwater through the use of private wells. The Town does not have a public water supply system currently, but is in the process of planning and developing a system.

Stormwater Management
Most of the stormwater in the Town of Salem drains through natural watercourses, roadside swales, culverts, and detention basins. Some areas in the hamlets of Salem, Liberty Corners, Trevor, and Wilmot and newer residential subdivisions are served by curbs and gutters.

Electric Power and Natural Gas
We Energies provides electric power and natural gas service throughout the Town.

Street Lighting
The Town provides street lighting within the hamlets of Camp Lake, Salem, Trevor, and Wilmot; within the Shoreview, Shorewood, and Valmar residential areas; within the Arboretum Woods, Camp Lake Oaks, Center Lake Manor, Creekside Cove, Drakevilla, Falcon Heights, Heritage Estates, Lakewood Terrace, Meadows of Mill Creek, Rock Lake Meadows, Shorewood Terrace, Trevor Creek, and Woodhaven Meadows subdivisions; at selected intersections along STH 83 and STH 50; and at selected intersections of County highways and local roads. The street lights are powered by We Energies.

Telecommunications Service
Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the Town included Cingular, U.S. Cellular, and Verizon. There were four wireless antenna towers in the Town, one of which accommodated antennas for two companies and three that accommodated antennas for a single carrier.

Solid Waste Disposal
The Town contracts with Green Valley Disposal to provide curbside pick-up of solid waste and recyclable materials for Town residents. Solid waste is disposed of at the Pheasant Run landfill.

UTILITIES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS

Sewage Disposal
Sanitary sewer service is provided to portions of the Town by the following utility districts:

- The Town of Somers Utility District No. 1 serves the southeastern portion of the Town and areas along CTH E in and around the hamlet of Somers. The area within District No. 1 is part of the Greater Kenosha sewer service area. Wastewater from the area is conveyed to the sewage treatment plant operated by the Kenosha Water Utility. The sewer service area associated with Utility District No. 1 encompassed about 15,060 acres in 2007 and served about 2,380 acres in 2000.
- The area located along the northern Town line (CTH KR) is located within the KR Sewer Utility District, and is part of the City of Racine sewer service area. Wastewater from the area is conveyed to the sewage treatment plant operated by the Racine Water Utility. The sewer service area associated with the KR Utility District encompassed about 430 acres in 2006 and served about 235 acres of the Town in 2000.

Developed properties outside areas served by the Somers Utility District No. 1 and the KR Sewer Utility District rely on private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS). Kenosha County regulates POWTS under the County Sanitary Code (Chapter 15 of the County Code of Ordinances). Between 1980 and 2006, permits were issued for 304 POWTS in the Town.

Water Supply
The Town of Somers Water Utility provided about 31 million gallons of water and served an area of about 920 acres, and 900 customers, in 2005. The district purchases treated Lake Michigan water from the Kenosha Water Utility on a wholesale basis for distribution to residents and businesses within the district. In 2005, customers consumed an average of about 89 gallons of water per person per day. The Somers Water Utility also sells a portion of the water it buys from the Kenosha Water Utility to the City of Racine, which then supplies the water to residents in the KR sewer district. Water for domestic and other uses elsewhere in the Town are obtained from groundwater through the use of private wells.

Stormwater Management
Existing urban density developments in portions of the Town of Somers are served by curbs and gutters, storm sewers, and retention basins. Portions of the Town outside the engineered stormwater management system rely on natural watercourses, roadside swales, and culverts.

Electric Power and Natural Gas
We Energies provides electric power and natural gas service throughout the Town. ANR Pipeline Company also has a gas pipeline traversing a portion of the Town. ANR operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines, and provides natural gas to We Energies.

Telecommunications Service
Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the Town included Cingular, Nextel, Sprint, T-Mobile, and Verizon. There were nine wireless antenna towers in the Town, one of which accommodated antennas for three companies, three that accommodated antennas for two companies, and five that accommodated antennas for a single carrier.

Solid Waste Disposal
The Town contracts with Waste Management to provide curbside pick-up of solid waste and recyclable materials for Town residents.

UTILITIES IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND

Sewage Disposal
All developed properties in the Town rely on private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS). Kenosha County regulates POWTS under the County Sanitary Code (Chapter 15 of the County Code of Ordinances). Between 1980 and 2006, permits were issued for 755 POWTS in the Town.

Water Supply
Water for domestic and other uses in the Town is supplied by groundwater through the use of private wells. The Town does not have a public water supply system.

Stormwater Management
Stormwater in the Town of Wheatland drains through natural watercourses, roadside swales, and culverts.

Electric Power and Natural Gas
We Energies provides electric power and natural gas service throughout the Town. ANR Pipeline Company also has a gas pipeline traversing a portion of the Town. ANR operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines, and provides natural gas to We Energies.

Street Lighting
The Town provides street lighting in numerous areas of the Town, primarily along Geneva Road and STH 50. Lighting is also provided by the Town at Koch Park and Nature Area, New Munster Park, and Oakwood Shores Park and at the Town transfer station. The street lights are powered by either We Energies or Alliant Energy.

Telecommunications Service
Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were inventoried in 2005 as part of the regional telecommunications plan. Providers with wireless antennas in the Town included Cingular, Sprint, U.S. Cellular, and Verizon. There were two wireless antenna towers in the Town, and both towers accommodated antennas for two companies.

Solid Waste Disposal
The Town of Wheatland provides a drop-off station on 341st Avenue, which is operated by Waste Management, where residents can dispose of solid waste and recyclable materials. Town residents may also contract privately with Waste Management for garbage collection services.

PART 2: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Government and Public Institutional Buildings
Map 41 shows government and institutional buildings in the County as of 2006. These buildings include the County Courthouse and museums; Federal, State, and County offices; universities and colleges; municipal halls; libraries; and U.S. post offices. In 2006, there were 12 municipal halls, 16 post offices, and seven libraries in the County. In addition to the branch libraries, the Kenosha County Library System provides bookmobile service to all Kenosha County residents with scheduled stops in the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Brighton, Town of Bristol, Town of Paris, Town of Somers, and Town of Wheatland. Table 52 sets forth the name and location of each government and public institutional building. Public facilities providing police, fire, and other emergency services are identified in the following sections.

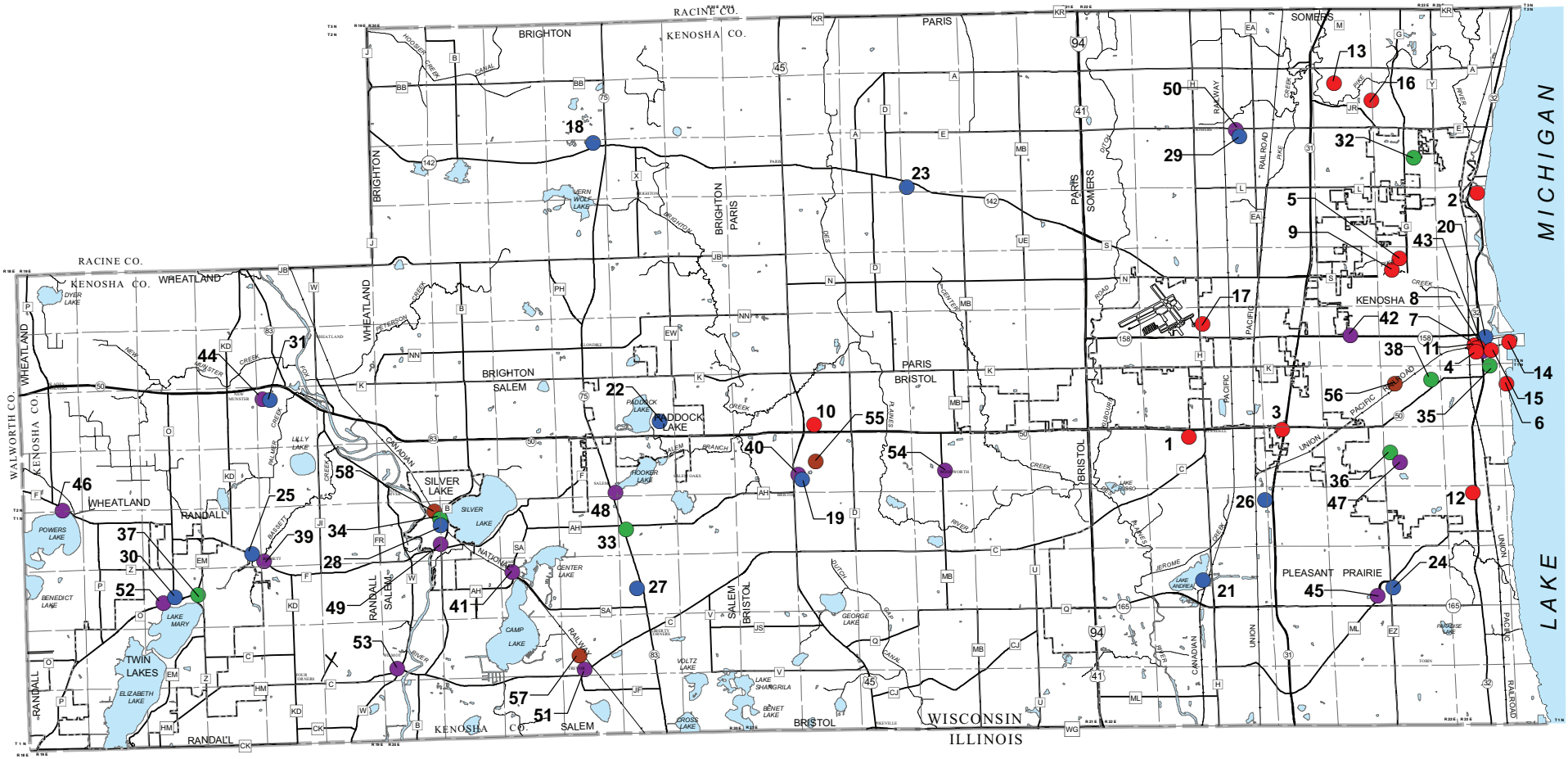
Public Works Facilities and Services
Map 41 also identifies the location of public works departments that are responsible for all public vehicle, equipment, building, street, highway, sanitary sewer, water, storm drainage, park, cemetery, and grounds maintenance operations. Table 53 lists the public works facilities in Kenosha County and participating local governments, the number of highway department trucks, and the total and average number of lane miles served per truck. Information from this table may assist the County and local governments in determining levels of public works equipment and staffing needed to serve existing and proposed new development.

Police and Sheriff Services
Map 42 shows the locations of municipal, university, and County police department facilities and their protection service areas in 2008. Table 54 indicates the extent of areas served by each department. The City of Kenosha and the Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Twin Lakes each have a municipal police department that provides service 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Village of Silver Lake Police Department provides service 20 hours a day. The Kenosha County Sheriff's Department provides service to the Village of Silver Lake for the remaining four hours of the day. All unincorporated areas in the County, the Village of Paddock Lake, and portions of the Village of Genoa City that are located in the County are served by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside also has a police department, which provides service to the campus 24 hours a day. The Sheriff's Department also provides backup to all police departments in the County.

Fire Protection Services
Map 43 shows the locations of local fire departments, affiliated fire stations, and the fire protection service area of each department in 2010. Table 55 sets forth the size of the area served by each department. There were 11 fire departments serving the County in 2010, which include the Bristol, Kansasville, City of Kenosha, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Silver Lake, Somers, Twin Lakes, and Wheatland Fire Departments. Many fire department personnel are cross-trained to provide both fire fighting, emergency medical, and/or hazardous materials handling. In addition, most fire and emergency service agencies have mutual aid agreements in place with other departments if additional equipment or personnel are needed to respond to an emergency.

Map 41

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



- REGIONAL OR COUNTY
- COMMUNITY
- LIBRARY
- POST OFFICE
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
- **15** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLES 52 AND 53)

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 52

GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 41	Building/Office	Street Address[a]
	Regional or County	
1	Cardinal Stritch University-Kenosha Campus	9080 76th Street, Pleasant Prairie
2	Carthage College	2001 Alford Park Drive, Kenosha
3	Concordia University-Kenosha Center	7500 Green Bay Road, Kenosha
4	Dinosaur Discovery Museum	5608 10th Avenue, Kenosha
5	Gateway Technical College-Kenosha Campus	3520 30th Avenue, Kenosha
6	Kemper Center[b]	6501 3rd Avenue, Kenosha
7	Kenosha City and County Safety Building	1000 55th Street, Kenosha
8	Kenosha County Administration Building	1010 56th Street, Kenosha
9	Kenosha County Brookside Care Center	3506 Washington Road, Kenosha
10	Kenosha County Center	19600 75th Street, Bristol
11	Kenosha County Courthouse	912 56th Street, Kenosha
12	Kenosha County Department of Human Services	8600 Sheridan Road, Kenosha
13	Kenosha County Parks Building	761 Green Bay Road, Somers
14	Kenosha Public Museum	5500 1st Avenue, Kenosha
15	Social Security Administration	5624 6th Avenue, Kenosha
16	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	900 Wood Road, Kenosha
17	Wisconsin Department of Transportation - Division of Motor Vehicles	4911 88th Avenue, Kenosha
	Community	
18	Brighton Town Office	25000 Burlington Road, Kansasville
19	Bristol Town Office	19801 83rd Street, Bristol
20	City of Kenosha Municipal Building	625 52nd Street, Kenosha
21	Lakeview RecPlex/IcePlex (Community Building)	9900/9915 Terwall Terrace, Pleasant Prairie
22	Paddock Lake Municipal Building	6969 236th Avenue, Paddock Lake
23	Paris Safety Building	16607 Burlington Road, Union Grove
24	Pleasant Prairie Municipal Building	9915 39th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie
25	Randall Town Hall	34530 Bassett Road, Bassett
26	Roger Prange Municipal Building	8600 Green Bay Road, Pleasant Prairie
27	Salem Municipal Building	9814 Antioch Road, Salem
28	Silver Lake Village Hall	113 South First Street, Silver Lake
29	Somers Town Office	7511 12th Street, Somers
30	Twin Lakes Village Hall	108 E. Main Street, Twin Lakes
31	Wheatland Town Hall	34315 Geneva Road, New Munster
	Libraries	
32	Kenosha Public Library- Northside Branch	1500 27th Avenue, Kenosha
33	Community Library- Salem Branch	24615 89th Street, Salem
34	Community Library- Silver Lake Branch	319 E. Lake Street, Silver Lake
35	Kenosha Public Library- Simmons Branch	711 59th Place, Kenosha
36	Kenosha Public Library- Southwest Branch	7979 38th Avenue, Kenosha
37	Community Library- Twin Lakes Branch	110 S. Lake Avenue, Twin Lakes
38	Kenosha Public Library- Uptown Branch	2419 63rd Street, Kenosha
	U.S. Post Offices	
39	Bassett	34341 Bassett Road, Bassett (Town of Randall)
40	Bristol	8223 199th Avenue, Bristol
41	Camp Lake	9540 Camp Lake Road, Camp Lake
42	Hillside True Value	4614 52nd Street, Kenosha
43	Kenosha	5605 Sheridan Road, Kenosha

Table 52 (continued)

Number on Map 41	Building/Office	Street Address[a]
	U.S. Post Offices (continued)	
44	New Munster	34315 Geneva Road, New Munster (Town of Wheatland)
45	Pleasant Prairie	4225 101st Street, Pleasant Prairie
46	Powers Lake	39705 Bloomfield Road, Powers Lake
47	Roger and Marv's Supervalu	3401 80th Street, Kenosha
48	Salem	24913 83rd Place, Salem
49	Silver Lake	739 S. Cogswell Drive, Silver Lake
50	Somers	7621 12th Street, Somers
51	Trevor	25930 Wilmot Road, Trevor (Town of Salem)
52	Twin Lakes	170 Lance Drive, Twin Lakes
53	Wilmot	30725 113th Street, Wilmot (Town of Salem)
54	Woodworth	8105 160th Avenue, Woodworth (Town of Bristol)

[a]*The street address reflects the mailing address of the building rather than the local government in which the building is located.*

[b]*Includes the Anderson Arts Center, the Durkee Mansion, Ambrose Hall, Kemper Hall, and the Kemper Chapel.*

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

Table 53

EXISTING PUBLIC WORKS MAINTENANCE FACILITIES FOR KENOSHA COUNTY AND LOCAL PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS: 2007

Number on Map 41	Community	Facility Name	Address	Site Area (Acres)	Building Floor Area (Square Feet)	Total Number of Trucks	Total Linear Miles of Public Street Traffic Lanes Served[a]	Average Linear Miles of Street Traffic Lanes Served Per Truck
10	Kenosha County	Kenosha County Center	19600 75th Street, Bristol	44[b]	139,000	52	1,068[c]	20.5
26	Village of Pleasant Prairie	Roger Prange Municipal Building	8600 Green Bay Road, Pleasant Prairie	71	16,350	14	240	17.1
29	Town of Somers	Town of Somers Office Building	7511 12th Street, Somers	19[b]	28,888	8	70	8.8
55	Town of Bristol	Town of Bristol Public Works Building	8126 195th Avenue, Bristol	34[b]	6,000	4	52	13.0
56	City of Kenosha	City of Kenosha Street Division Building	6415 35th Avenue, Kenosha	4	31,112	32	608	19.0
57	Town of Salem	Town of Salem Highway Building	11200 258th Court, Trevor	2	5,400	5	103	20.6
58	Village of Silver Lake	Village of Silver Lake Public Works Building	123 E. Northwater Street, Silver Lake	1	6,100	2	30	15.0

[a]*Represents the total linear miles of each traffic lane for 2-, 4-, and 6-lane streets, highways, and freeways, where applicable.*

[b]*Accommodates other governmental functions, such as administrative offices, a fire department, or a sewage treatment plant.*

[c]*Kenosha County maintains all streets located in the Towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, and Wheatland; Interstate Highway 94; and all State and County Trunk Highways in the County, except for State Trunk Highways in the City of Kenosha, which are maintained by the City.*

Source: Local governments and SEWRPC.

Emergency Medical Services

In 2010, there were eight emergency medical service (EMS) areas in Kenosha County. Map 44 shows EMS service areas and Table 56 lists the department that serves each area and the size of the area served. Emergency medical services in the County are also provided by the Scout Leaders Rescue Squad, a volunteer rescue unit, and LJH (Larry and Janet Helton) Ambulance, a private ambulance service. Both service units are located in the City of Kenosha.

Dispatching Services (Public Safety Answering Points)
There are four dispatch service centers or Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) in Kenosha County that take emergency calls pertaining to police, fire, and medical emergencies. The centers are operated by the Kenosha City/County Joint Services-Communications Center (countywide PSAP), and the Pleasant Prairie and Twin Lakes Police Departments. All emergency calls go to the countywide PSAP which dispatches personnel or transfers calls, where appropriate, to a local dispatch center. The Joint Services PSAP operates 24 hours a day. The UW-Parkside Police Department also maintains a PSAP for incidents on its campus. Locations of the PSAPs are shown on Map 45.

Public and Private Schools
There were 54 public schools and 21 private schools in Kenosha County in 2007. In addition to primary and secondary schools, there were five institutions of higher learning in the County. These were Cardinal Stritch University–Kenosha Campus, Carthage College, Concordia University–Kenosha Center, Gateway Technical College-Kenosha Campus, and the University of Wisconsin–Parkside (colleges and university locations are shown on Map 41). Map 46 shows the location of public and private schools in 2006, and the boundaries of school districts. The Central High School District of Westosha, Kenosha Unified School District, and Wilmot Union High School District are located entirely within Kenosha County. Union Grove High School District, located primarily in Racine County, extends into the northeastern corner of the Town of Brighton and the northwestern corner of the Town of Paris, although no district schools are located in the County. In addition, one parcel along the Kenosha-Racine County line is located within the Burlington Area School District.

Table 57 provides the location and grades served by each primary and secondary school and the enrollment at each school. A total of 29,417 students were enrolled in public elementary and high schools and 3,394 students were enrolled in private elementary and high schools in the 2005-2006 school year. An additional 663 students, including elementary, middle and high school students, were home schooled during the 2005-2006 school year.

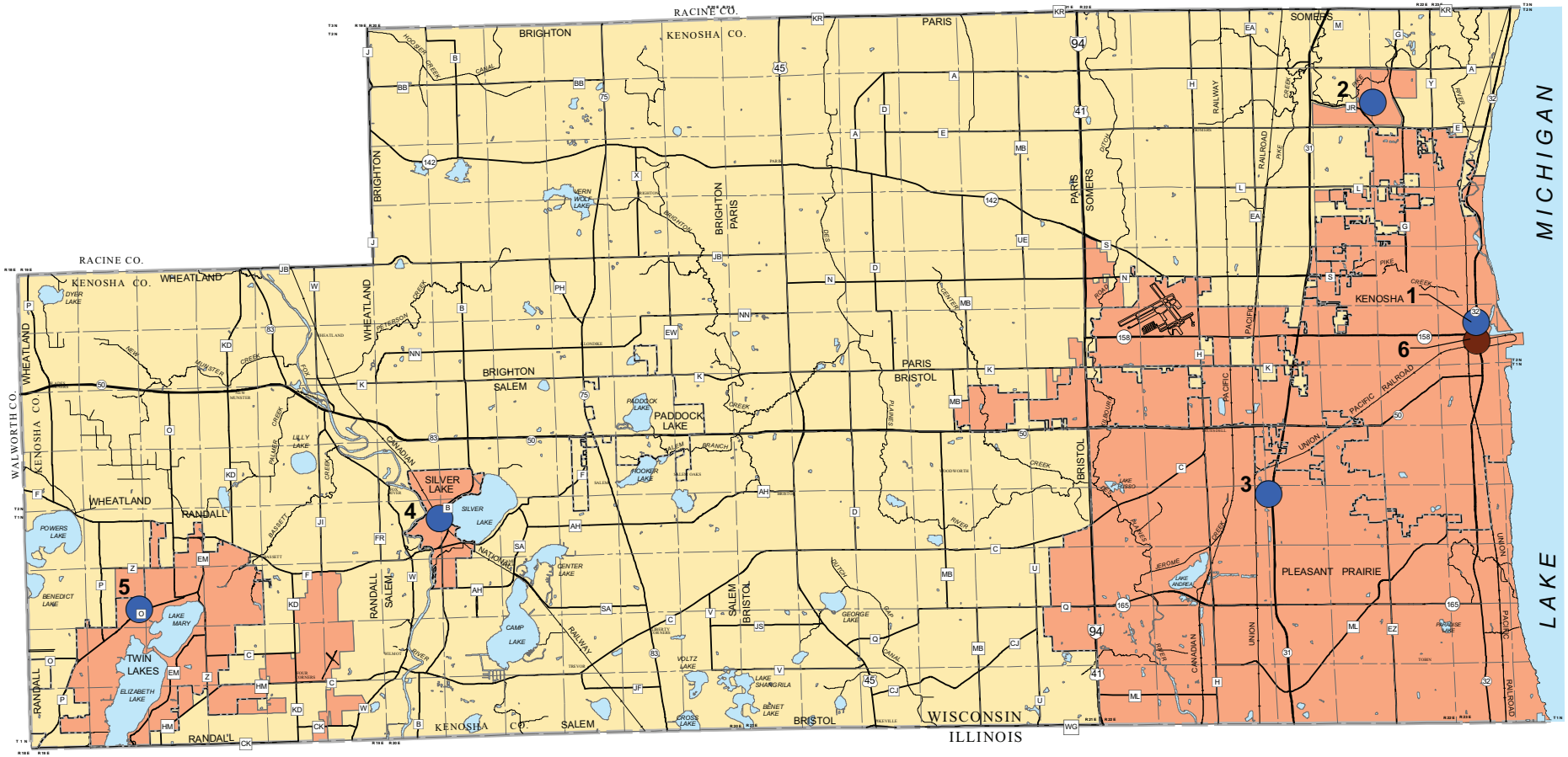
Cemeteries
Map 47 shows the location of cemeteries in the County as of 2006. There are 34 cemeteries in the County encompassing about 243 acres. The name, location, and size of each cemetery are set forth in Table 58.

Health Care Facilities
Map 48 shows hospitals and clinics for non-specialized medical services in the County in 2006. There are three hospitals offering a full range of medical services. They are Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha and United Hospital System-Kenosha Medical Center Campus in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Children's Hospital of Wisconsin–Kenosha is located inside and contained within the Pediatric Unit of the Kenosha Medical Center Campus facility. The Pediatric Unit is funded by Milwaukee Children's Hospital. In 2006, Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha had 73 beds, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin–Kenosha had 31 beds, Kenosha Medical Center Campus had 315 beds, and St. Catherine's Medical Center had 65 beds. Table 59 sets forth the location of hospitals and clinics in 2006. Residents in the southern portion of Kenosha County may also receive service from health care facilities in Lake County, Illinois, while residents in the northern portion of the County may also receive service from facilities in Racine County. Clinics are defined as an establishment that provides a variety of medical services by more than one physician and/or medical personnel on an out-patient basis.

Child Care Facilities
Child care facilities are regulated by the Bureau of Regulation and Licensing (BRL) in the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. There are two main types of child care facilities regulated by the BRL, family child care centers and group child care centers. Family child care centers provide care for four to eight children. These programs are generally operated in a provider's home and are licensed by the BRL under *Wisconsin Administrative Code* Chapter HFS 45. Group child care centers provide care for nine or more children. These programs are generally operated outside the provider's home and are licensed by the BRL under *Wisconsin Administrative Code* Chapter HFS 46. The BRL also regulates seasonal programs that provide experiences for four or more children under the age of seven in an outdoor setting (day camps), under *Wisconsin Administrative*

Map 42

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATIONS AND SERVICE AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2008



AREA SERVED BY
LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

AREA SERVED BY
KENOSHA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

CITY, VILLAGE, AND UNIVERSITY POLICE STATIONS

KENOSHA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

6 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 54)

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Code Chapter HFS 55. In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. Licensed child care facilities are shown on Map 49 and listed in Table 60.

The following sections describe community facilities in each of the participating local governments. A summary is provided in Table 61.

Table 54

LAW ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICE AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2008

Number on Map 42	Police and Sheriff Departments	Service Area (acres)
1	City of Kenosha	17,363
2	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	658
3	Village of Pleasant Prairie	21,497
4	Village of Silver Lake	871
5	Village of Twin Lakes	6,366
6	Kenosha County Sheriff's Department	131,393

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA

City and County Municipal Buildings, Post Offices, Libraries, and Museums

The Kenosha Municipal Building is located in the east-central portion of the City near 52nd Street and 6th Avenue. The City of Kenosha Public Works Building is located on 35th Avenue. The Kenosha County Courthouse and the Kenosha County Administration Building are also located in the City, along with the Kemper Center and three other Kenosha County buildings. The Kenosha Public Museum and the Dinosaur Discovery Museum are located in downtown Kenosha. Three college campuses are also located in the City: Carthage College, Concordia University–Kenosha Center, and Gateway Technical College–Kenosha Campus. The City has four public libraries, the Northside Kenosha Public Library, Simmons Kenosha Public Library, Southwest Kenosha Public Library, and Uptown Kenosha Public Library. Three post offices are located in the City on Sheridan Road, 52nd Street, and 80th Street.

Police, Fire Protection, and Emergency Medical Services

Police protection in the City of Kenosha is provided by the City of Kenosha Police Department, which provides service 24 hours a day. Fire protection is provided by the City of Kenosha Fire Department, which consists of seven fire stations located throughout the City. Emergency medical service units associated with four of the fire stations provide emergency medical services in the City. The City of Kenosha also provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the UW-Parkside campus in the Town of Somers. The Scout Leaders Rescue Squad, a volunteer rescue unit, and LJH Ambulance, a private ambulance service, are also located in the City and provide emergency medical services.

Schools

Elementary and high school students living in the City east of IH 94 are in the Kenosha Unified School District. Elementary school students west of IH 94 are located in the Paris Joint School District or the Bristol School District, and high school students west of IH 94 are in the Westosha Central High School District. Westosha Central High School is located in the Village of Paddock Lake. Currently, no schools are located west of IH 94 in the City. The Kenosha Unified School District operates 40 public schools east of IH 94, including 27 pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, and elementary schools; seven middle schools; and six high schools. There are also 15 private schools in the City, including 13 pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, and elementary schools; one middle school (St. Joseph Junior High School); and one high school (St. Joseph High School).

Cemeteries

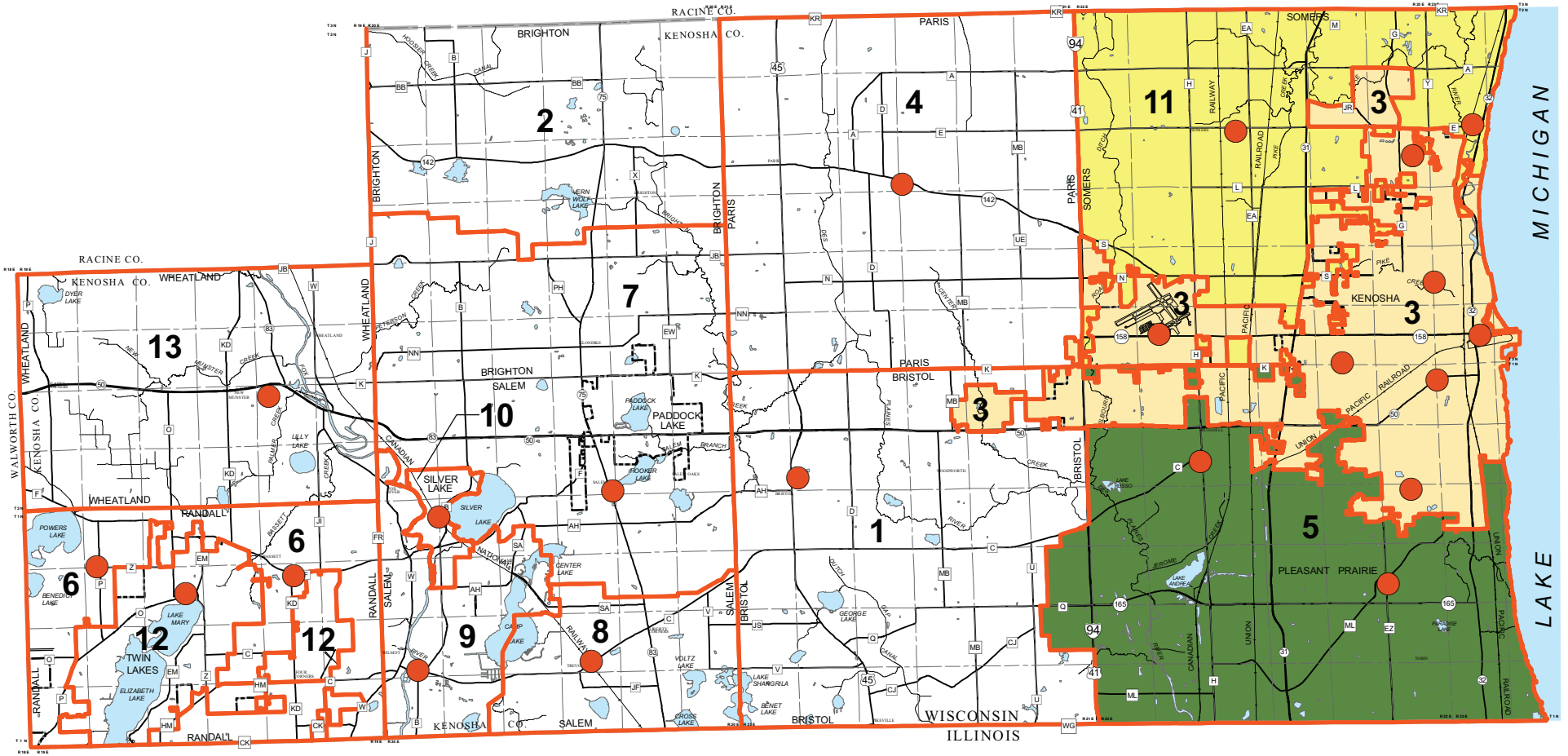
There are four cemeteries in the City of Kenosha: Greenridge Cemetery, Vale Cemetery, St. George Cemetery, and St. James Cemetery. Together, the cemeteries encompass about 78 acres.

Health Care Facilities

There are two hospitals located within the City. Aurora Medical Center is located in the western portion of the City near 104th Avenue and STH 50, and United Hospital System–Kenosha Medical Center Campus is located in the east central portion of the City on 8th Avenue. The Kenosha Medical Center Campus also contains the

Map 43

FIRE STATIONS AND INITIAL RESPONSE SERVICE AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2010



FIRE STATIONS

SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES

13 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 55)

NOTE: THE FIRE STATION FOR AREA No. 2 (KANSASVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT) IS LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF DOVER IN RACINE COUNTY.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Table 55

FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICE AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2010

Number on Map 43	Fire Departments	Service Area (acres)
1	Bristol Fire and Rescue Department	21,312
2	Kansasville Fire Department	13,259[a]
3	Kenosha Fire and Rescue Department	18,008
4	Paris Fire and Rescue Department	23,016
5	Pleasant Prairie Fire and Rescue Department	21,746
6	Randall Fire Department	9,002
	Salem Fire and Rescue Department	
7	Salem Service Area	20,581
8	Trevor Service Area	6,193
9	Wilmot Service Area	5,265
10	Silver Lake Fire and Rescue Department	871
11	Somers Fire and Rescue Department	17,081
12	Twin Lakes Fire and Rescue Department	6,398
13	Wheatland Fire Department	15,417

[a]Includes only that portion within Kenosha County (Town of Brighton). The fire station is located in the Town of Dover in Racine County.

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie is located nearby. The City also has six clinics for non-specialized medical services: Aurora Health Center, Family Medical Center North, Family Practice Associates, Kenosha Community Health Center, Kenosha Pediatrics, and Sheridan Medical Complex.

Child Care Facilities

In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. The City of Kenosha had 75 licensed child care centers, including 39 licensed group child care centers (for nine or more children) and 36 licensed family child care centers (for four to eight children).

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE

Village Hall, Post Office, and Library

The Pleasant Prairie Municipal Building is centrally located in the Village near 39th Avenue and 100th Street. The Roger Prange Municipal Building, which houses the Village Public Works Department, is located on Green Bay Road. The closest library is the Southwest Kenosha Public Library in the City of Kenosha. The U.S. Post Office has a facility in the Village on 101st Street.

Police, Fire Protection, Emergency Medical, and Dispatch Center Services

Police protection in the Village of Pleasant Prairie is provided by Village of Pleasant Prairie Police Department, which provides service 24 hours a day. The Pleasant Prairie Police Department is located at the Roger Prange Municipal Building. This Department also operates one of four dispatch service centers in Kenosha County. Fire protection is provided by the Pleasant Prairie Fire and Rescue Department, which consists of two stations located within the Village. Emergency medical service units associated with both Pleasant Prairie Fire and Rescue stations also provide paramedic-level emergency medical services in the Village. The Pleasant Prairie Fire and Rescue Department also provides fire protection and emergency medical services to those portions of the Town of Somers located south of 60th Street.

Schools

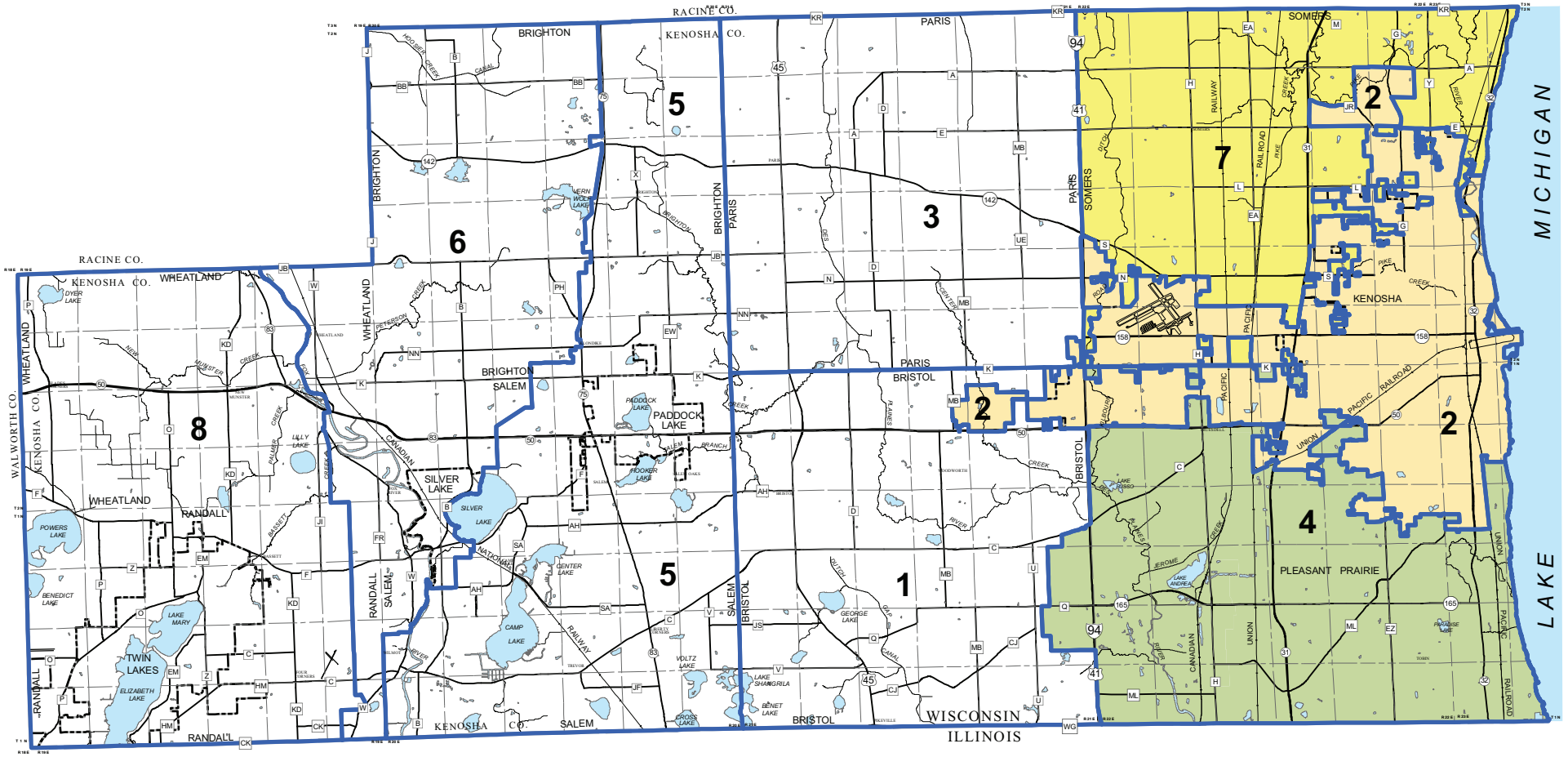
The Village of Pleasant Prairie lies primarily within the Kenosha Unified School District. Elementary and high school students living east of IH 94 are in the Kenosha Unified School District. Elementary school students living west of IH 94 are located in the Bristol School District, and high school students living west of IH 94 are in the Westosha Central High School District. Westosha Central High School is located in the Village of Paddock Lake. Currently, no schools are located west of IH 94 in the Village. The Kenosha Unified School District operates four public schools in the Village; Lakeview Technology Academy (a high school), Pleasant Prairie Elementary School, Prairie Lane Elementary School, and Whittier Elementary School. There are two private schools in the Village, Christ Lutheran Academy and Good Shepherd Lutheran School. Cardinal Stritch University–Kenosha Campus, an institution of higher learning, is also located in the Village.

Cemeteries

There are four cemeteries in the Village of Pleasant Prairie: All Saints Cemetery, Good Shepherd Gardens, Kenosha County Cemetery, and Springbrook Cemetery. Together, the cemeteries encompass about 38 acres.

Map 44

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE INITIAL RESPONSE AREAS FOR BASIC AND INTERMEDIATE LIFE SUPPORT IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2010



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY

8 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 56)

NOTE: SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES FOR ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT MAY DIFFER FROM THOSE SHOWN FOR BASIC AND INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT.

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 56

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (EMS) AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2010

Number on Map 44	EMS-Rescue Department Service Areas	Service Area (acres)
1	Bristol Rescue	21,312
2	Kenosha Rescue	18,008
3	Paris Rescue	23,016
4	Pleasant Prairie Rescue	21,746
5	Salem Rescue	27,786
6	Silver Lake Rescue	22,573
7	Somers Rescue	17,081
8	Twin Lakes Rescue	26,627

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Health Care Facilities

St. Catherine's Medical Center is a hospital located in the northwestern portion of the Village near STH 50 and 94th Avenue. There are two other hospitals in the County, which are all located in the City of Kenosha: Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha, and United Hospital System–Kenosha Medical Center Campus, which contains the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. Clinics and additional health care facilities are located nearby in the City of Kenosha.

Child Care Facilities

In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. The Village of Pleasant Prairie had a total of 12 licensed child care centers, including seven group child care centers (for nine or more children): Extended Love Child Development Center, Kenosha YMCA Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha YMCA Prairie Lane, Kenosha YMCA Whittier, Kiddie Kare Akadaemie, Lakeview Recplex Preschool U, and Pleasant Prairie Renaissance School; and five licensed family child care centers (four to eight children): Angel Academy, Cathy's Care, Imagination Station Christian FDC, Peggy's Place, and Tuesday's Child Family Child Care.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE

Village Hall, Post Office, and Library

The Silver Lake Village Hall is located on First Street and the Village Public Works Building is located on Northwater Street. The Silver Lake branch of the Community Library is located on Lake Street. There is a U.S. Post Office located on Cogswell Drive.

Police, Fire Protection, and Emergency Medical Services

Police protection in the Village of Silver Lake is provided by the Village of Silver Lake Police Department. The Silver Lake Police Department provides police service 20 hours a day, and the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department provides service for the remaining four hours. Fire protection is provided by the Silver Lake Fire and Rescue Department. Emergency medical services are provided by the Village of Silver Lake Rescue Squad.

Schools

The Village of Silver Lake lies entirely within the Silver Lake Joint School District and the Wilmot Union High School District. The Silver Lake School District operates one school in the Village, Riverview School. Public high school students from the Village attend Wilmot Union High School in the hamlet of Wilmot, which is located in the southwestern portion of the Town of Salem.

Cemeteries

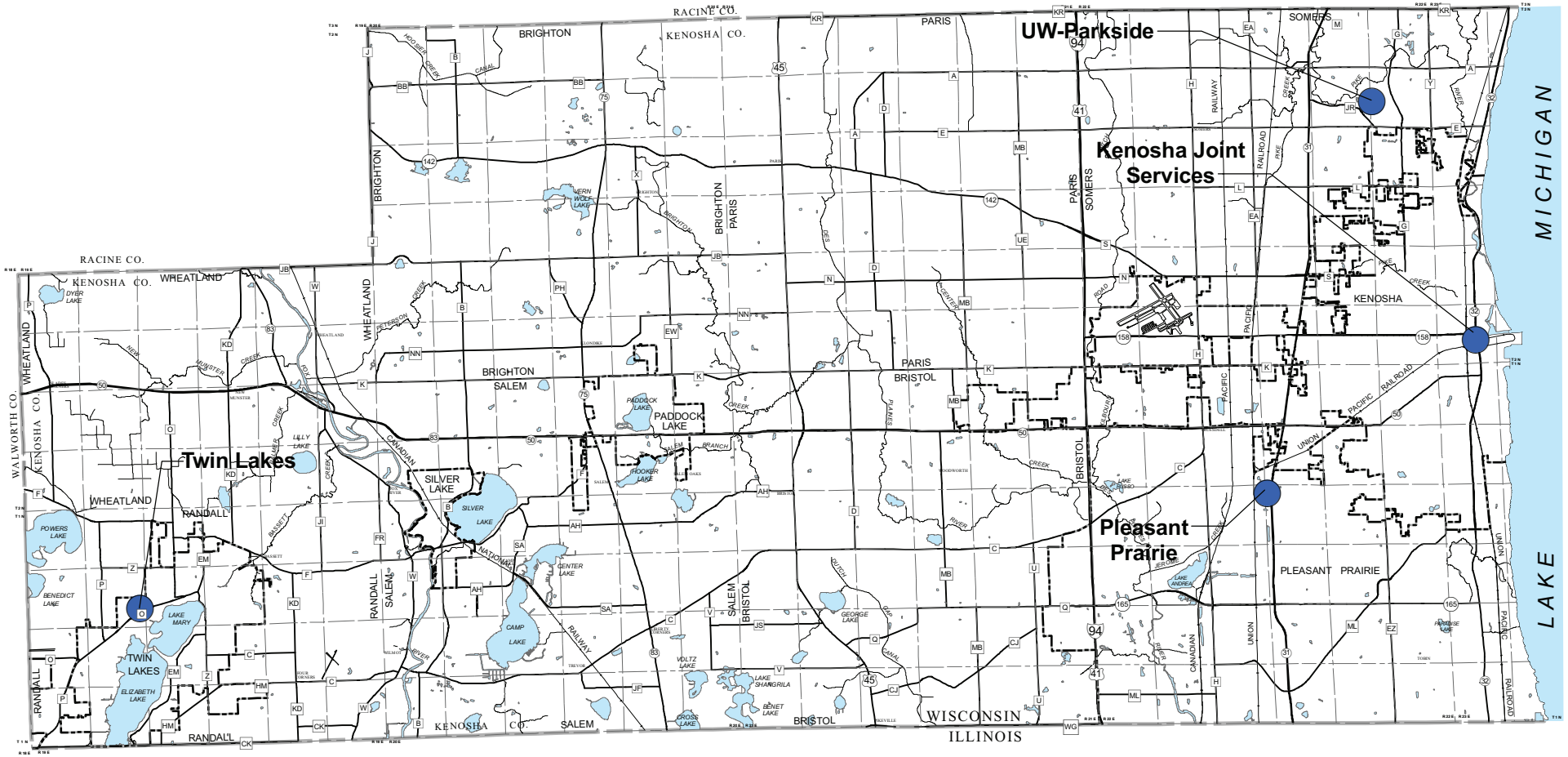
There are no cemeteries in the Village.

Health Care Facilities

There are no hospitals or clinics for non-specialized medical services located within the Village, but health care facilities are located nearby in Kenosha County communities and in surrounding counties. Hospitals in Kenosha County include Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha and United Hospital System–Kenosha Medical Center Campus, which contains the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Map 45

DISPATCH CENTERS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2010



DISPATCH CENTERS (PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINTS)

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Child Care Facilities
In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. The Village of Silver Lake had two licensed group child care centers, Kenosha YMCA Riverview and Polliwogs and Caterpillars, which serve nine or more children. There was also one licensed family child care center in the Village, The Imagination Station, which serves from four to eight children.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON

Town Hall, Post Office, and Library
The Brighton Town Hall is located in the north central portion of the Town on Burlington Road (STH 142). The closest post offices are located in surrounding adjacent towns. The closest libraries are the Salem Community Library in the Town of Salem and the Silver Lake Community Library in the Village of Silver Lake.

Police, Fire Protection, and Emergency Medical Services
Police protection in the Town of Brighton is provided by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, which is based in the City of Kenosha on 55th Street. Fire protection is provided by the Town of Salem Fire/Rescue Department, which serves the southern portion of the Town, and the Kansasville Fire Department, located in the Town of Dover in Racine County, which serves the northern portion of the Town. Emergency medical service units associated with the Town of Salem Fire/Rescue Department and the Silver Lake Rescue Squad provide emergency medical services to the Town. The Town of Salem Fire/Rescue Department provides initial response emergency medical services in the eastern portion of the Town and Advanced Life Support to the entire Town and the Silver Lake Rescue Squad provides emergency medical service in the western portion of the Town.

Schools
The Town of Brighton lies primarily within the Brighton School District and the Westosha Central High School District. A small portion of the Wheatland Joint School District is located in the southwestern portion of the Town and a small portion of the Union Grove High School District is located in the northeastern portion of the Town. The Brighton School District operates one school in the Town, Brighton Elementary School. Public high school students living in the Town of Brighton attend Westosha Central High School in the Village of Paddock Lake, with the exception of those public high school students residing in Sections 1 and 2 of the Town. Students in those sections attend Union Grove High School in the Village of Union Grove in Racine County. In addition, a single parcel located in Section 5 of the Town is located in the Burlington Area School District, and students residing on that parcel attend schools in the City of Burlington in Racine County. There is one private school, Providence Catholic School–West Campus, located in the hamlet of Brighton.

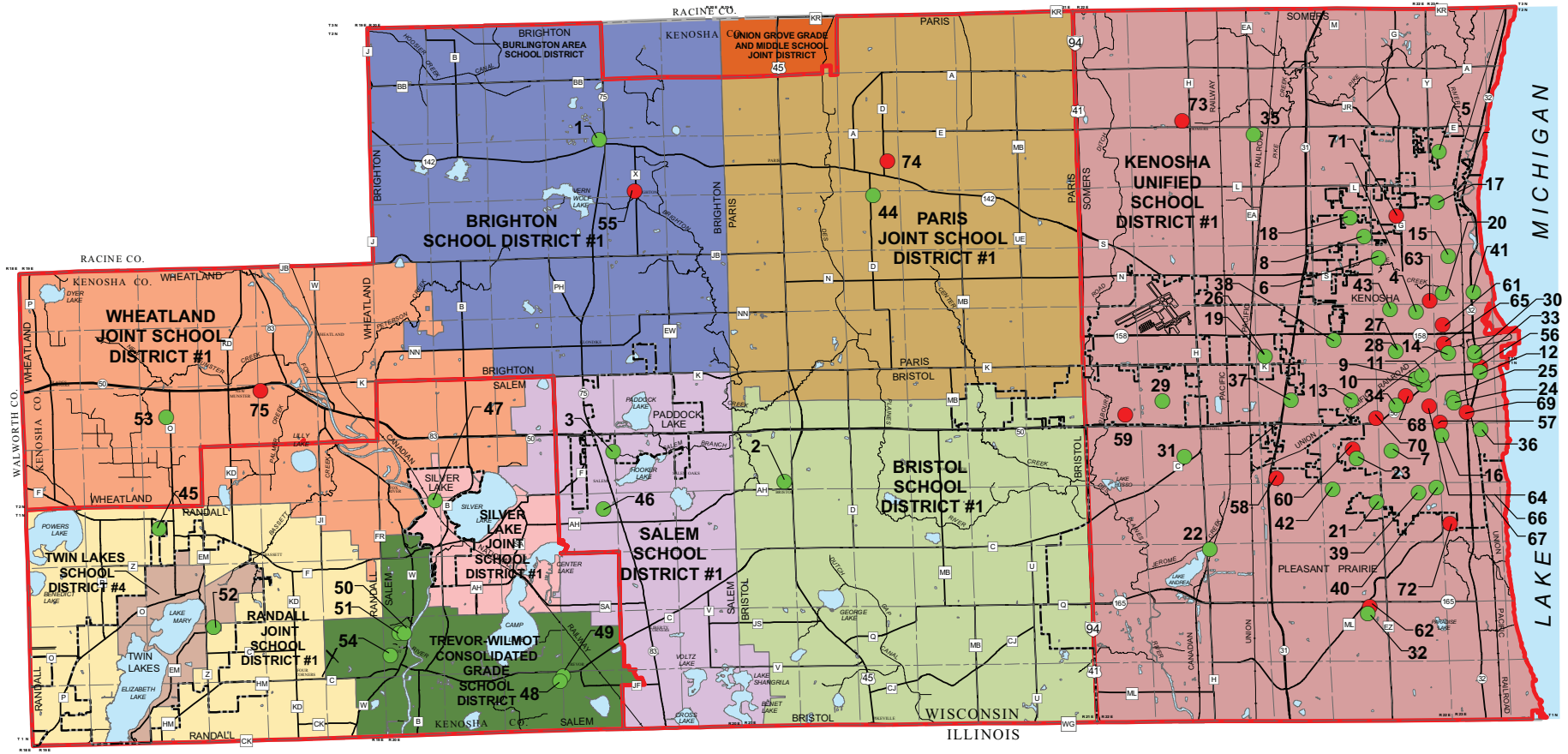
Cemeteries
There is one cemetery, the three-acre St. Francis Xavier Cemetery, located in the hamlet of Brighton.

Health Care Facilities
There are no hospitals or clinics for non-specialized medical services located within the Town, but health care facilities are located nearby in Kenosha County communities and in surrounding counties. Hospitals in Kenosha County include Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha and United Hospital System–Kenosha Medical Center Campus, which contains the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Child Care Facilities
In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. The Town of Brighton had one licensed group child care center, My Little School House.

Map 46

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



SCHOOL DISTRICTS

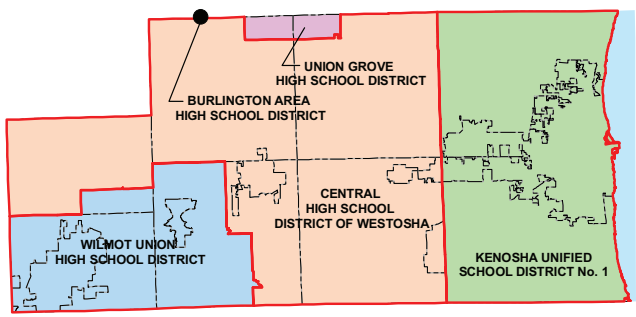
- BRIGHTON
- BRISTOL
- KENOSHA UNIFIED
- PARIS JOINT
- RANDALL JOINT
- SALEM
- SILVER LAKE JOINT
- TREVOR - WILMOT CONSOLIDATED
- TWIN LAKES
- UNION GROVE JOINT
- WHEATLAND CENTER JOINT

- HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- PUBLIC SCHOOL
- PRIVATE SCHOOL
- 49 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 57)

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS



Source: Kenosha County, Kenosha Unified School District, and SEWRPC.

Table 57

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2005-2006

Number on Map 46	Public Schools	Grades[a]	Enrollment[b]	Street Address[c]
	Brighton School District #1			
1	Brighton Elementary School	PK-8	205	1200 248th Avenue, Kansasville (Town of Brighton)
	Bristol School District #1			
2	Bristol Elementary School	PK-8	576	20121 83rd Street, Bristol (Town of Bristol)
	Central High School District of Westosha			
3	Westosha Central High School	9-12	1,243	24617 75th Street, Salem (Paddock Lake)
	Kenosha Unified School District No. 1			
4	Edward Bain School of Language and Art	PK-5	776	2600 50th Street, Kenosha
5	Bose Elementary School	PK-5	337	1900 15th Street, Kenosha
6	Bradford High School	9-12	2,270	3700 Washington Road, Kenosha
7	Brompton School	K-5	95	7951 36th Avenue, Kenosha
8	Bullen Middle School	6-8	880	2804 39th Avenue, Kenosha
9	Chavez Learning Station	PK	378	6300 27th Avenue, Kenosha
10	Columbus Elementary School	K4-5	239	6410 25th Avenue, Kenosha
11	Dimensions of Learning Academy	K-8	198	6218 25th Avenue, Kenosha
12	Durkee Elementary School	K-5	158	839 62nd Street, Kenosha
13	Forest Park Elementary School	PK-5	478	6810 45th Avenue, Kenosha
14	Frank Elementary School	K4-5	496	1816 57th Street, Kenosha
15	Grant Elementary School	K4-5	324	1716 35th Street, Kenosha
16	Grewenow Elementary School	PK-5	380	7714 20th Avenue, Kenosha
17	Harvey Elementary School	K4-5	440	2012 19th Avenue, Kenosha
18	Hillcrest High School	6-12	57	4616 24th Street, Kenosha
19	Indian Trail Academy	9-12	1,154	6800 60th Street, Kenosha
20	Jefferson Elementary	K4-5	341	1832 43rd Street, Kenosha
21	Jeffery Elementary	PK-5	389	4011 87th Street, Kenosha
22	LakeView Technology Academy	9-12	311	9449 88th Avenue, Kenosha
23	Lance Middle School	6-8	981	4515 80th Street, Kenosha
24	Lincoln Elementary School	K4-5	261	6811 18th Avenue, Kenosha
25	Lincoln Middle School	6-8	806	6729 18th Avenue, Kenosha
26	Mahone Middle School	6-8	880	6900 60th Street, Kenosha
27	McKinley Elementary School	PK-5	275	5520 32nd Avenue, Kenosha
28	McKinley Middle School	6-8	609	5710 32nd Avenue, Kenosha
29	Nash Elementary School[d]	K-5	- -	6801 99th Avenue, Kenosha
30	Paideia Academy	6-8	67	5821 10th Avenue, Kenosha
31	Pleasant Prairie Elementary School	K-5	694	9208 Wilmot Road, Kenosha
32	Prairie Lane Elementary School	K-5	416	10717 47th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie
33	Reuther Central High School	9-12	678	913 57th Street, Kenosha
34	Roosevelt Elementary School	K-5	396	3322 Roosevelt Road, Kenosha
35	Somers Elementary School	PK-5	602	1245 72nd Avenue, Kenosha
36	Southport Elementary School	PK-5	457	723 76th Street, Kenosha
37	Stocker Elementary School	PK-5	608	6315 67th Street, Kenosha
38	Strange Elementary School	K4-5	517	5414 49th Avenue, Kenosha
39	Tremper High School	9-12	2,402	8560 26th Avenue, Kenosha
40	Vernon Elementary School	PK-5	477	8518 22nd Avenue, Kenosha
41	Washington Middle School	6-8	604	811 Washington Road, Kenosha
42	Whittier Elementary School	PK-5	540	8542 Cooper Road, Pleasant Prairie
43	Wilson Elementary School	K-5	224	4520 33rd Avenue, Kenosha
	Paris Joint 1 School District			
44	Paris Elementary School	PK-8	210	1901 176th Avenue, Kenosha (Town of Paris)
	Randall Joint 1 School District			
45	Randall Consolidated School	K-8	748	37101 87th Street, Burlington (Town of Randall)

Table 57 (continued)

Number on Map 46	Public Schools	Grades[a]	Enrollment[b]	Street Address[c]
	Salem School District			
46	Salem Grade School	PK-8	1,136	8828 Antioch Road, Salem (Town of Salem)
	Silver Lake Joint 1 School District			
47	Riverview School	K4-8	602	300 Prosser Street, Silver Lake
	Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated Grade School District			
48	Trevor Charter School	K4-K	46	26325 Wilmot Road, Trevor (Town of Salem)
49	Trevor Grade School	PK-8	358	26325 Wilmot Road, Trevor (Town of Salem)
50	Wilmot Bright Horizons Charter School	K4	27	10720 Fox River Road, Wilmot (Town of Salem)
51	Wilmot Grade School	K4-8	148	10720 Fox River Road, Wilmot (Town of Salem)
	Twin Lakes School District #4			
52	Lakewood Elementary School	PK-8	406	1218 Wilmot Avenue, Twin Lakes
	Wheatland Joint 1 School District			
53	Wheatland Center School	K4-8	446	6606 368th Avenue, Burlington (Town of Wheatland)
	Wilmot Union High School District			
54	Wilmot Union High School	9-12	1,071	11112 308th Avenue, Wilmot
	Private Schools	Grades[a]	Enrollment[e]	Street Address[c]
55	Providence Catholic School- West Campus	5-8	26	1714 240th Avenue, Kansasville
56	Armitage Academy	K-8	125	6032 8th Avenue, Kenosha
57	Bethany Lutheran School	K-8	70	2100 75th Street, Kenosha
58	Christ Lutheran Academy	K-8	28	8411 Old Green Bay Road, Pleasant Prairie
59	Christian Life School	PK-12	789	10700 75th Street, Kenosha
60	Diderrich Academy	PK-K	4	7918 47th Avenue, Kenosha
61	Friedens Lutheran School	K-8	180	5043 20th Avenue, Kenosha
62	Good Shepherd Lutheran School	PK-2	47	4311 104th Street, Pleasant Prairie
63	Holy Rosary School	K-8	283	4400 22nd Avenue, Kenosha
64	Kenosha Montessori School	PK-6	77	2401 69th Street, Kenosha
65	Our Lady of Mount Carmel School	PK-6	148	5400 19th Avenue, Kenosha
66	Saint Joseph High	9-12	344	2401 69th Street, Kenosha
67	Saint Joseph Junior High	7-8	147	2401 69th Street, Kenosha
68	Saint Luke's Evangelical Lutheran School	PK-8	39	6700 30th Avenue, Kenosha
69	Saint Mark's Grade School	PK-6	100	7117 14th Avenue, Kenosha
70	Saint Mary's Catholic Grade School	K-8	324	7400 39th Avenue, Kenosha
71	Saint Peter's Grade School	PK-6	82	2224 30th Avenue, Kenosha
72	Saint Therese School	PK-6	91	2020 91st Street, Kenosha
73	Shoreland Lutheran High School	9-12	302	9026 12th Street, Somers
74	Providence Catholic School	K-4	50	1481 172nd Avenue, Union Grove (Town of Paris)
75	Saint Alphonsus School	PK-8	138	6211 344th Avenue, New Munster (Town of Wheatland)

[a]*K is kindergarten, PK is pre-kindergarten, and K4 is kindergarten for four year olds.*

[b]*Enrollment is based on 2005 data.*

[c]*Street address is the school's mailing address.*

[d]*Charles Nash Elementary School broke ground in July 2006 and is scheduled to open for the 2007-2008 school year.*

[e]*Enrollment is based on 2006 data.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Kenosha Unified School District, and SEWRPC.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL

Town Hall, Post Office, and Library

The Bristol Town Hall is located in the northwestern portion of the Town on 83rd Street in the hamlet of Bristol. The Town of Bristol Public Works Building is located on 195th Avenue. The Kenosha County Center, including the Kenosha County Public Works Building, is located in the Town on 75th Street (near USH 45 and STH 50). The closest library is the Salem Community Library in the Town of Salem. The U.S. Post Office has two facilities in the Town, one in the hamlet of Bristol on 199th Avenue and the other in the hamlet of Woodworth on 160th Avenue.

Police, Fire Protection, and Emergency Medical Services

Police protection in the Town is provided through contracted services with the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, which is based in the City of Kenosha on 55th Street, for 16 hours a day. Fire protection for the entire Town is provided by the Bristol Fire Department. The emergency medical service unit associated with the Bristol Fire Department provides emergency medical services in the Town.

Schools

The Town of Bristol lies primarily within the Bristol School District and the Westosha Central High School District. A small portion along the northern boundary of the Town lies within the Paris Joint School District and a small portion in the southwestern portion of the Town lies within the Salem School District. The Bristol School District operates one school in the Town, Bristol Elementary School. All public high school students living in the Town attend Westosha Central High School in the Village of Paddock Lake.

Cemeteries

There are four cemeteries in the Town of Bristol: Hosmer Cemetery, North Bristol Cemetery, South Bristol Cemetery, and St. Scholastica Cemetery. The latter cemetery is affiliated with a church. Together, the cemeteries encompass about 12 acres.

Health Care Facilities

There are no hospitals or clinics for non-specialized medical services located within the Town, but health care facilities are located nearby in Kenosha County communities and in surrounding counties. Hospitals in Kenosha County include Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha and United Hospital System–Kenosha Medical Center Campus, which contains the Children's Hosptial of Wisconsin, in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Child Care Facilities

In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. The Town of Bristol had two licensed group child care centers (serving nine or more children), Joyce's Preschool and Kid's Club; and one licensed family child care center (serving four to eight children), ABC Child Care.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF PARIS

Town Hall, Post Office, and Library

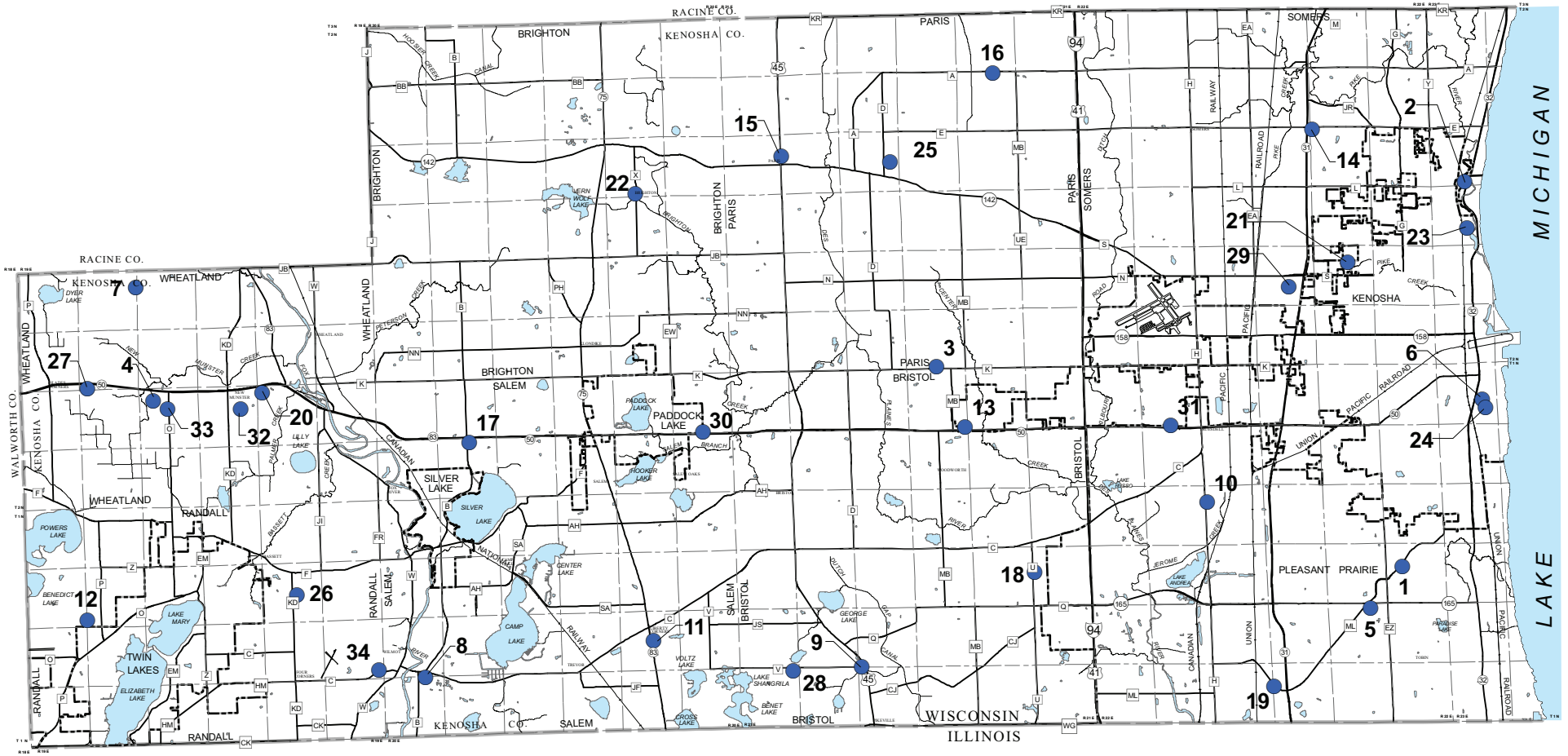
The Paris Safety Building is centrally located in the Town on Burlington Road (STH 142). The closest post offices are located in surrounding adjacent towns. The closest Kenosha County system library is the Salem branch of the Community Library in the Town of Salem. The Graham Public Library in the Village of Union Grove and libraries in the City of Kenosha also provide library services to the residents of Paris.

Police, Fire Protection, and Emergency Medical Services

Police protection in the Town of Paris is provided by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, which is based in the City of Kenosha on 55th Street. Fire protection for the entire Town is provided by the Paris Fire and Rescue Department. The emergency medical service unit associated with the Paris Fire and Rescue Department provides emergency medical services in the Town.

Map 47

CEMETERIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



CEMETERIES

15 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 58)

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Table 58

CEMETERIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 47	Name	Location (Local Government)	Size (acres)
1	All Saints Cemetery	Village of Pleasant Prairie	21.0
2	Bnai Zedek Cemetery	Town of Somers	2.6
3	Bristol and Paris Cemetery	Town of Paris	2.8
4	Crane Cemetery	Town of Wheatland	1.9
5	Good Shepherd Gardens	Village of Pleasant Prairie	15.3
6	Greenridge Cemetery	City of Kenosha	36.3
7	High Street German Methodist Cemetery	Town of Wheatland	1.0
8	Holy Name of Jesus Cemetery	Town of Salem	3.9
9	Hosmer Cemetery	Town of Bristol	2.0
10	Kenosha County Cemetery	Village of Pleasant Prairie	1.1
11	Liberty Cemetery	Town of Salem	4.3
12	Mound Prairie Cemetery	Village of Twin Lakes	1.4
13	North Bristol Cemetery	Town of Bristol	4.8
14	Oakwood Cemetery	Town of Somers	3.8
15	Paris Corners Cemetery	Town of Paris	0.7
16	Paris Lutheran Cemetery	Town of Paris	0.5
17	Salem Mound Cemetery	Town of Salem	4.3
18	South Bristol Cemetery	Town of Bristol	3.1
19	Springbrook Cemetery	Village of Pleasant Prairie	0.9
20	St. Alphonsus Cemetery	Town of Wheatland	2.1
21	St. Casimir's Cemetery	Town of Somers	3.7
22	St. Francis Xavier Cemetery	Town of Brighton	3.3
23	St. George Cemetery	City of Kenosha	29.0
24	St. James Cemetery	City of Kenosha	11.7
25	St. John's Catholic Cemetery	Town of Paris	1.6
26	St. John's Evangelist Cemetery	Town of Randall	7.0
27	St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery	Town of Wheatland	1.6
28	St. Scholastica Cemetery	Town of Bristol	2.2
29	Sunset Ridge Memorial Park	Town of Somers	56.5
30	Union Cemetery	Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Salem	1.0
31	Vale Cemetery	City of Kenosha	1.0
32	Wheatland Presbyterian Cemetery	Town of Wheatland	0.8
33	Wheatland Township Cemetery	Town of Wheatland	0.5
34	Wilmot Cemetery	Town of Randall	9.1
- -	Total – 34 Sites	- -	242.8

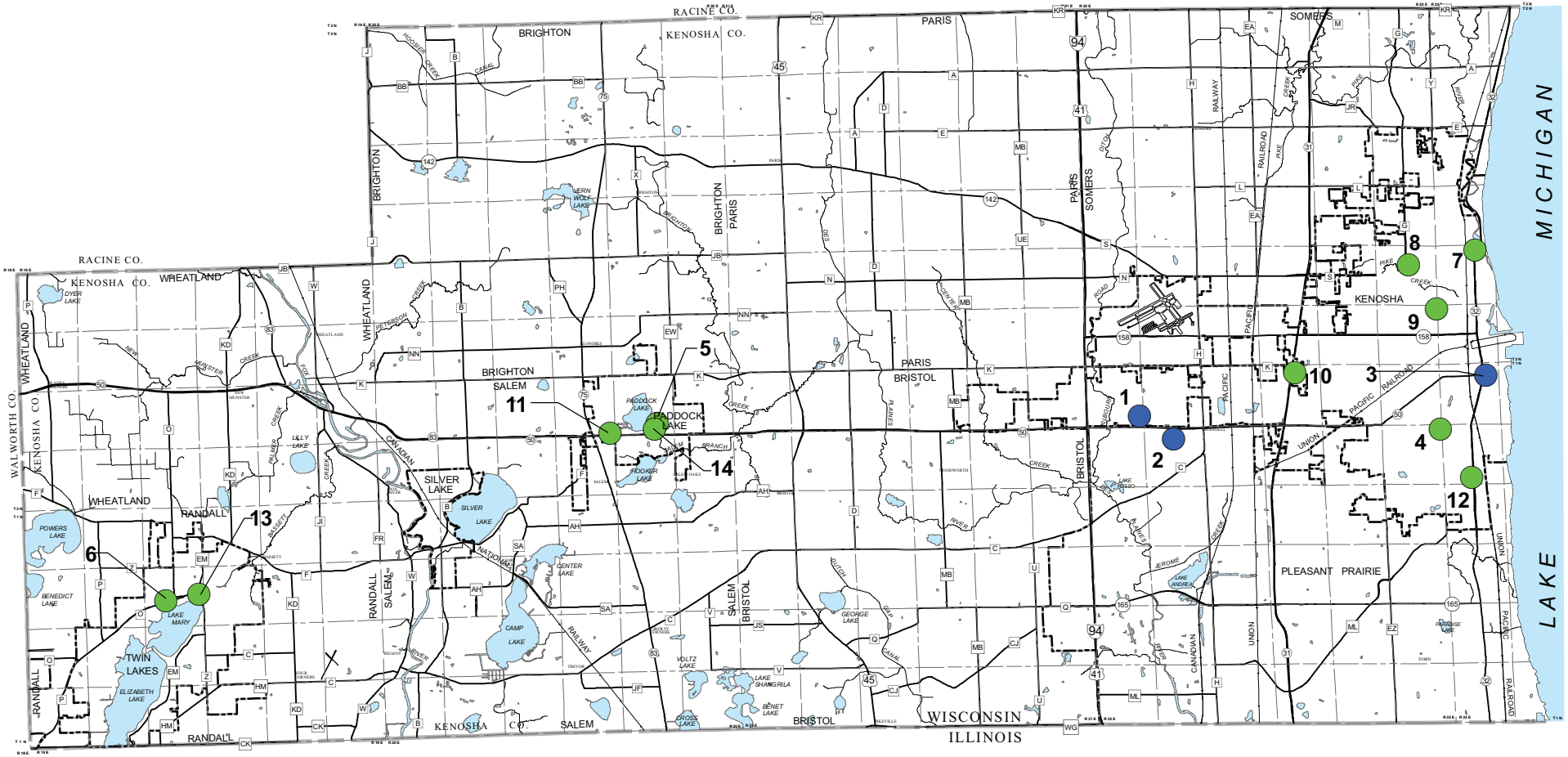
Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC 2000 land use inventory.

Schools

The Town of Paris lies primarily within the Paris Joint School District and the Westosha Central High School District. The Paris School District operates one school in the Town, Paris Elementary School. Sections 5 and 6 in the northwestern portion of the Town are in the Union Grove Grade and Middle School Joint District and the Union Grove High School District. Those schools are located in the Village of Union Grove in Racine County. All other public high school students attend Westosha Central High School located in the Village of Paddock Lake. The Town also has one private school, Providence Catholic School.

Map 48

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



HOSPITAL

CLINIC

15 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 59)

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 59

HOSPITALS AND CLINICS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 48	Facility Name	Street Address
	Hospitals[a]	
1	Aurora Medical Center – Kenosha	10400 75th Street, Kenosha
2	St. Catherine's Medical Center	9555 76th Street, Pleasant Prairie
3	Kenosha Medical Center Campus[b]	6308 8th Avenue, Kenosha
	Clinics[c]	
4	Aurora Health Center – Kenosha	7540 22nd Avenue, Kenosha
5	Aurora Health Center – Paddock Lake	25320 75th Street, Paddock Lake
6	Aurora Health Center – Twin Lakes	150 Lance Drive, Twin Lakes
7	Family Medical Center North	3200 Sheridan Road, Kenosha
8	Family Practice Associates	3535 30th Avenue, Kenosha
9	Kenosha Community Health Center	4536 22nd Avenue, Kenosha
10	Kenosha Pediatrics	6125 Green Bay Road, Kenosha
11	Kenosha Pediatrics at Paddock Lake	24906 75th Street, Paddock Lake
12	Sheridan Medical Complex	8400 Sheridan Road, Kenosha
13	Twin Lakes Clinic	118 S. Lake Avenue, Twin Lakes
14	United Health System Physician Clinic – Paddock Lake	7322 236th Avenue, Paddock Lake

[a]*A hospital is defined as a place that provides 24-hour nursing/medical care to diagnose and treat short-term illnesses and/or injuries.*

[b]*The Kenosha Medical Center Campus also contains Children's Hospital of Wisconsin-Kenosha within the same structure. Children's Hospital of Wisconsin-Kenosha is contained within the pediatric unit of the hospital.*

[c]*A clinic is defined as an establishment that provides a variety of medical services by more than one physician and/or other medical personnel on an out-patient basis. Clinics limited to treating a specific type of illness are not listed.*

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Cemeteries

There are four cemeteries in the Town: Bristol and Paris Cemetery, Paris Corners Cemetery, Paris Lutheran Cemetery, and St. John's Catholic Cemetery. The latter two cemeteries are affiliated with a church. Together, the cemeteries encompass about six acres.

Health Care Facilities

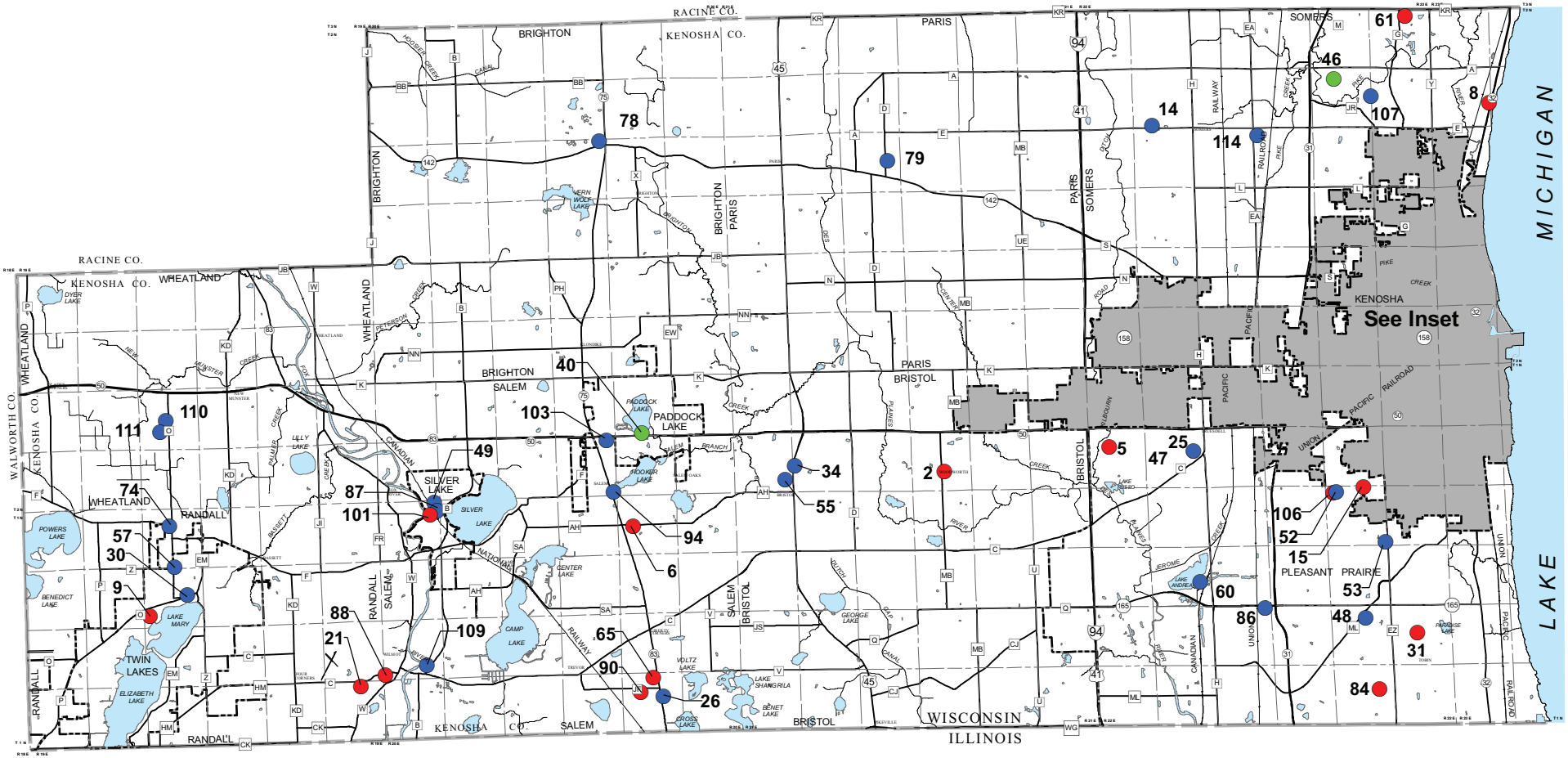
There are no hospitals or clinics for non-specialized medical services located within the Town, but health care facilities are located nearby in Kenosha County communities and in surrounding counties. Hospitals in Kenosha County include Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha and United Hospital System–Kenosha Medical Center Campus, which contains the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Child Care Facilities

In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. The Town of Paris had one licensed group child care center, My Little School House, which is licensed to serve nine or more children.

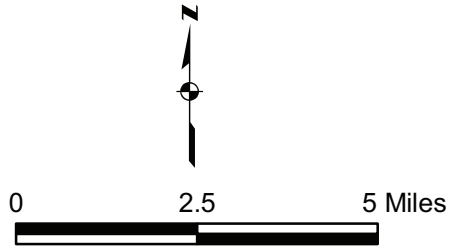
Map 49

CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



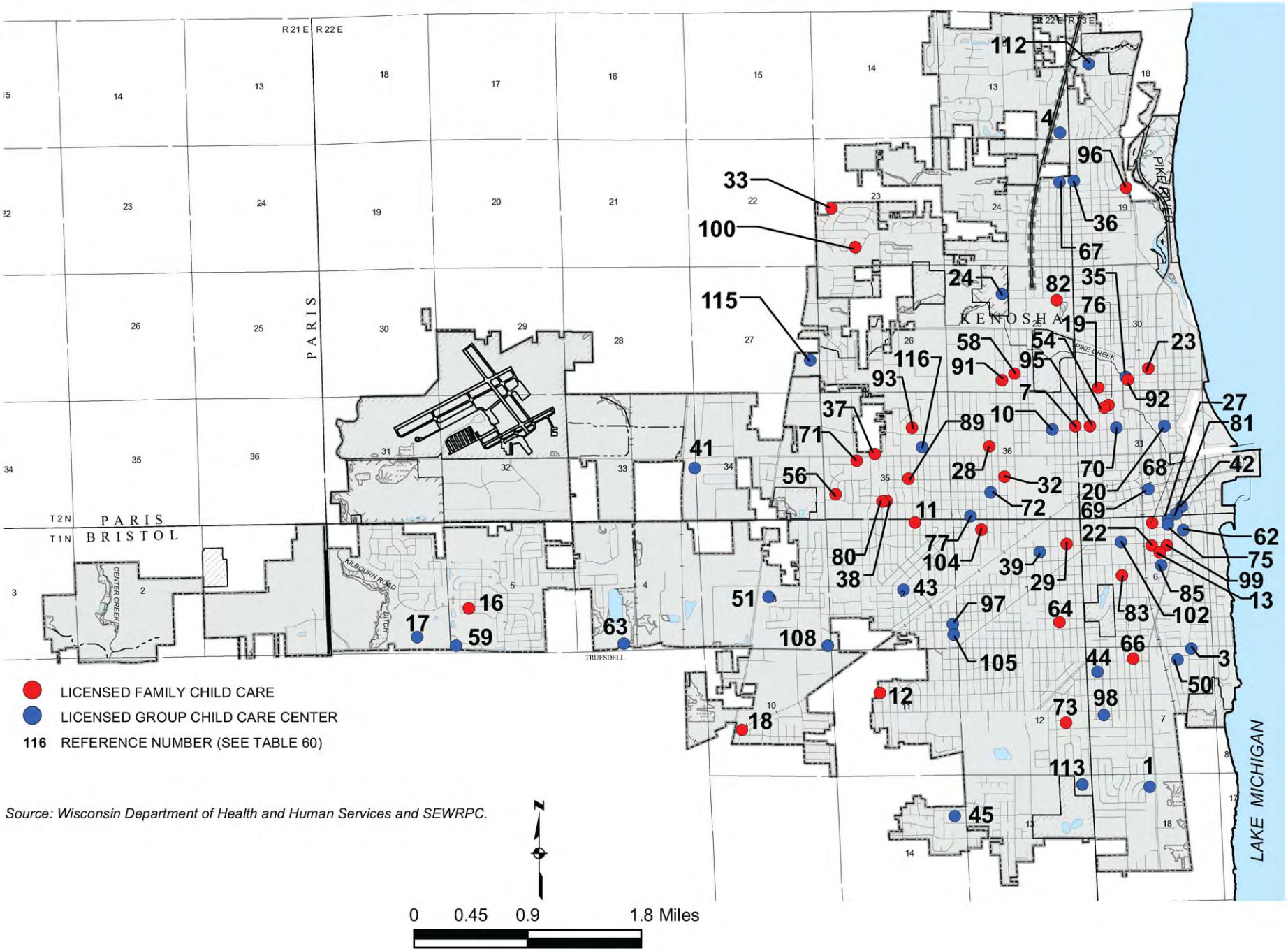
- LICENSED FAMILY CHILD CARE
- LICENSED GROUP CHILD CARE CENTER
- LICENSED DAY CAMP
- **116** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 60)

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



Inset to Map 49

CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA : 2006



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

Table 60

CHILD CARE FACILITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Number on Map 49	Facility Name	Street Address[a]	Class	Capacity
1	A Child's Place Child Care Center	8600 Sheridan Road, Kenosha	Group	88
2	ABC Child Care	8215 160th Avenue, Woodworth	Family	8
3	Allendale Academy, LLC	7507 7th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	40
4	Almost Home Academy	1760 22nd Avenue, Kenosha	Group	100
5	Angel Academy	7816 113th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
6	April's Child Care	24403 89th Street, Salem	Family	8
7	Auntie Ginny's Daycare	4908 22nd Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
8	Baby Bears Family Day Care	974 Sheridan Road, Kenosha	Family	8
9	Beautiful & Loving Children DC	442 Elm Court, Twin Lakes	Family	8
10	Books and Blocks learning Center	2506 50th Street, Kenosha	Group	25
11	Bright Beginnings Child Care	4319 60th Street, Kenosha	Family	8
12	Building Blocks Day Care	7866 49th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
13	Burton's Child care	6337 11th Avenue Upper, Kenosha	Family	8
14	Busy Bee's Child Care Center, LLC	9918 12th Street, Kenosha	Group	70
15	Cathy's Care	4505 85th Street, Kenosha	Family	8
16	Children R Us	10025 69th Street, Kenosha	Family	8
17	Christian Life Day Care	10700 75th Street, Kenosha	Group	110
18	Circle of Friends Family Day Care	8131 68th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
19	Color My World Family Child Care	4411 19th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
20	Connie's Day Care, LLC	812 50th Street, Kenosha	Group	115
21	Dad-Dee Day Care	11665 318th Avenue, Twin Lakes	Family	8
22	Dede's Child Care	2816 22nd Street, Kenosha	Family	8
23	Dream Makers Child Care Center	1003 42nd Street, Kenosha	Family	8
24	Every Child's Place, Inc	3220 30th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	172
25	Extended Love Child Development Ctr	9191 80th Street, Pleasant Prairie	Group	226
26	Extensive Fun & Learning	1207 Antioch Road, Trevor	Group	57
27	First United Day Care Center	919 60th Street, Kenosha	Group	104
28	Glenda's Helping Hands Child Care	5112 33rd Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
29	Gloria's Gift Child Care Center	2324 63rd Street, Kenosha	Family	8
30	Grace Lutheran Child Dev Ctr	248 E. Main Street, Twin Lakes	Group	84
31	Imagination Station Christian FDC	10901 32nd Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
32	Jeanna's Child Care	5416 31st Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
33	Jenny's House	2406 55th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
34	Joyce's Preschool	8014 199th Avenue, Bristol	Group	32
35	Just Kid Inn Day Care Center, Inc	1409 43rd Street, Kenosha	Group	57
36	Just Kid Inn Day Care Center, Inc	2037 22nd Avenue, Kenosha	Group	93
37	Kaleck Family Child Care Center	4816 52nd Street, Kenosha	Family	8
38	Kelly's Home Day Care	4712 58th Street, Kenosha	Family	8
39	Kenosha YMCA – Cesar Chavez	2703 63rd Street, Kenosha	Group	14
40	Kenosha YMCA Camp Go	24100 75th Street, Paddock Lake	Group	12
41	Kenosha YMCA CFB	7101 53rd Street, Kenosha	Group	93
42	Kenosha YMCA Downtown	720 59th Place, Kenosha	Group	97
43	Kenosha YMCA Forest Park	6810 45th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	55
44	Kenosha YMCA Grewenow	7714 20th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	36
45	Kenosha YMCA Jeffery	4011 87th Street, Kenosha	Group	60
46	Kenosha YMCA Petrifying Springs	4700 Petrifying Springs Road, Kenosha	Group	20
47	Kenosha YMCA Pleasant Prairie	9208 Wilmot Road, Pleasant Prairie	Group	50
48	Kenosha YMCA Prairie Lane	10717 47th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	Group	35
49	Kenosha YMCA Riverview	300 Prosser Street, Silver Lake	Group	30

Table 60 (continued)

Number on Map 49	Facility Name	Street Address[a]	Class	Capacity
50	Kenosha YMCA Southport	723 76th Street, Kenosha	Group	50
51	Kenosha YMCA Stocker	6315 67th Street, Kenosha	Group	50
52	Kenosha YMCA Whittier	8542 Cooper Road, Pleasant Prairie	Group	65
53	Kiddie Kare Akadaemie, Ltd	9244 39th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	92
54	Kiddie Karousel	4700 18th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
55	Kid's Club	20121 83rd Street, Bristol	Group	47
56	Kids Express Child Care	5702 54th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
57	Kid's Stuff	700 Burlington Avenue, Twin Lakes	Group	45
58	Kid's World	4217 30th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
59	La Petite Academy-Kenosha	10320 74th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	174
60	Lakeview Recplex Preschool U	9900 Terwall Terrace, Pleasant Prairie	Group	43
61	Learning Company The	160 28th Avenue, Somers	Family	8
62	Library Square School CDC	807 61st Street, Kenosha	Group	48
63	Lil' Dreamers, LLC	8220 75th Street, Kenosha	Group	125
64	Lil' Rugrats	2509 71st Street, Kenosha	Family	8
65	Lite & Brite Day Care	23917 116th Place, Trevor	Family	8
66	Little Explorers Family Daycare	7546 15th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
67	Little Lambs Learning Center	2026 22nd Avenue, Kenosha	Group	50
68	Little People University Day Care	6025 12th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
69	Lov N Care	1115 56th Street, Kenosha	Group	91
70	Lov N Care Children's Academy II	1634 50th Street, Kenosha	Group	73
71	Lov N Care Children's Academy III	5109 52nd Street, Kenosha	Group	102
72	Loving Hearts Family Childcare	5548 33rd Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
73	Marcoe Day Care	2515 80th Place, Kenosha	Family	8
74	Messiah Christian Preschool	8720 368th Avenue, Twin Lakes	Group	24
75	Montessori Children's House-Kenosha	920 61st Street, Kenosha	Group	25
76	Morning Glory's Family Daycare	4605 18th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
77	Mt. Zion Preschool	5927 37th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	33
78	My Little School House Brighton LOC	1200 248th Avenue, Kansasville	Group	22
79	My Little School House ECC	1491 172nd Avenue, Union Grove	Group	40
80	Nancy's House Family Day Care	4730 58th Street, Kenosha	Family	8
81	Noah's Ark Christian Child Care Ctr	5934 8th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	120
82	One World Many Faces	2405 35th Street, Kenosha	Family	8
83	Patty's Safe Haven	6611 17th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
84	Peggy's Place	12115 44th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	Family	8
85	Play, Grow & Learn Child Dev Center	1015 65th Street, Kenosha	Group	47
86	Pleasant Prairie Renaissance School	10450 72nd Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	Group	175
87	Polliwogs and Caterpillars	209 N. 2nd Street, Silver Lake	Group	48
88	Precious Few Child Care	31105 Hwy C, Wilmot	Family	8
89	Precious Little Children	4406 55th Street, Kenosha	Family	8
90	Quality Child Care, Inc	24401 119th Street, Trevor	Family	8
91	Rachael's Playhouse	4314 31st Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
92	Regina's Funland Child Care	1404 44th Street, Kenosha	Family	8
93	Rise and Shine Christian CC Center	4914 43rd Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
94	Roots and Wings Child Care Center	8333 Antioch Road, Salem	Group	38
95	Shay's Care	4910 20th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
96	Small Steps Family Child Care	1505 21st Street, Kenosha	Family	8
97	St. Mary's Catholic Day Care & Preschool	7401 40th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	62
98	St. Mary's Lutheran Nursery School	2001 80th Street, Kenosha	Group	37
99	Sweet Dreams Child Care	6311 10th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
100	Teresa's Treasures	5115 29th Place, Kenosha	Family	8

Table 60 (continued)

Number on Map 49	Facility Name	Street Address[a]	Class	Capacity
101	The Imagination Station	104 W. Lake Street, Silver Lake	Family	8
102	The Kidzone Child Care Center	1612 63rd Street, Kenosha	Group	25
103	The Red Balloon Nursery School	24929 75th Street, Salem	Group	24
104	Tiny Tots Family Child Care	6037 35th Avenue, Kenosha	Family	8
105	Trinity Cooperative Nursery School	7104 39th Avenue, Kenosha	Group	21
106	Tuesday's Child Family Child Care	8545 54th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	Family	8
107	UW Parkside Child Care Center	900 Wood Road, Kenosha	Group	90
108	Wee Care Child Development Center	5602 75th Street, Kenosha	Group	112
109	Westosha Head Start	30100 Wilmot Road PO Box 57, Wilmot	Group	34
110	Wheatland Head Start	6606 368th Avenue, Burlington	Group	20
111	Wheatland Kids Club	6606 368th Avenue, Burlington	Group	24
112	Wonderful World of Kids Castle 15th	1900 15th Street, Kenosha	Group	30
113	Wonderful World of Kids Castle 22nd	8518 22nd Avenue, Kenosha	Group	30
114	Wonderful World of Kids Castle 72nd	1245 72nd Avenue, Kenosha	Group	30
115	Wonderful World of Kids Castle G.B.	4211 Green Bay Road, Kenosha	Group	50
116	X-Cite Kenosha	4212 52nd Street, Kenosha	Group	44
- -	Total – 116 Sites	- -	- -	4,543

[a]*Street address is the center's mailing address.*

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

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM

Town Hall, Post Office, and Library

The Salem Town Office is located in the east central portion of the Town on Antioch Road (STH 83) and the Town of Salem Public Works Building is located on 258th Court. The Salem branch of the Community Library is located on 89th Street. The Town also contains four U.S. Post Offices; one in the hamlet of Camp Lake on Camp Lake Road, one in the hamlet of Salem on 83rd Place, one in the hamlet of Trevor on Wilmot Road (CTH C), and one in the hamlet of Wilmot on 113th Street.

Police, Fire Protection, and Emergency Medical Services

Police protection in the Town of Salem is provided by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, which is based in the City of Kenosha on 55th Street. Fire protection is provided by the Town of Salem Fire/Rescue Department, which maintains three fire stations in the Town. The fire stations are located in the hamlets of Salem, Trevor, and Wilmot. The Town of Salem Fire/Rescue Department provides initial response emergency medical services to most areas within the Town, the Village of Paddock Lake, and to eastern portions of the Town of Brighton; the Village of Silver Lake Rescue Squad provides initial response emergency medical services to the remaining (northwestern) portion of the Town. The Town of Salem Fire/Rescue Department provides Advanced Life Support services to the entire Town of Salem, Village of Paddock Lake, and Town of Brighton.

Schools

The Town of Salem lies within four elementary school districts, the Salem School District, the Silver Lake Joint School District, the Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated Grade School District, and the Wheatland Joint School district. The Salem School District generally encompasses the eastern portion of the Town, the Silver Lake School District encompasses the central portion of the Town, the Trevor-Wilmot School District encompasses the southwestern portion of the Town, and the Wheatland School District encompasses the northwestern portion of the Town. There are six schools in the Town: Salem Grade School, operated by the Salem School District; Trevor Charter

Table 61

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN PARTICIPATING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY

Community	Police and Sheriff	Fire and EMS[a]	School Districts	Cemeteries	Health Care Facilities	Child Care Facilities
City of Kenosha	City of Kenosha Police Department	City of Kenosha Fire Department (fire and EMS); 7 fire stations; EMS at 4 fire stations	Bristol School District No. 1 Central High School District of Westosha Kenosha Unified School District No. 1 Paris Joint School District	4 cemeteries 78 acres	2 hospitals 6 clinics	39 group care centers 36 family care centers
Village of Pleasant Prairie	Village of Pleasant Prairie Police Department	Pleasant Prairie Fire and Rescue (fire and EMS) 2 fire stations; EMS at 2 fire stations	Bristol School District No. 1 Central High School District of Westosha Kenosha Unified School District No. 1	4 cemeteries 38 acres	1 hospital	7 group care centers 5 family care centers
Village of Silver Lake	Village of Silver Lake Police Department, and Kenosha County Sheriff's Department	Silver Lake Fire Department; EMS provided by Silver Lake Rescue Squad	Silver Lake Joint School District Wilmot Union High School District	None	None	2 group care centers 1 family care centers
Town of Brighton	Kenosha County Sheriff's Department	Fire protection: Salem Fire/Rescue and Kansasville Fire Department; EMS provided by Town of Salem Fire/Rescue and Silver Lake Rescue Squad	Brighton School District No. 1 Central High School District of Westosha Union Grove High School District Wheatland Joint School District No. 1 Burlington Area School District	1 cemetery 3 acres	None	1 group care center
Town of Bristol	Kenosha County Sheriff's Department	Bristol Fire Department (fire and EMS)	Bristol School District No. 1 Central High School District of Westosha Paris Joint School District No. 1 Salem School District No. 1	4 cemeteries 12 acres	None	2 group care centers 1 family care centers
Town of Paris	Kenosha County Sheriff's Department	Paris Fire and Rescue Department (fire and EMS)	Central High School District of Westosha Paris Joint School District No. 1 Union Grove Joint District Union Grove High School District	4 cemeteries 6 acres	None	1 group care centers
Town of Salem	Kenosha County Sheriff's Department	Town of Salem Fire/ Rescue Department (Salem, Trevor, and Wilmot stations) fire and EMS services; additional EMS provided by Silver Lake Rescue Squad	Central High School District of Westosha Salem School District No. 1 Silver Lake Joint School District No. 1 Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated School District Wheatland Joint School District No. 1 Wilmot Union High School District	4 cemeteries 13 acres	None	4 group care centers 4 family care centers
Town of Somers	Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and UW-Parkside Police Department	Somers Fire and Rescue Department (two stations) provides fire and EMS to most of Town; City serves UW-Parkside campus and Pleasant Prairie serves Town areas south of 60th Street	Kenosha Unified School District No. 1	4 cemeteries 67 acres	None	3 group care centers 2 family care centers 1 day camp
Town of Wheatland	Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, and part-time Town of Wheatland Constable	Town of Wheatland Fire Department (fire protection); EMS provided by Twin Lakes Fire and Rescue Department and Silver Lake Rescue Squad	Central High School District of Westosha Wheatland Joint School District No. 1 Wilmot Union High School District	6 cemeteries 8 acres	None	1 group care center

[a]*Emergency Medical Service (EMS).*

Source: Kenosha County, Wisconsin Public Service Commission, Local Governments, and SEWRPC.

School, Trevor Grade School, Wilmot Bright Horizons Charter School, and Wilmot Grade School, operated by the Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated School District; and Wilmot Union High School, operated by the Wilmot Union High School District. Public high school students living in the eastern portion of the Town are in the Westosha Central High School District and attend Westosha Central High School in the Village of Paddock Lake. Public high school students living in the western portion of the Town are in the Wilmot Union High School District and attend Wilmot Union High School in the southwestern portion of the Town.

Cemeteries
There are four cemeteries in the Town: Liberty Cemetery, Salem Mound Cemetery, Union Cemetery, and Holy Name of Jesus Cemetery. The latter cemetery is affiliated with a church. A portion of the Union Cemetery is located in the Village of Paddock Lake. Together, the cemeteries encompass about 13 acres.

Health Care Facilities
There are no hospitals or clinics for non-specialized medical services located within the Town, but health care facilities are located nearby in Kenosha County communities and in surrounding counties. Hospitals in Kenosha County include Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha and United Hospital System–Kenosha Medical Center Campus, which contains the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Child Care Facilities
In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. The Town of Salem had a total of eight licensed child care centers, including four licensed group child care centers (nine or more children): Extensive Fun and Learning, Roots and Wings Child Care Center, The Red Balloon Nursery School, and Westosha Head Start; and four licensed family child care centers (four to eight children): April's Child Care, Lite and Brite Day Care, Precious Few Child Care, and Quality Child Care.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS

Town Hall, Post Office, and Library
The Somers Town Office, including the Town Public Works Building, is centrally located in the Town on 12th Street (CTH E). The Kenosha County Parks Building is located in the Town on Green Bay Road. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside campus is in the northeastern portion of the Town on Wood Road (CTH G). The closest libraries are the Northside Kenosha Public Library and the Uptown Kenosha Public Library, both located in the City of Kenosha. The U.S. Post Office is located on 12th Street (CTH E).

Police, Fire Protection, Emergency Medical, and Dispatch Center Services
Police protection in the Town of Somers is provided by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, which is based in the City of Kenosha on 55th Street. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside, which is located in the Town, also provides its own police protection, 24 hours a day. The UW-Parkside Police Department also operates one of four dispatch service centers (Public Safety Answering Points) in Kenosha County.

Fire protection in much of the Town is provided by the Somers Fire and Rescue Department, which has two fire stations in the Town. Emergency medical service units associated with the two Town fire departments provide emergency medical services. Fire protection and emergency medical services are provided to the UW-Parkside campus by the City of Kenosha Fire Department. Fire protection and emergency medical services to portions of the Town located south of 60th Street are provided by the Village of Pleasant Prairie Fire Department.

Schools
The Town of Somers lies entirely within the Kenosha Unified School District. The district operates one school in the Town, Somers Elementary School. There is one private school, Shoreland Lutheran High School, in the Town.

Cemeteries
There are four cemeteries in the Town: Bnai Zedek Cemetery, Oakwood Cemetery, Sunset Ridge Memorial Park, and St. Casimir's Cemetery. The latter cemetery is affiliated with a church. Together, the cemeteries encompass about 67 acres.

Health Care Facilities
There are no hospitals or clinics for non-specialized medical services located within the Town, but health care facilities are located nearby in Kenosha County communities and in surrounding counties. Hospitals in Kenosha

County include Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha and United Hospital System–Kenosha Medical Center Campus, which contains the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Child Care Facilities
In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. The Town of Somers had a total of six licensed child care centers, including three licensed group child care centers (nine or more children): Busy Bee's Child Care Center, UW-Parkside Child Care Center, and Wonderful World of Kids Castle; two licensed family child care centers (four to eight children): Baby Bears Family Day Care and The Learning Company; and a licensed day camp, Kenosha YMCA Petrifying Springs.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND

Town Hall, Post Office, and Library
The Wheatland Town Hall and U.S. Post Office are located in the southeastern portion of the Town on Geneva Road in the hamlet of New Munster. The closest libraries are the Burlington Public Library in the City of Burlington, the Twin Lakes branch of the Community Library in the Village of Twin Lakes, and the Silver Lake branch of the Community Library in the Village of Silver Lake. There is a U.S. Post Office located at the Town Hall, and a second Post Office in the hamlet of Powers Lake on Bloomfield Road (CTH F).

Police, Fire Protection, and Emergency Medical Services
Police protection in the Town of Wheatland is primarily provided by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, which is based in the City of Kenosha on 55th Street. The Town also has a part-time constable. Fire protection in the Town is provided by the Town of Wheatland Fire Department. The Twin Lakes Fire and Rescue Department provides emergency medical services to most of the Town, generally those areas west of the Fox River; and the Silver Lake Rescue Squad provides emergency medical services to remaining portions of the Town.

Schools
The Town of Wheatland lies entirely within the Wheatland Joint School District. The district operates one school in the Town, Wheatland Center School. Public high school students living in the Town attend Westosha Central High School in the Village of Paddock Lake, except those public high school students living in Sections 10, 11, and 12 in the southeastern portion of the Town. Public high school students residing in those sections attend Wilmot Union High School located in the hamlet of Wilmot in the southwestern portion of the Town of Salem. The Town also has one private school, St. Alphonsus School.

Cemeteries
There are six cemeteries in the Town of Wheatland: Crane Cemetery, Wheatland Township Cemetery, High Street German Methodist Church, St. Alphonsus Cemetery, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, and Wheatland Presbyterian Cemetery. The latter four cemeteries are affiliated with a church. Together, the cemeteries encompass about eight acres.

Health Care Facilities
There are no hospitals or clinics for non-specialized medical services located within the Town, but health care facilities are located nearby in Kenosha County communities and in surrounding counties. Hospitals in Kenosha County include Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha and United Hospital System–Kenosha Medical Center Campus, which contains the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

Child Care Facilities
In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County. The Town of Wheatland had one licensed group child care center, Wheatland Head Start, which is licensed to serve nine or more children.

SUMMARY

This chapter provides inventory information on existing utilities and community facilities in Kenosha County and participating local governments. The planning recommendations set forth in the utilities and community facilities element chapter (Chapter XII), are directly related to the inventory information presented in this chapter. The following is a summary of the information in this Chapter:

- Adopted sanitary sewer service area plans within the County include the Greater Kenosha Area (the City of Kenosha and portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie and Town of Somers, and eastern portions of the Town of Bristol); the Village of Silver Lake, the Village of Twin Lakes, the Village of Paddock Lake, and portions of the Towns of Salem and western portions of the Town of Bristol. About 74,070 acres, or 42 percent of the County, were located within adopted sanitary sewer service areas in 2007. About 26,400 acres, or about 15 percent of the County, and an estimated 133,800 residents, or 89 percent of the population, were served by public sanitary sewers in 2000. There is also a sanitary sewer service area in the County which is not served by a sewage treatment plant. This area in the Town of Randall, which is part of the unrefined Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes sanitary sewer service area that lies in both Kenosha and Racine Counties, fits the urban characteristics used to delineate sanitary sewer service areas in the regional water quality management plan and is envisioned to be served by the Pell Lake sewage treatment plant.

- Kenosha County regulates private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS) for any development that is not served by sanitary sewer. Development in this case applies to residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Chapter 15, "Sanitary Code and Private Sewage System Ordinance," of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances sets forth the regulations for POWTS in both incorporated (city and village) and unincorporated (town) areas of the County. Between 1980 and 2006, permits were issued for 3,865 POWTS in Kenosha County.

- Portions of Kenosha County served by public water utilities encompassed about 27,452 acres, or about 15 percent of the County, in 2005. An estimated 116,900 residents, or about 74 percent of the County population, were served by public water utilities in 2005. Private water supply systems served about 266 acres in 2005. Users not served by a public or private water utility obtain water from private wells.

  As provided in the Great Lakes Compact and 2007 Wisconsin Act 227, communities located partially within the Lake Michigan watershed (the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers) can utilize Lake Michigan as a source of water supply provided certain provisions are met. Communities located entirely outside the Lake Michigan watershed, but within a County that straddles the watershed (such as Kenosha County), may request approval from the DNR to use Lake Michigan water as a public water source, provided the spent water is returned to the Lake via a sanitary sewerage system. In this case, approval is also contingent upon the community meeting the provisions of the Great Lakes Compact and Act 227. Based on the long-standing coordinated water supply and sanitary sewerage planning program and the provisions of Wisconsin Act 227 that include the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3 planned water supply service area as part of the Greater Kenosha Area system, it may be expected that the utility district will be able to continue using its existing allotment of Lake Michigan water for the currently approved sanitary sewer service area.

- Most of Kenosha County is provided with electric power services by We Energies. A We Energies electric power generation facility, powered by low-sulfur coal, is located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. We Energies also owns and operates the Paris Generating Station, a natural gas-based plant, in the Town of Paris. The Village of Twin Lakes and the western portion of the Town of Randall receive electric power service from Alliant Energy. Electric power is also provided to the electric power system from Waste Management's Pheasant Run Landfill Gas-To-Energy facility.

- Natural gas service is provided within Kenosha County by We Energies. ANR Pipeline Company operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines, and provides natural gas to We Energies. ANR Pipeline owns a major underground pipeline that runs primarily east-west through the northern portion of Kenosha County in the City of Kenosha and Towns of Brighton, Paris, and Somers. A separate branch of

the ANR Pipeline runs through the Town of Wheatland. The North Shore Gas Company underground natural gas pipeline runs parallel to and west of IH 94 through the eastern portion of the Town of Bristol and portions of the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie until it connects with the ANR Pipeline in the Town of Paris. We Energies also has underground natural gas pipelines that branch off natural gas mainline pipelines, and are located in the City of Kenosha and Towns of Paris, Randall, and Somers. The West Shore Pipeline, a transporter of refined petroleum products, runs north-south centrally through the County.

- Telecommunication service providers in Kenosha County include AT&T, Charter Communications, Cingular (acquired by AT&T in 2007), Cyberlynk, Nextel, Sprint, TDS Metrocom, T-Mobile, SBC, U.S. Cellular, Verizon Wireless, Verizon North, and Time-Warner Cable, and Wisconsin Internet. Wireless antennas providing wireless cell phone service were located at 63 sites throughout Kenosha County in 2005.
- Solid waste collection in Kenosha County was provided by a combination of public and private services in 2006. Solid waste facilities in Kenosha County include transfer stations, solid waste storage facilities, recycling facilities, processing facilities, and compost sites. Most of the solid waste collected in the County is deposited in the Pheasant Run Landfill, owned by Waste Management, Inc., in the Town of Paris. Solid waste collected by Veolia Environmental Services is deposited at the Mallard Ridge landfill in Walworth County.
- Government and institutional buildings in Kenosha County include Federal, State and County offices; 12 municipal halls; seven libraries; and 16 U.S. post offices as of 2006.
- The City of Kenosha and the Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Twin Lakes each have a municipal police department that provides service 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Village of Silver Lake Police Department provides service 20 hours a day. The Kenosha County Sheriff's Department provides service to the Village of Silver Lake for the remaining four hours of each day. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside also has a police department, which provides service to the campus 24 hours a day. All unincorporated areas in the County, the Village of Paddock Lake, and portions of the Village of Genoa City located in the County are served by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department also provides backup to all police departments in the County.
- There were 11 fire departments serving the County in 2010, which include the Bristol, Kansasville, Kenosha, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Silver Lake, Somers, Twin Lakes, and Wheatland Fire Departments. There were eight emergency medical service areas in Kenosha County in 2010. Many fire department personnel are cross-trained to provide both fire fighting, emergency medical, and/or hazardous materials handling. In addition, most fire and emergency service agencies have mutual aid agreements in place with other departments if additional equipment or personnel are needed to respond to an emergency.
- There were four dispatch centers (Public Safety Answering Points) in Kenosha County taking emergency calls. The Kenosha City/County Joint Services PSAP takes calls 24 hours a day, and dispatches personnel or transfers calls, where appropriate, to a local dispatch center. Local PSAP's are operated by the Village of Pleasant Prairie and Village of Twin Lakes Police Departments. The UW-Parkside Police Department also maintains a PSAP for incidents on its campus.
- There were 54 public schools and 21 private schools in 2006 serving elementary and secondary grades. There were also five institutions of higher learning in the County consisting of three private colleges, one public technical college, and one public university.
- There were 34 cemeteries in the County encompassing about 243 acres in 2006.
- There were three hospitals in the County offering a full range of medical services in 2006, Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha and Kenosha Medical Center Campus in the City of Kenosha and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Children's Hospital of Wisconsin–Kenosha is contained within the Kenosha Medical Center Campus facility.
- In 2006, there were 51 licensed family child care centers, 63 licensed group child care centers, and two licensed day camps in Kenosha County.

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Chapter VI

EXISTING PLANS AND ORDINANCES

This multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan is intended, in part, to review the land use and related plans adopted by participating local governments, update those plans as necessary to comply with the comprehensive planning law, and to reflect changes that have occurred since the plans were adopted. Related plans include County and local park and open space plans, sanitary sewer service area plans, lake management plans, and transit and bicycle plans. This comprehensive plan is also intended to refine and detail the regional land use and transportation plans. In addition, this plan takes into account local planning objectives identified by local officials and also those reflected in locally adopted land use plans and regulatory ordinances. Accordingly, an important step in the planning process was a review of the existing framework of areawide and local plans and related land use regulations. This chapter presents a summary of that review.

PART 1: REGIONAL PLANS

Regional Land Use Plan

The regional land use plan sets forth the fundamental concepts that are recommended to guide the development of the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region. The most recent version of the plan[1] was adopted by the Regional Planning Commission in 2006. The regional land use plan map as it pertains to Kenosha County is shown on Map 50. The plan embodies the following vision for the Region over the course of the next three decades:

- New urban land would be provided through the infilling and renewal of existing urban areas and through the orderly outward expansion of existing urban areas—resulting in a more compact and efficient urban settlement pattern, one that is readily served by basic urban services and facilities and that maximizes the use of existing urban service and facility systems.
- Residential development and redevelopment would occur in a variety of residential neighborhood types and in mixed use settings—with an emphasis on low, medium, and high residential densities.
- Growth in the economic base of the Region would be accommodated through the development and redevelopment of major economic activity centers as well as community-level and neighborhood-level centers.

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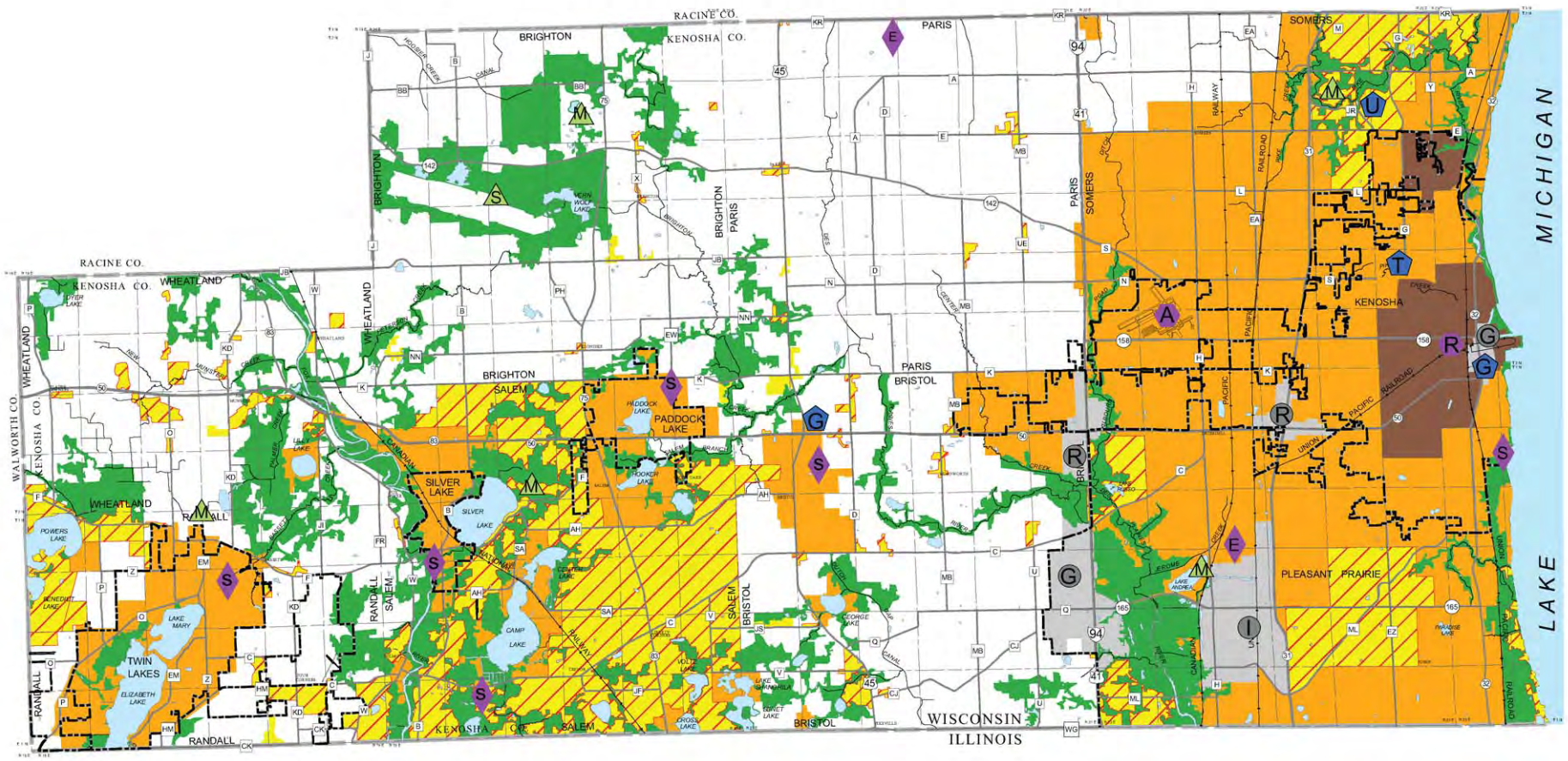
[1] *Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 48,* A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, *June 2006.*

Map 50

YEAR 2035 REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN AS IT PERTAINS TO KENOSHA COUNTY



HIGH DENSITY URBAN AREA

MEDIUM DENSITY URBAN AREA

LOW DENSITY URBAN AREA

SUB-URBAN DENSITY AREA

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AREA
- I - INDUSTRIAL
- R - RETAIL
- G - GENERAL PURPOSE

RURAL AREA

PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR

SURFACE WATER

MAJOR OUTDOOR RECREATION CENTER
- M - MULTI-USE SITE
- S - SPECIAL USE SITE

MAJOR TRANSPORTATION CENTER
- A - AIRPORT
- R - PASSENGER RAIL TERMINAL

MAJOR UTILITY CENTER
- S - PUBLIC SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- E - ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION PLANT

MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL OR INSTITUTIONAL CENTER
- G - COUNTY, STATE, OR FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
- U - UNIVERSITY
- T - TECHNICAL COLLEGE

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

- The land development needs of the Region would be met while preserving the best remaining elements of the natural resource base—most of which are located within the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas—and preserving the most productive farmland.
- Areas beyond the planned urban service areas and outside environmental corridors are recommended to remain in primarily agricultural or rural density residential use. Prime agricultural land is recommended to be preserved for farming. The plan also encourages the preservation of nonprime farmland for agricultural use. This could be in the form of traditional agricultural use or alternative agricultural uses such as smaller hobby or specialty farms. The regional plan recommends that the development of nonprime farmland in planned rural areas be limited to rural residential development at a density of no more than one dwelling unit per five acres. Where rural residential development is accommodated, the regional plan encourages the use of conservation subdivision design.

The regional land use plan was designed to accommodate growth in population, households, and employment in the Region envisioned under the Commission's intermediate growth projections, including an 18 percent increase in population, a 24 percent increase in households, and a 12 percent increase in employment in the Region, and a 40 percent increase in population, a 48 percent increase in households, and a 24 percent increase in employment in Kenosha County through the year 2035.

Urban Land

Urban land is defined as land devoted to high, medium, and low density residential use as well as to commercial, industrial, governmental and institutional, recreational, and transportation, communication, and utility uses. Under the plan, urban development would occur within urban service areas served by public sanitary sewerage facilities and other public utilities and services. Urban development beyond planned urban service areas would be limited to low density residential development in areas already committed to such use, along with highway-oriented business uses, utility uses, and recreational uses that may, of necessity, have to be located beyond planned urban service areas.

Under the recommended plan, most new residential development would occur at high and medium densities, equating to an average lot size of about 15,000 square feet. About 28,000 housing units, or 95 percent of the total projected increase in housing units in the County between 2000 and 2035, would occur at high and medium densities. About 1,500 housing units, or 5 percent of the projected increase, would occur at low density (equating to lot sizes between 15,000 and 65,000 square feet). Urban residential development would occur in a variety of residential neighborhoods providing a full complement of basic neighborhood amenities including a school, park, and shopping area, as well as in more mixed-use settings.

The plan envisions neighborhood, community, and regional commercial centers, including both mixed-use areas with a residential component and areas devoted more exclusively to commercial uses; and both community-level and regional industrial centers. The plan envisions a continuation of the trend toward mixing industrial and commercial activities in the same area. Under the plan, the largest commercial and industrial areas are identified as major economic activity centers—areas with concentrations of commercial and/or industrial land that would accommodate at least 3,500 total jobs or 2,000 retail jobs. The plan envisions five major economic activity centers in Kenosha County in 2035: the City of Kenosha central business district, the area around the intersection of State Trunk Highways (STH) 50 and 31; the Lakeview Corporate Park near the intersection of STH 31 and 165; and the areas around the IH 94/STH 50 and IH 94/STH 165 interchanges. The Village of Pleasant Prairie has requested that consideration be given to including the Village Green Center as a major activity center when the regional land use plan is updated.

Sub-urban Density Residential Land

Additional sub-urban density residential development—residential development at a density of 1.5 to 5 acres per home—would be restricted to areas that have already been committed to such use through subdivision plats and certified surveys. Sub-urban density residential land is neither truly urban nor rural in character. Development at this density generally precludes the provision of centralized sanitary sewer and water supply service and other urban amenities. The regional plan does not recommend any additional development at this density.

Environmentally Significant Lands

The plan recommends the preservation of the Region's primary environmental corridors in essentially natural, open use. The plan further recommends the preservation of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, as determined in county and local plans. The plan recognizes that certain development may be accommodated in such areas without jeopardizing their overall integrity. Guidelines for uses in environmental corridors from the regional plan are set forth in Table 82 in Chapter VIII. The guidelines recognize that certain transportation and utility uses may of necessity have to be located within such areas and that limited residential and recreational uses may be accommodated in such areas. Residential development in environmental corridors would be limited to upland environmental corridors at an overall density of no more than one dwelling unit per five upland acres, with conservation subdivision designs strongly encouraged where residential development is accommodated. Under the guidelines, in lieu of rural density residential development, up to 10 percent of the upland corridor area may be disturbed in order to accommodate urban-density residential, commercial, industrial, or other urban development.

The regional plan recommends the preservation of all remaining natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified in the regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and management plan. Almost all of these sites are located within environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas, and are mapped and described in Chapter III.

Rural Lands

Areas of the Region beyond the planned urban service areas are recommended to remain in primarily agricultural use or rural density residential use. Prime agricultural land in this area—the land best suited for agricultural use—is recommended to be preserved for farming, with residential development generally limited to no more than one dwelling unit per 35 acres. The regional plan recommends that counties in the Region, in cooperation with the concerned local units of government, carry out planning programs to identify prime agricultural land. The regional plan holds out the preservation of the most productive soils—soils in U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Agricultural Capability Class I and Class II[2]—as a key consideration in efforts to identify prime farmland, recognizing, however, that other factors, such as farm size and the overall size of the farming area, should also be considered. Most county planning in this regard was carried out more than 20 years ago and needs to be reviewed and updated. The Kenosha County farmland protection plan was adopted in 1981, and is described later in this chapter.

While much progress has been made in preserving primary environmental corridors and other environmentally significant lands in the Region, the preservation of prime farmland remains a difficult and challenging issue, one that involves the balancing of land use planning objectives and the economic realities faced by farmers. Historically, efforts to ensure the preservation of farmland within the Region have relied on zoning and other land use controls. Mechanisms designed to compensate landowners for committing their land to agricultural use—such as the purchase or transfer of development rights—have not yet been widely embraced within the Region. The regional plan thus reaffirms the importance of preserving prime agricultural land in Southeastern Wisconsin while acknowledging the difficulties inherent in achieving this goal.

The plan also encourages the preservation of nonprime farmland for agricultural use. This could be in the form of traditional agricultural use or alternative agricultural uses such as smaller hobby farms or specialty farms including community supported agricultural operations. The regional plan recommends that the development of nonprime farmland in planned rural areas be limited to rural residential development at a density of no more than one dwelling unit per five acres. Where rural residential development is accommodated, the regional plan encourages the use of conservation subdivision designs.

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[2]A map of NRCS Soil Capability Classes is included in Chapter III. Chapter III also includes the land evaluation (LE) rating for farmlands in the County. LE ratings were developed by the NRCS based on soil type, slope, soil capability class, and soil productivity for producing crops.

Regional Transportation System Plan

The regional transportation system plan[3] is intended to provide a vision for, and guide to, transportation system development in the Region for 20 or more years into the future. It is a multimodal plan of recommended transportation actions designed to address existing and anticipated future transportation problems and needs. The plan consists of five principal elements: public transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, transportation systems management, travel demand management, and arterial streets and highways. Future needs for transit, street and highway, and other transportation improvements considered in the regional transportation planning process are derived from the future growth proposed in the regional land use plan. The year 2035 regional transportation system plan elements are summarized in the following sections.

- ***Public Transit Element***

  The public transit element of the 2035 regional transportation system plan envisions significant improvement and expansion of public transit in southeastern Wisconsin, including development within the Region of a rapid transit and express transit system, improvement of existing local bus service, and the integration of local bus service with the proposed rapid and express transit services. The proposed expansion of public transit in southeastern Wisconsin would represent a doubling of transit service by the year 2035.

  The regional plan recommends the improvement and expansion of existing local bus transit service over arterial and collector streets in the City of Kenosha and surrounding areas. SEWRPC is working with the City, Kenosha County, and other concerned parties on an update of the Kenosha Area Transit Development Plan. Since the regional plan was completed in 2006, the Kenosha County Department of Human Services, Division of Aging Services, has also begun providing several bus routes west of IH 94. The Transit Development Plan will provide a full review of both the City-operated Kenosha Area Transit system and the County-operated Western Kenosha County Transit system, and will include recommendations for transit service and capital improvements for both the City and County transit systems.

  The public transit element of the 2035 regional transportation plan as it pertains to Kenosha County is shown on Map 84 in Chapter XI. Proposed rapid transit service in Kenosha County would consist of commuter rail service in the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee (KRM) corridor. The regional plan also provides for express transit service in Kenosha County. Express routes would be served by buses and would replace existing major local bus routes along STH 158, STH 31, and IH 94 within the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie, including areas along the IH 94 corridor.

  Rapid transit commuter rail in the KRM corridor was recommended for implementation at the conclusion of a corridor transit alternatives analysis study. The Counties and Cities of Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha are currently addressing funding and refinement of the proposed commuter rail extension. The 2005-2007 State budget created a three-county regional transit authority for Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties, which would be the operator of the proposed commuter rail service. Map 85 in Chapter XI displays the existing and potential future portions of the KRM commuter rail line identified in the 2035 regional transportation plan. The regional plan also recognizes potential commuter rail corridors along the Canadian National Railway from the State line to the City of Burlington in the western part of Racine County, and along the Union Pacific railway line from the State line to STH 50, just east of IH 94.

- ***Bicycle and Pedestrian Facility Element***

  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 an alternative to personal vehicle travel. The plan envisions that as the surface arterial street system of about 3,300 miles in the Region is resurfaced and reconstructed segment-by-segment, facilities for bicycle travel would be considered and implemented, if feasible, through bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened shoulders, or separate bicycle paths. A system of off-street bicycle paths is also

[3]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 49,* A Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, *June 2006, and amended June 2007.*

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 Kenosha County is shown on Map 86 in Chapter XI. The regional plan recommends that county and local governments prepare bicycle system plans for their jurisdictions that would supplement and refine the regional plan. The City of Kenosha is the only local government in the County thus far that has adopted a local bicycle plan, which is summarized in Part 3 of this chapter. Existing bikeways are inventoried in Chapter IV.

The pedestrian facilities portion of the proposed bicycle and pedestrian facilities plan element is envisioned as a policy plan, rather than a system plan. It proposes that the various units and agencies of government responsible for the construction and maintenance of pedestrian facilities in southeastern Wisconsin adopt and follow a series of recommended standards and guidelines with regard to the development of those facilities, particularly within urban neighborhoods. These standards include providing sidewalks in urban portions of the Region.

- ***Transportation Systems Management Element***
  The transportation systems management element of the 2035 regional transportation system plan includes measures intended to manage and operate existing transportation facilities to their maximum carrying capacity and travel efficiency. Recommended measures include installing ramp-meters at all freeway on-ramps within the Region; providing variable message signs on the entire freeway system, and on surface arterials leading to the most heavily used freeway system on-ramps; expanding the closed-circuit television network to the entire regional freeway system; enhancing reference markers on the entire regional freeway system; and evaluation and expansion of crash investigation sites to better serve the entire regional freeway system. Existing systems management facilities (crash investigation sites and monitoring equipment) are inventoried in Chapter IV.

- ***Travel Demand Management Element***
  The transportation demand management element of the 2035 regional transportation system plan includes measures intended to reduce personal and vehicular travel or to shift such travel to alternative times and routes, allowing for more efficient use of the existing capacity of the transportation system. Such measures are recommended in addition to the public transit and pedestrian and bicycle plan elements, and include development or expansion of high-occupancy vehicle preferential lanes, park-ride lots, transit pricing, personal vehicle pricing, travel demand management promotion, transit information and marketing, and detailed site-specific neighborhood and major activity center land use plans.

- ***Arterial Street and Highway Element***
  The arterial street and highway element of the regional transportation system plan includes recommendations for *functional* improvements; that is, roadway capacity maintenance, improvement, or expansion; and also makes recommendations on which unit of government (State, County, or local) should have *jurisdiction* over each arterial street and highway. The unit of government having jurisdiction over the street or highway is responsible for maintaining and improving the facility.

  The arterial street and highway system capacity improvement and expansion recommendations of the year 2035 regional transportation system plan within Kenosha County are shown on Map 88 in Chapter XI and listed in Table 62. The functional improvements are based on anticipated future land use development patterns and the related forecasts of future traffic volumes, not current traffic volumes. The improvements were recommended to address the residual congestion which would not be alleviated by proposed land use, public transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, systems management, and demand management measures proposed in the plan. Under the plan, there would be approximately 361 miles of arterial streets and highways in Kenosha County in 2035. Approximately 86 percent, or 312 miles, are recommended to be resurfaced and reconstructed to their same capacity. Approximately 46 miles, or 13 percent, are recommended for widening to provide additional traffic lanes, including 12 miles of freeways (the entire length of IH 94 through the County). The remaining four miles, or about 1 percent of the total arterial street and highway mileage, are proposed new arterial facilities.

  Proposed new arterial facilities include a segment connecting 87th Street and Bassett Road north of the Village of Twin Lakes (also referred to as the County Trunk Highway (CTH) F realignment from CTH O

Table 62

RECOMMENDED ARTERIAL STREET AND HIGHWAY FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN KENOSHA COUNTY IN THE YEAR 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN

Recommended Jurisdiction	Improvement Type	Facility	Termini	Description
State	Widening	IH 94/USH 41	Racine County line to Illinois border	Widen from six to eight traffic lanes
		STH 75/83	STH 50/83 in Village of Paddock Lake to Illinois/Town of Salem border	Widen from two to four traffic lanes[a]
		STH 32	91st Street at the City of Kenosha/Village of Pleasant Prairie border to Illinois border	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		STH 50	IH 94 in the City of Kenosha/Village of Pleasant Prairie to 39th Avenue in the City of Kenosha	Widen from four to six traffic lanes
		STH 50	39th Avenue to 22nd Avenue in the City of Kenosha	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		STH 158	IH 94 in the Town of Somers to CTH H in the City of Kenosha	Widen from four to six traffic lanes
		STH 158	CTH H in the City of Kenosha/Town of Somers to STH 31 in the City of Kenosha	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		STH 165	STH 31 to CTH EZ in the Village of Pleasant Prairie	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
County	Widening	CTH C	CTH U in the Town of Bristol to CTH H in the Village of Pleasant Prairie	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		CTH G	CTH E in the City of Kenosha/Town of Somers to 16th Street in the City of Kenosha	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		CTH K	IH 94 in the Town of Somers to STH 31 in the Town of Somers/City of Kenosha	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		CTH Q	CTH U in the Town of Bristol to IH 94 in the Village of Pleasant Prairie	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		CTH S	CTH H in the City of Kenosha/Town of Somers to STH 31 in the Town of Somers	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
	Expansion	CTH F realignment	CTH O in the Town of Randall to CTH EM/F in the Village of Twin Lakes/Town of Randall	Construct two lanes on new alignment
Local				
City of Kenosha	Widening	104th Avenue	STH 50 to STH 158 in the City of Kenosha	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
City of Kenosha	Expansion	39th Avenue extension	CTH L in the Town of Somers to 24th Street in the City of Kenosha/Town of Somers	Construct two lanes on new alignment
Village of Pleasant Prairie		51st Avenue extension	93rd Street to STH 165 in the Village of Pleasant Prairie	Construct two lanes on new alignment
Village of Pleasant Prairie		85th Street extension	STH 32 in the City of Kenosha to 7th Avenue in the Village of Pleasant Prairie	Construct two lanes on new alignment
Village of Pleasant Prairie		116th Street extension	STH 31 to 80th Avenue in the Village of Pleasant Prairie	Construct two lanes on new alignment
State	Right-of-Way Reservation[b]	IH 94/USH 41 and CTH ML	- -	Construct interchange
		STH 165	CTH EZ to STH 32	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
County	Right-of-Way	CTH E	STH 31 to STH 32 in the City of Kenosha and Town of Somers	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
	Reservation[b]	CTH K	IH 94 to USH 45 in the Towns of Bristol and Paris	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		CTH KR	IH 94 to STH 32 in the Town of Somers	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		CTH S	IH 94 in the Town of Somers to CTH H in the City of Kenosha/Town of Somers	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		CTH U	CTH C in the Town of Bristol to Illinois border	Widen from two to four traffic lanes
		CTH Y	Racine County line and Town of Somers to CTH EE in the City of Kenosha/Town of Somers	Widen from two to four traffic lanes

[a] *Project has been completed.*

[b] *Although the design year 2035 forecast average weekday traffic volumes are not expected to equal or exceed the design capacity of the facilities identified by the year 2035, the forecast average weekday traffic volumes are expected to approach the design capacity of these facilities by the year 2035, indicating a potential need to widen these facilities beyond 2035. Accordingly, the 2035 regional transportation system plan recommends that, as local officials consider development proposals adjacent to these facilities, consideration be given to reserving sufficient right-of-way to accommodate that potential future widening need.*

Source: SEWRPC 2035 Regional Transportation System Plan.

to CTH EM/F). New arterial facilities in the Village of Pleasant Prairie would include a continuous east-west arterial facility at 116th Street between STH 31 and 80th Avenue and a north-south arterial facility at Cooper Road between STH 165 and 93rd Street. New arterial facilities are also proposed in the City of Kenosha and Town of Somers, including a continuous north-south arterial facility at 39th Avenue between CTH L and 24th Street and a continuous east-west arterial facility connecting 85th Street between STH 32 and 7th Avenue. Additionally, the plan recommends the preservation of the necessary right-of-way to accommodate the potential future construction of an interchange at IH 94 and CTH ML in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The Village of Pleasant Prairie has identified additional functional improvements, such as widening 85th Street between 51st Avenue and 65th Avenue from two lanes to four lanes; the realignment of 88th Avenue at CTH C; widening 93rd Street between 39th Avenue and 63rd Avenue; and widening 116th Street from STH 31 to Sheridan Road (STH 32). The functional improvements identified by the Village will be considered during preparation of the Kenosha County Jurisdictional Highway System Plan update.

The regional transportation plan also makes recommendations for arterial street and highway system *jurisdictional* responsibility. The regional plan recommendations are refined through the preparation of a county jurisdictional highway system plan. An updated Kenosha County jurisdictional highway system plan will be prepared under the guidance of an advisory committee that includes representatives from each city, village, and town, the County, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration. Map 89 in Chapter XI shows the jurisdictional highway system recommended by the regional transportation plan, which will be reviewed and potentially modified by the Kenosha County Jurisdictional Highway Committee.

Regional Natural Areas Plan

The natural areas plan[4] identifies the most significant remaining natural areas, critical species habitat sites, geological sites, and archaeological sites in the Region, and recommends means for their protection and management. The plan identifies potential sites to be placed in public or private protective ownership, and other sites to be protected, insofar as it is possible, through zoning or other regulatory means without protective ownership. It also recommends that a detailed management plan be prepared and implemented for each site placed under protective ownership. The Kenosha County Board adopted the natural areas plan in 1999.

An inventory of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas in the County is included in Chapter III. Recommendations for the acquisition and management of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas are presented in Chapter VIII, the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element.

Water Quality Management Plan

In 1979, the Regional Planning Commission adopted an areawide water quality management plan[5] for Southeastern Wisconsin as a guide to achieving clean and healthy surface waters within the seven-county Region. The plan has five elements: a land use element; a point source pollution abatement element; a nonpoint source pollution abatement element; a sludge management element; and a water quality monitoring element.

The point source pollution abatement element of the regional water quality management plan is of particular importance to land use planning. That plan element recommends major sewage conveyance and treatment facilities and identifies planned sanitary sewer service areas for each of the sewerage systems in Southeastern Wisconsin. Under Wisconsin law, major sewerage system improvements and all sewer service extensions must conform with the water quality management plan.

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[4]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42*, A Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, *September 1997. An update to the plan is anticipated to be completed in 2010.*

[5]*Documented in the three-volume SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30,* A Regional Water Quality Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, *as amended.*

Sanitary sewer service areas in Kenosha County are shown on Map 36 in Chapter V. A list of adopted sewer service area plans in Kenosha County is set forth in Table 63. Additional information regarding areas provided with sewer service and sewerage facilities is provided in Chapter V.

Additionally, several lake management districts and communities in Kenosha County have developed lake management and lake protection plans. These plans are generally designed to address specific water resource objectives, such as reducing point and nonpoint source pollution, managing aquatic plants, or developing water quality monitoring strategies. Such plans are listed in Table 64.

Regional Water Supply Plan

The Commission is conducting a regional water supply study for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. The regional water supply plan together with the abovementioned groundwater inventories and a ground water simulation model will form the SEWRPC regional water supply management program. The preparation of these three elements includes interagency partnerships with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and many of the area's water supply utilities.

The regional water supply plan will include the following major components:

- Water supply service areas and forecast demand for water use.
- Recommendations for water conservation efforts to reduce water demand.
- Evaluation of alternative sources of supply, recommended sources of supply, and recommendations for development of the basic infrastructure required to deliver that supply.
- Identification of groundwater recharge areas to be protected from incompatible development.
- Specification of new institutional structures necessary to carry out plan recommendations.
- Identification of constraints to development levels in subareas of the Region due to water supply sustainability concerns.

Regional Telecommunications Plan

The regional telecommunications planning program was initiated by SEWRPC in 2003 to provide a comprehensive broadband telecommunications infrastructure plan for the Region. Such an advanced infrastructure is necessary for Southeastern Wisconsin to compete in a global economy. Ten years after the 1996 Telecommunications Act, which was supposed to accelerate the introduction of high-speed communications systems, the United States has dropped from first to 15th in the world for percentage of residents with high-speed Internet access, according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). The country performs even more poorly in the ITU's "digital opportunity" index which considers price and capacity as well as other factors, coming in 21st in international ranking. American broadband subscribers in the United States pay twice as much as those in Europe or Asia for one twentieth of the speed.

Prospects for future upgrades of the telecommunications infrastructure do not look promising. Nationally, approximately 98 percent of high-speed Internet connections come from cable or telephone companies. In Southeastern Wisconsin, the major cable company is Time Warner Cable and the primary telephone carrier is AT&T. These two companies dominate broadband communications in the Region. Only AT&T under Project Lightspeed has current plans to expand their broadband infrastructure to the fourth generation performance standard of 20 megabits per second. Even this plan, however, will cover only 25 of the 147 communities in Southeastern Wisconsin, with no assurance that even these communities will be completely covered geographically.

It is in this context that SEWRPC launched the telecommunications planning program. The first major planning effort took place in the area of wireless communications. Wireless communications has been the premier technology for growth and innovation over the past 20 years. It also offers the lowest infrastructure costs of any broadband communications technology.

Table 63

ADOPTED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA PLANS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: JUNE 2007

Sanitary Sewer Service Area	Report	Date of Adoption By:		
		Community	SEWRPC	WDNR
City of Kenosha and Environs (Includes the City of Kenosha, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, and portions of the Towns of Bristol, Paris,[a] and Somers—all tributary to the Kenosha Water Utility sewage treatment plant)	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 106, November 1985	12/02/85	12/02/85	08/31/87
	Amended December 1987 (Towns of Bristol and Pleasant Prairie)	11/87	12/07/87	08/09/88
	Amended June 1992 (Town of Somers)	08/25/92	06/17/92	09/11/92
	Amended March 1996 (Areawide)	04/17/95	03/06/96	06/06/96
	Amended December 2001 (Areawide)	11/26/01	12/05/01	06/05/02
	Amended December 2005 (Town of Somers)	10/31/05	12/07/05	05/16/07
	Amended June 2007 (Town of Bristol and Village of Pleasant Prairie	04/30/07	06/20/07	12/20/07
Town of Salem, Village of Paddock Lake, and Town of Bristol (western portion)	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No's. 143 and 145, February 1986 and October 1986	04/86; 10/86	03/03/86; 12/01/86	12/11/86; 01/13/88
	Amended March 1991 (Town of Bristol)	03/01/91	03/06/91	07/22/91
	Amended June 1991 (Town of Salem)	05/30/91	06/19/91	09/30/91
	Amended December 1991 (Town of Salem)	04/28/91	12/04/91	03/27/92
	Amended September 1997 (Town of Salem)	05/28/97	06/18/97	03/04/98
	Amended September 1997 (Town of Bristol)	09/08/97	09/10/97	02/23/98
	Amended June 2000 (Village of Paddock Lake)	05/17/00	06/21/00	11/20/00
	Amended March 2001 (Town of Salem)	02/27/01	03/07/01	09/17/01
	Amended December 2001 (Village of Paddock Lake)	12/03/01	12/05/01	04/08/02
	Amended September 2003 (Town of Salem)	08/11/03	09/10/03	12/30/03
	Amended June 2005 (Village of Paddock Lake)	04/20/05	06/15/05	09/08/05
	Amended December 2005 (Town of Bristol)	11/14/05	12/07/05	02/13/06
	Amended June 2006 (Town of Salem)	05/16/06	06/21/06	09/19/06
	Amended September 2006 (Town of Bristol)	08/14/06	09/13/06	01/03/07
	Amended September 2006 (Town of Salem)	08/14/06	09/13/06	01/03/07
	Amended March 2007 (Town of Bristol)	02/12/07	03/07/07	04/19/07
	Amended March 2007 (Town of Salem)	02/12/07	03/07/07	04/19/07
Village of Silver Lake and Environs	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 119 (2nd Edition), December 1998	11/18/98	12/04/98	03/04/99
Village of Twin Lakes and Environs	SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 149, May 1987	04/13/87	06/15/87	03/23/88
	Amended January 1993	02/08/93	03/03/93	05/14/93
	Amended September 2004	08/16/04	09/15/04	10/11/04
	Amended December 2005	10/17/05	12/07/05	03/10/06
	Amended June 2007	05/07/07	06/20/07	08/13/07

[a] *Although the Greater Kenosha sewer service area includes a small portion of the Town of Paris, the Town of Paris Board did not adopt the sewer service area plan, and does not support the inclusion of lands in the Town in the sewer service area.*

Source: Local governments and SEWRPC.

Additional information regarding telecommunications planning and infrastructure is provided in the Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter XII).

Table 64

EXISTING LAKE MANAGEMENT PLANS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2010

Community	Report	Prepared By	Date of Publication
Village of Paddock Lake	Paddock Lake Investigations and Management Plan	Woodward – Clyde Consultants	1994
Village of Twin Lakes	A Lake Management Plan for Elizabeth Lake and Lake Mary (Twin Lakes)	SEWRPC	2009
Town of Bristol	A Lake Management Plan for George Lake	SEWRPC	2007
Town of Bristol	George Lake Aquatic Plant Management Plan	Aron & Associates	2004
Town of Randall	A Lake Protection Plan for Benedict and Tombeau Lakes	SEWRPC	2001
Town of Randall	A Management Plan for Powers Lake	SEWRPC	1991
Town of Salem	An Aquatic Plant Management Plan for Voltz Lake	SEWRPC	2005
Town of Salem	An Aquatic Plant Management Plan for Camp and Center Lakes	Hey and Associates, Inc.	2006
Town of Salem	Hooker Lake Aquatic Plant Management Plan	Aron & Associates	2008
Towns of Salem and Bristol	An Aquatic Plant Management Plan for Lake Shangrila and Benet Lake	SEWRPC	2010
Town of Wheatland	Lilly Lake Aquatic Plant Management Plan	Aron & Associates	2009

Source: UW-Extension and SEWRPC.

PART 2: COUNTY AND MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PLANS

Kenosha Urban Planning District Plan

Kenosha County, the City of Kenosha, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers worked with SEWRPC to prepare a comprehensive plan[6] for that portion of the County east of IH 94, known as the Kenosha Urban Planning District, in the mid-1990s. The plan included land use, transportation, and park and open space elements with a design year of 2010.

Town of Randall and Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan

The *Town of Randall and Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan: 2005-2024* represents a multi-jurisdictional planning effort between the Village of Twin Lakes and the Town of Randall. The plan was adopted by both the Village and the Town on March 14, 2005.[7] In addition to the nine elements required by Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law, the plan identifies and addresses the following related quality of life factors: physical development; economic, social, and recreational opportunity; civic and cultural engagement; environmental health; aesthetics and beauty; collective and individual security and freedom; and educational opportunity.

The land use element of the plan indicates those areas in which urban development now exists and those areas in which such development should be permitted and encouraged. Future development is intended to allow for growth while at the same time protect both prime farmland and glacial terrain, which provides recreational opportunities for residents of both communities. The plan establishes the location and pattern of areas best suited for development, including urban residential areas to be developed as conservation subdivisions or traditional neighborhood developments.

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[6]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 212,* A Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District, *December 1995. The plan pre-dates the comprehensive planning law and therefore does not meet all current State requirements for a comprehensive plan.*

[7]*The Twin Lakes Village Board adopted an updated land use plan map as an amendment to the Village comprehensive plan on December 21, 2009. See the Land Use Element (Chapter IX) for additional information.*

Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan

A County park and open space plan[8] was adopted by the Kenosha County Board in October 1988 and amended in October 1999 to include a proposed major park in the western portion of the County. The plan consists of both an open space preservation element and an outdoor recreation element, intended to, respectively, protect areas containing important natural resources and to provide major parks, areawide trails, and resource-oriented recreational facilities. Major parks are defined as publicly-owned parks at least 100 acres in size providing opportunities for such resource-oriented activities as camping, golfing, picnicking, and swimming. Responsibility for providing community parks, neighborhood parks, and local trails is assigned to cities, villages, and towns. Map 51 shows the outdoor recreation element of the park and open space plan.

The Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan provides for new facilities and improvements at three existing County parks: Brighton Dale Park, Petrifying Springs Park, and Silver Lake Park. Two new major county parks were proposed in the original plan, Bristol Woods Park and Fox River Park, which have since been developed. The plan also recommends that the County acquire a new County park along the Des Plaines River in the Village of Pleasant Prairie; this park was acquired and has been developed by the Village of Pleasant Prairie (Prairie Springs Park). Several plan recommendations for facility improvements to the Bong State Recreation Area have been implemented including the development of an all-terrain vehicle trail, beach and shoreline improvements, and construction of a handicapped-accessible fishing pier.

A 1999 amendment to the plan recommends that the County acquire and develop a new major park in western Kenosha County, specifically a site of about 550 acres in the Towns of Randall and Wheatland. Site amenities include a wetland providing habitat for two critical bird species, steep and rolling topography, and an abandoned gravel pit that is proposed to be developed for a swimming beach and non-motorized boating access. Proposed facility development also includes informal and group picnicking facilities, primitive group camping facilities, trails for hiking and cross-country skiing, soccer fields, ball diamonds, and a handicapped-accessible walking path and fishing pier. As of 2007, the County had acquired a portion of the site and was developing a park master plan.

The County park plan recommends the development of a Fox River Trail. The proposed 10-mile trail would extend from the Wisconsin-Illinois State line north along the Fox River through Kenosha County and connect with the Fox River Trail proposed in Racine County. The County park plan further recommends that a 60-mile portion of the Fox River extending from the City of Waukesha downstream through Waukesha, Racine, and Kenosha Counties to the Illinois-Wisconsin State line be designated as a water trail. Canoe access and support facilities are recommended at regular intervals, not exceeding 15 miles, along the Fox River. A recommended canoe access point has been provided at Fox River Park.

The County park plan further recommends that adequate boat access be provided at all major inland lakes. Inland lakes are classified as lakes having a surface area of 50 acres or more. Public access has been provided at Benedict Lake, Camp Lake, Center Lake, East Lake Flowage (Vern Wolf Lake), Elizabeth Lake, George Lake, Hooker Lake, Lake Andrea, Lake Mary, Lilly Lake, Montgomery Lake, Paddock Lake, Powers Lake, Rock Lake, Lake Shangri-la-Benet Lake, and Silver Lake. The County park plan recommends that a boat access facility be provided at Cross Lake and Voltz Lake by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).

The open space preservation element of the plan recommends that the County acquire about 2,800 acres of land within a variety of park, parkway, and other open space sites in the County.

Kenosha County Farmland Preservation Plan

Prime agricultural lands are those lands which, in terms of farm size, the aggregate area being farmed, and soil characteristics, are best suited for the production of food and fiber. A number of important public purposes are served by the preservation of prime agricultural lands. Such public purposes include maintenance of agricultural

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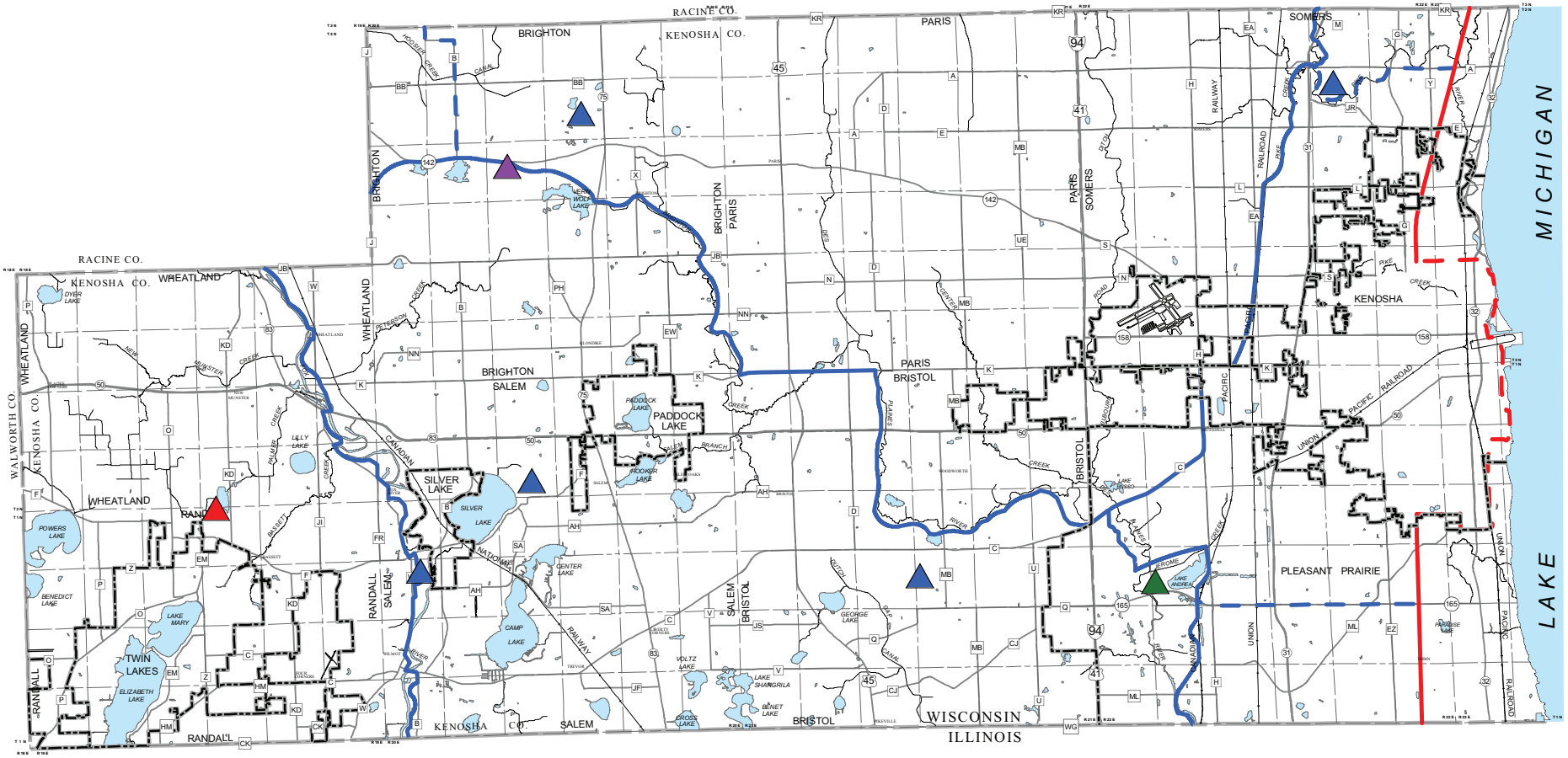
[8]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 131,* A Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County, Wisconsin, *November 1987. The County park plan was amended in April 1999. An update to the plan is anticipated in 2011.*

Map 51

OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT OF THE KENOSHA COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN



MAJOR OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS

- MAJOR COUNTY PARK
- MAJOR COUNTY PARK SITE (UNDEVELOPED)
- MAJOR VILLAGE PARK
- MAJOR STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE
- EXISTING RECREATION TRAIL
- PROPOSED RECREATION TRAIL
- EXISTING CONNECTING TRAIL
- PROPOSED CONNECTING TRAIL

Note: Map includes only "major" parks (public parks of 100 acres or more).

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

reserves; maintenance of open space; control of public costs by avoiding the need to provide urban services such as sanitary sewer, public water, schools, and full-time police and fire protection; and preservation of the local economic base.

Prime agricultural lands in Kenosha County were identified by the Kenosha County farmland preservation plan,[9] which was adopted by the Kenosha County Board in June 1981. Prime agricultural land was defined based on the following criteria: each farm must be at least 35 acres in size; at least 50 percent of the farm must be covered by soils which meet Soil Conservation Service (now the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service) criteria for "Prime Farmland" or "Farmland of Statewide Importance" (generally Class I, II, or III soils); and the farm should be located in a contiguous farming area at least 100 acres in size.

Areas recommended for long-term farmland preservation were identified as part of this comprehensive plan and are set forth in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use elements. In response to changes to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program made by the Wisconsin Legislature in 2009, the County will update the County Farmland Preservation Plan beginning in 2010.

Land and Water Resources Management Plan

A land and water resources management plan[10] was adopted by the County Board in September 2000 and updated in 2007. The plan identifies a set of priority issues related to County land and water resources, including stormwater management, sedimentation, animal waste runoff, yard waste management, illicit dumping of waste, excessive fertilizer and pesticide application, wetland resource protection, groundwater degradation, loss of farmland and open space, and lack of riparian buffers. These concerns and issues were used as a basis for developing the goals, objectives, and recommended actions for the plan. Recommendations specific to each of the County's five watersheds were divided into the following categories: agricultural land use, nonagricultural and urban land use, water quality and wildlife habitat, educational programming, and groundwater. To address these issues, the plan identifies the following goals: reduce agricultural and non-agricultural nonpoint source pollution; reduce sedimentation in agricultural drainageways; encourage urban density land use only within identified urban service areas; improve the overall water quality and wildlife habitat; continue to implement and enhance the County's shoreland management program; reduce the threat to groundwater contamination; and increase education and awareness on groundwater resources, natural resources, and the environment. The plan defines a work plan, which sets forth the objectives and actions that will be carried out in order to achieve the goals associated with each issue and identifies the agency or organization responsible for carrying out the listed action steps.

Des Plaines River Watershed Plan

The Des Plaines River Watershed Plan[11] was adopted by the Kenosha County Board in October 2003. The Des Plaines River Watershed encompasses 133 square miles in the southeastern portion of the County. The plan delineates new floodplain boundaries and updates existing boundaries along all streams in the watershed. Plan recommendations were developed for future land uses, park and open space needs, stormwater and floodplain management, water quality management, and fisheries management. The watershed plan also recommends the continued maintenance and preservation in open uses of primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and the preservation and restoration of potential prairie areas.

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[9]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 45,* A Farmland Preservation Plan for Kenosha County, Wisconsin, *June 1981.*

[10]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 255 (2nd Edition),* A Land and Water Resources Management Plan for Kenosha County: 2008-2012, *October 2007.*

[11]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 44,* A Comprehensive Plan for the Des Plaines River Watershed, *June 2003.*

Flood Mitigation Plan for Kenosha County
The Kenosha County Board adopted a Flood Mitigation Plan[12] for Kenosha County in December 2001. The plan is designed to update flood mitigation recommendations and minimize flood damage in the County. The study area for the plan includes the unincorporated areas within the Des Plaines River watershed, the Fox River watershed, and the Pike River watershed, and a portion of the Fox River watershed within the Village of Silver Lake.

The flood mitigation plan identifies the 100-year floodplain adjacent to the Fox River and around inland lakes within the County. Flood damage to structures within the Fox River floodplain has been identified as particularly severe and the removal of structures within the floodplain is identified as a high priority. To enable the County to accomplish its flood mitigation goal, the following five objectives were identified: 1) continue the voluntary acquisition/relocation program of residential and commercial properties in the Fox River floodplain; 2) ensure that all property acquired in the Fox River floodplain is set aside as permanent open space; 3) maintain stringent zoning regulations that prohibit the expansion of existing and the development of new residential and commercial structures in the 100-year floodplain; 4) maintain an inventory of structures at risk of flooding; and 5) disseminate information related to flood prone areas. As of mid-2007, 119 parcels along the Fox River had been acquired by the County.

The flood mitigation plan was updated in 2005 through the preparation of the Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan.[13]

IH 94 South Freeway Corridor Plan
The IH 94 South freeway corridor plan[14] sets forth a land use and transportation system development plan for an approximately six-mile wide corridor on either side of IH 94 extending from the Wisconsin-Illinois State line north into the Cities of Franklin and Oak Creek in southern Milwaukee County. The plan included recommendations to modernize freeway interchanges; particularly the unbraiding, or separation, of all freeway on- and off-ramps in Kenosha County from the network of frontage roads. WisDOT has completed an environmental assessment and preliminary engineering for the IH 94 freeway segment in Kenosha and Racine Counties, including modernization of the interchanges. Plans for the new interchanges were incorporated into the freeway reconstruction study completed by SEWRPC in 2003.[15] The interchanges will be improved prior to or coincident with freeway reconstruction.

In accordance with Section 84.295(10) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, deed restrictions have been placed on all properties affected by the new interchange designs. Property owners must notify WisDOT by registered mail at least 60 days prior to selling an affected parcel or constructing or altering a building on an affected parcel. A property owner is not prohibited from selling or developing an affected parcel, but no damages are paid for any construction or alterations made without the 60-day notice to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). WisDOT also has the option of acquiring the parcel following the required notification.

The plan also recommends the reservation of larger areas for residential, commercial and industrial development to meet anticipated development needs further into the 21st century. Importantly, the recommended plan seeks to place new commercial and industrial development at strategic locations along the freeway, including in the vicinity of the STH 165 and STH 50 interchanges, and conversely, seeks to avoid a pattern of continuous strip development along the 30-mile freeway corridor.

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[12]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 269,* Flood Mitigation Plan for Kenosha County, Wisconsin, *December 2001, with assistance from the Kenosha County Housing Authority.*

[13]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 278,* Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan, *June 2005.*

[14]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 200,* A Land Use and Transportation System Plan for the IH 94 South Freeway Corridor, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties, Wisconsin, *December 1991.*

[15]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 47,* A Regional Freeway System Reconstruction Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, *May 2003.*

Highway Access and Development Plan for STH 50 Between IH 94 and 60th Avenue
Completed in 1986, this plan was developed cooperatively by the former Town of Pleasant Prairie, the City of Kenosha, and WisDOT in response to anticipated development along STH 50 between IH 94 and 60th Avenue. This plan recommends limited access along STH 50 as a key strategy to ensuring that the highway is able to properly handle the expected increase in traffic volumes typically associated with new development. Specifically, the plan recommends the number and location of private and public access points and median openings, as well as the location and configuration of frontage roads. Currently, WisDOT is conducting a study on STH 50 between IH 94 and 43rd Avenue to evaluate the need for additional lanes, to study access points to improve highway efficiency, and to analyze traffic at intersections. The outcomes of this study will be used to develop a traffic signal plan, an Environmental Assessment (EA), a functional plan outlining the preferred option, and a Design Study Report (DSR). Additionally, study findings will be used in collaborative planning efforts between WisDOT, Kenosha County, the City of Kenosha, and the Village of Pleasant Prairie to create an access management plan for additional developments along the corridor.

Economic Summit Reports
In August 2001, the first Kenosha County Economic Summit[16] was hosted by the Blue Ribbon Strategic Plan Task Force, a subcommittee of the Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, appointed by the County Executive. The format of the Summit divided attendees into focus groups. The following recommendations were put forth by the infrastructure focus group: inventory the communications and technology assets owned by private companies; coordinate the development of a comprehensive plan; develop a set of "best practices" for infrastructure development; foster discussion on specific responsibilities of each level of government; explore funding opportunities for transportation infrastructure improvements; complete data sharing agreements among various levels of County government; and strengthen relationships with government and business counterparts in Lake and McHenry Counties in Illinois. Additional focus groups developed recommendations on topics including education, quality of life, economic base and diversification, income and ability to pay, and technology zones.

In March 2007, over 150 business, government, education, and community service leaders attended a second Kenosha County economic summit, "Solutions for the Future."[17] A subcommittee of the Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, appointed by the County Executive, developed the summit program. The morning session gave attendees information about the County's growth, economic issues to consider, and links with the Chicago region.

Attendees separated into focus groups charged with developing specific action plans that the County should consider to ensure that Kenosha County is poised to grow and have high-skill, high-wage jobs while maintaining and improving the quality of life. The following recommendations were put forth by the Infrastructure for the Future focus group:

- Support the expansion of commuter rail
- Fully fund infrastructure support
- Build telecommunications structure for broadband
- Improve lakefront access for quality of life

Additional focus groups developed recommendations on topics including Meeting Employer Training Needs in a Non-Traditional Way, Employing the Hard-to-Employ, Supporting Entrepreneurship, Directions for Economic Development, and Recruitment and Retention. Recommendations were developed to: attract creative and non-

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[16] *Documented in* Kenosha County Economic Summit Report, *November 2001, prepared by the Office of the Kenosha County Executive, Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, and the Blue Ribbon Strategic Plan Task Force.*

[17] *Documented in* Solutions for the Future, Kenosha County Economic Summit 2007, *prepared by the Office of the Kenosha County Executive and Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, March 2007.*

traditional industries; engage and involve the younger generation (ages 24 to 45) especially in community leadership; rehabilitate the older infrastructure and add new infrastructure; develop a strategy for involving and attracting retirees; and develop a healthy downtown Kenosha.

PART 3: CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE PLANS

Local Land Use, Master, and Comprehensive Plans

Section 62.23 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* grants cities and villages the authority to prepare and adopt local master plans or plan elements, such as a community land use plan. Section 60.10(2)(c) of the *Statutes* gives towns the authority to prepare and adopt a local master plan under Section 62.23 provided a town adopts village powers and creates a town plan commission. All of the towns in Kenosha County have adopted village powers and created a plan commission.

In 1999, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted legislation that greatly expanded the scope and significance of comprehensive plans within the State. The law, often referred to as Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" law, provides a new framework for the development, adoption, and implementation of comprehensive plans by city, village, and town units of government, as well as counties and regional planning commissions. The law, which is set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, requires that the administration of zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances be consistent with a community's adopted comprehensive plan beginning on January 1, 2010. Up until that date, county and local governments can continue to implement zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances without having an adopted comprehensive plan; and are not required to administer and enforce local ordinances in conformance with locally-adopted plans.

The Villages of Paddock Lake and Twin Lakes and the Town of Randall have each adopted a comprehensive plan as defined in Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes*. Several other communities prepared and adopted a local land use or master plan under Section 62.23 prior to the preparation of this comprehensive plan. Several communities, including the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and the Towns of Salem and Somers have prepared detailed neighborhood plans, which recommend specific land uses and street and lot layouts. Local land use, master, and comprehensive plans, including the date of adoption by the plan commission and governing body where available, are set forth in Table 1 of Chapter I.[18] City and village planning areas generally extend beyond corporate boundaries to include areas outside of those boundaries that are expected to be annexed by the city or village within the planning period, or are areas of concern to the city of village.

See the Land Use Element (Chapter IX) for more information relating to land use plan maps and comprehensive plans adopted by local governments as part of this multi-jurisdictional planning process.

City and Village Land Use, Master, and Comprehensive Plans

A summary of existing land use, master, and comprehensive plans as well as neighborhood plans for cities and villages in Kenosha County is provided below. Multi-jurisdictional plans, including the *Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District* and the *Town of Randall and Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan: 2005-2024*, are included in Part 2.

City of Kenosha Neighborhood Development Plans

The City of Kenosha has embarked on a program for the preparation of neighborhood development plans for urbanizing areas on the periphery of the City. As of 2007, plans had been prepared for the following neighborhoods: Bristol, Columbus, CTH HH, Downtown Land Use and Transportation Strategy, Green Bay Road/60th Street, Harbor Park, Hillcrest, Kenosha Downtown, Kenosha Corridor Land Use Plan, Lincoln,

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[18] *The date that each local government participating in this multi-jurisdictional planning process adopted a local comprehensive plan is listed on Tables 155 or 156, respectively, in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV).*

McKinley-Roosevelt Railroad Corridor Area, Parkside South, Pike Creek, St. Peter's, South Sheridan, Tirabassi, Gateway, Washington Park, and Wilson. In addition to the neighborhood plans, a preservation plan has been adopted for the Library Park, Civic Center, Third Avenue, and Pearl Street historic districts.

Village of Paddock Lake Comprehensive Plan
The *Village of Paddock Lake Comprehensive Plan* was adopted by the Village Board on April 20, 2005. The purpose of the plan is to strengthen the ability of the Village to implement its own planning goals, and to improve its ability to coordinate its planning efforts with other jurisdictions.

The plan addresses six major planning themes, including identification of areas appropriate for development and preservation over the next 20 years; land use types for specific areas in and close to the Village; needed transportation and community facilities to serve future land uses; municipal services to current and future residents including water, sewer, storm sewer, roadways, sidewalks, police, fire, recreation, and protection to the environment; Village development authority and annexation powers granted under State law; and the Village's commitment to work with SEWRPC and neighboring communities in its efforts to build a better overall living environment for all of Kenosha County.

Village of Pleasant Prairie Neighborhood Plans
One of the most important steps required for implementing a comprehensive plan over time is the preparation of detailed development plans for residential neighborhoods or special purpose districts. To this end, the Village of Pleasant Prairie has developed a number of these refined plans, referred to as Neighborhood Plans. As of 2007, neighborhood plans had been prepared and adopted for the following Village neighborhoods: Green Hill Farms, Highpoint, Lake View East, Lakewood, Pleasant Homes, Prairie Ridge, Sheridan Woods, Tobin Road, West of IH 94, Whittier Creek, Village Green, and for portions of Country Home, Isetts, Lance, and Prairie Lane. Neighborhood Plans are currently being prepared or updated for the neighborhoods of Carol Beach South, Pleasant Farms, and Prairie Lane.

Town Land Use and Comprehensive Plans
Town land use and comprehensive plans include a variety of recommended land uses, including agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, parks, environmental corridors, government and institutional, and other land uses. Because towns do not have extraterritorial planning authority, town planning areas do not extend beyond town boundaries. As previously noted, city and village planning areas commonly extend into town areas. The overlapping planning authority demonstrates the importance of intergovernmental cooperation in the comprehensive planning process and is addressed in greater detail in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element chapter.

The existing town land use plans address several of the nine comprehensive planning elements required by the comprehensive planning law (Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes*). Six towns in the County are participating in the multi-jurisdictional process to update existing plans to meet current planning requirements. In many cases, the multi-jurisdictional planning process updated and developed additional information and recommendations to address planning elements that were not included in existing plans. Typically, existing plans do not include housing, intergovernmental cooperation, or economic development elements or recommendations, which are now required components of comprehensive plans. The Town of Randall, in a partnership with the Village of Twin Lakes, adopted a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan under Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* in 2005.

The following are summaries of existing land use and comprehensive plans for towns in Kenosha County.

Town of Bristol Land Use Plan
The *Town of Bristol Land Use Plan* was adopted by the Town Plan Commission and Town Board in September 2006. The plan is divided into three phases: Phase I is intended to serve the area up to the year 2015, Phase II is intended to serve between 2015 and 2025, while Phase III addresses issues expected to arise between 2025 and 2035. The Town land use plan seeks to encourage new urban development in those portions of the Town that are currently provided with essential urban services or that can readily be provided with such services. The plan also

encourages a mix of land uses, including residential cluster "open space subdivisions" for new growth and development, to assure a diverse tax base while preserving the rural character of the Town outside the urban service areas. The plan also recommends the protection of most of the remaining prime agricultural lands through the use of an exclusive agricultural zoning district. Additionally, the plan recommends the preservation in essentially natural open uses of primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. The Town land use plan was updated as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan.

Town of Paris Land Use Plan

The *Town of Paris Land Use Plan* was adopted by the Town Plan Commission in May 1994 and ratified by the Town Board in April 1995. The purpose of the plan is to provide a direction for the Town to follow in the future so that any further development does not diminish the important qualities of the Town. Town decisions on zoning, subdivisions, utilities, parks and recreation, transportation, environmental protection, land acquisition, and expansion of neighboring communities are addressed in the plan. The plan emphasizes the need for, and desirability of, keeping the Town truly rural, preserving both prime agricultural lands and environmentally significant lands while accommodating a very limited level of new residential development. Permitted development, including residential, commercial, and highway commercial development, is to occur in a nodal pattern in designated areas throughout the Town. The Town updated its land use plan as part of this comprehensive planning process.

Town of Salem Land Use Plan

The *Town of Salem Land Use Plan: 2020* was adopted by the Town Plan Commission in April 1999 and by the Town Board in May 1999. New growth and development is directed to areas of the Town where such growth can occur successfully without the degradation of the Town character or environment. New growth and development is planned to provide for a mix of land use types in order to assure a diverse tax base for the Town.

This plan guides both urban and suburban growth to clearly delineated sanitary sewer service areas. Through the year 2020, new urban and suburban growth is generally intended to occur within the planned year 2020 sanitary sewer service area, while rural land use districts will accommodate rural growth. The plan also indicates a limited amount of urban and suburban growth to occur beyond the year 2020.

Due to rapidly changing conditions between 1999 and 2003, the Town of Salem had requested numerous amendments to the regional water quality management plan based on refinements to the sanitary sewer service area delineations. In 2004, the Town began work on 11 detailed neighborhood plans in order to ease land use decision-making problems stemming from multiple growth centers within the Town. These 11 neighborhood plans and a neighborhood delineation plan cover the entire Town of Salem, provide greater detail than the land use plan by addressing the future land use of each parcel within the delineated neighborhood and planned street layouts, and were all formally adopted by both the Town Plan Commission and Town Board during the period 2004 through 2006. Shortly after the completion of the neighborhood plans, the Town entered into a boundary agreement with the Village of Paddock Lake. About 1,900 acres now in the Town will become part of the Village under the agreement. Plans for four of the neighborhoods affected by the boundary agreement have been updated, including the removal of Town Neighborhood Plan No. 1. Because of the boundary agreement with the Village of Paddock Lake, the area that was originally Neighborhood No. 1 is planned to be entirely within the Village of Paddock Lake growth area, subsequently reducing the number of detailed Town neighborhood plans to 10. In 2009, the Town of Salem adopted a Coordinated Land Use Plan for the entire Town. The Town's coordinated land use plan was updated and incorporated into this multi-jurisdictional plan and into the Town of Salem comprehensive plan.

Town of Somers Neighborhood Plan

At the request of the Town of Somers, SEWRPC in 1993 prepared a neighborhood plan for the Parkside East neighborhood in the Town of Somers. The plan was adopted by the Town in 1993. The recommended plan envisions a medium-density neighborhood and seeks preservation in open use of environmental corridors along the Pike River and its tributaries within the neighborhood. In 2008, the Town of Somers adopted 16 Neighborhood Plans that were prepared by the Town, with assistance from Ruekert & Mielke, Inc. The

Neighborhood Plans include Country Club, Fairfield, Hawthorne, Kilbourn, Kilbourn South, Parkside, Parkside North, Pike Creek, Pike River West, Somers Center East, Somers Center West, Somers West, South Central, Southwest, and Southeast Neighborhoods. The Town, with assistance from Crispell-Snyder, Inc, also prepared a Lakeshore Neighborhood Plan. The neighborhood plans have been included in the Town land use plan map described in Chapter IX.

Intergovernmental Agreements

The *Wisconsin Statutes* provide several options for neighboring cities, villages, and towns to cooperatively determine common boundaries and to develop agreements for shared services. Section 66.0307 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* allows any combination of cities, villages, and towns to determine the boundary lines between themselves under a cooperative plan. Section 66.0307[19] envisions the cooperative preparation of a plan for the affected area by the local units of government concerned and prescribes in detail the contents of the cooperative plan. The cooperative plan must identify agreed-upon boundary changes and existing boundaries that will not change during the planning period; identify any conditions that must be met before a boundary change may occur; include a schedule of the period during which a boundary change shall or may occur; and specify arrangements for the provision of urban services to the territory covered by the plan. A boundary agreement can also be achieved under Section 66.0225,[20] which allows two abutting communities who are parties to a court action to enter into a written stipulation determining a common boundary. In addition, communities can agree upon common boundaries under Section 66.0301,[21] the "intergovernmental cooperation" *Statute*. Units of government can also enter into agreements under this section to provide services to or share services with other units of government. Examples of cooperative agreements to provide or share services are provided in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element (Chapter XIV).

Intergovernmental agreements that affect future municipal boundaries are listed in Table 65, and affected areas are shown on Map 52.

City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie

In 1984, the City of Kenosha and then-Town of Pleasant Prairie entered into a cooperative agreement to "square off" the boundary between the City and the Town, provide for orderly development of the boundary area, and establish development zones for the provision of sewer, water, and other government services. A second agreement signed in 1988 made changes to municipal boundaries, particularly in the northwest portion of Pleasant Prairie. Under the agreement, much of the former Town north of STH 50 was attached to the City, and remnants of the former Town of Pleasant Prairie along CTH K were attached to the Town of Somers.

Due to several changes, including the incorporation of the Village of Pleasant Prairie in 1989, three subsequent amendments to the agreement, and changes in the relationships between the City and Village with the Town of Bristol, the 1988 cooperative agreement was replaced by an updated cooperative agreement in 1997. The 1997 Cooperative Agreement[22] established provisions for water supply, treatment, and storage; and for sewage conveyance and treatment between the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie. The agreement also included provisions for Kenosha Water Utility sewer and/or water services to be provided through Village facilities to areas within a mapped "Village Supervised Drainage Area" south of CTH C in the Town of Bristol.

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[19]*Section 66.0307 was numbered as Section 66.023 prior to 1997.*

[20]*Section 66.0225 was numbered Section 66.027, "Municipal Boundaries Fixed by Judgment," prior to 1997.*

[21]*Section 66.0301 was numbered Section 66.30 prior to 1997.*

[22]*Parties to the agreement include the City of Kenosha, the Kenosha Water Utility, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, the Village Water Utility, the Village Sewer District D, the Village Sewer District No. 1, and the Village Sewer District F. The 1997 agreement was prepared under then-Section 66.20 of the* Statutes, *"Metropolitan Sewerage Districts" (now Section 200.01).*

City of Kenosha and Town of Bristol

The City of Kenosha and Town of Bristol entered into a cooperative boundary agreement under Section 66.0307 in October 2000. The agreement involves the transition of territory in the Town of Bristol called the "City Growth Area" into the City of Kenosha. A portion of the City Growth Area was attached to the City upon approval of the agreement. Thereafter, and for the 30 years following the agreement, property owners within the remaining portion of the City Growth Area may petition the City for attachment. In October 2030, any property not already attached to the City will become attached. The cooperative agreement was based on prior agreements between the City and Town, including the provision of City water and sewer services to portions of the Town and limitations on the City's use of zoning, subdivision, and official mapping as extraterritorial regulatory tools in the Town.

City of Kenosha and Town of Somers

The City of Kenosha and Town of Somers entered into a cooperative boundary agreement under Section 66.0307 in August 2005. This agreement defined the ultimate, permanent boundary between the City and Town and established a "City Growth Area" within the Town and adjacent to the City which would be transferred over 30 years to the City. The plan consolidates a number of preexisting sanitary sewer and water agreements, and provides for extension of City sewer and water service to portions of the Town. The agreement also addresses revenue sharing, establishes limits on the City's exercise of land use controls within the Town, and requires City support of a possible future Town incorporation attempt.

Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Bristol

In May 2006, the Village of Paddock Lake and the Town of Bristol entered into a cooperative boundary agreement under Section 66.0307. The agreement establishes a boundary between the Town and Village, which is intended to eliminate annexation disputes and allow both local governments the opportunity to engage in effective land use planning. The agreement establishes the current western boundary of the Town of Bristol as the permanent boundary between the Town and Village, and defers to preexisting arrangements between the Town and Village addressing provisions for sanitary sewer and water service. The agreement was reviewed and approved by the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) in May 2008. The term of the boundary agreement is set at 30 years from the date of DOA approval, with an option for automatic renewal and extension of 10 years following the initial 30-year period.

Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Salem

In December 2006, the Village of Paddock Lake and the Town of Salem entered into a cooperative boundary agreement under Sections 66.0301 and 66.0307. The agreement establishes a boundary between the Town and Village, which is intended to eliminate annexation disputes and allow both local governments the opportunity to engage in effective land use planning. This agreement defined the ultimate, permanent boundary between the Town and Village and established a "Village Growth Area" within the Town and adjacent to the Village which would be transferred over 30 years to the Village. This agreement defers to a contemporaneous sanitary sewer agreement between the Town and Village, addressing provisions for sanitary sewer service throughout the areas delineated by the cooperative boundary agreement. The cooperative agreement was approved by the DOA in October 2007. The Sanitary Sewer Agreement took effect upon approval of the cooperative boundary agreement by the DOA. The term of the boundary agreement is set at 20 years from the date of DOA approval.

Village of Pleasant Prairie and Town of Bristol

The Village of Pleasant Prairie and Town of Bristol entered into a Settlement and Cooperation Agreement in November 1997.[23] The agreement resolves contested annexation, commercial development, and sewer service area issues. The agreement defined an ultimate, permanent boundary between the Village and Town and established a "Village Growth Area" within the Town and adjacent to the Village which would be transferred over 30 years to the Village. The plan consolidates a number of preexisting sanitary sewer and water agreements, and

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[23]*Parties to the agreement include the Village of Pleasant Prairie, the Village Water Utility, the Village Sewer District D, the Village Sewer District No. 1, the Village Sewer District F, the Town of Bristol, the Town Water Utility District, the Town Utility District No. 3, and the Town Utility District No. 5.*

Table 65

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY AFFECTING MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES: 2008

Communities With Intergovernmental Agreements	Year Agreement Signed	Applicable Statute[a]
City of Kenosha/Town of Pleasant Prairie	1988[b]	66.023[b]
City of Kenosha/Town of Bristol	2000; updated in 2005	66.0307
City of Kenosha/Town of Somers	2005 (updates earlier agreement)	66.0307
Village of Pleasant Prairie/Town of Bristol	1997	66.023[c]; 66.027[d]
Village of Paddock Lake/Town of Bristol	2008	66.0307
Village of Paddock Lake/Town of Salem	Submitted in 2006; resubmitted and approved in 2007	66.0301; 66.0307

[a]*Section 66.0307* (Boundary Change Pursuant to Approved Cooperative Plan) *of the* Wisconsin Statutes *sets forth provisions that any combination of local governments (cities, villages, or towns) may voluntarily agree to boundary lines between themselves under a cooperative plan, if such plan is approved by the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA).*

Section 66.0301 (Intergovernmental Cooperation) *sets forth the provisions and limitations for cooperation between any combination of government agencies, including the State.*

Section 66.0225 (Stipulated Boundary Agreements in Contested Boundary Actions) *sets forth provisions regarding changes in municipal boundaries pursuant to a court action. This allows the two parties to enter into a written stipulation determining a common boundary, which is then enforced by the court.*

[b]*The 1988 agreement, while not a boundary agreement, established a permanent boundary between the City and the Town of Pleasant Prairie, which incorporated as a Village in 1989.*

[c]*Renumbered as Section 66.0307 in 1997.*

[d]*Renumbered as Section 66.0225 in 1997.*

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

provides village sewer and water service to portions of the Town within the "Town Service Area." The agreement also addresses revenue sharing, establishes limits on the Village's exercise of land use controls within the Town, and requires Village support of a possible future Town incorporation attempt, provided that the proposed incorporated area lies entirely west of the line formed by the west boundary of Section 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34 of the Town. The agreement further includes provisions that any proposed development within a defined "Village Supervised Drainage Area," which covers areas south of CTH C in the Town of Bristol, to submit construction site erosion control and stormwater management plans for Village review and approval.

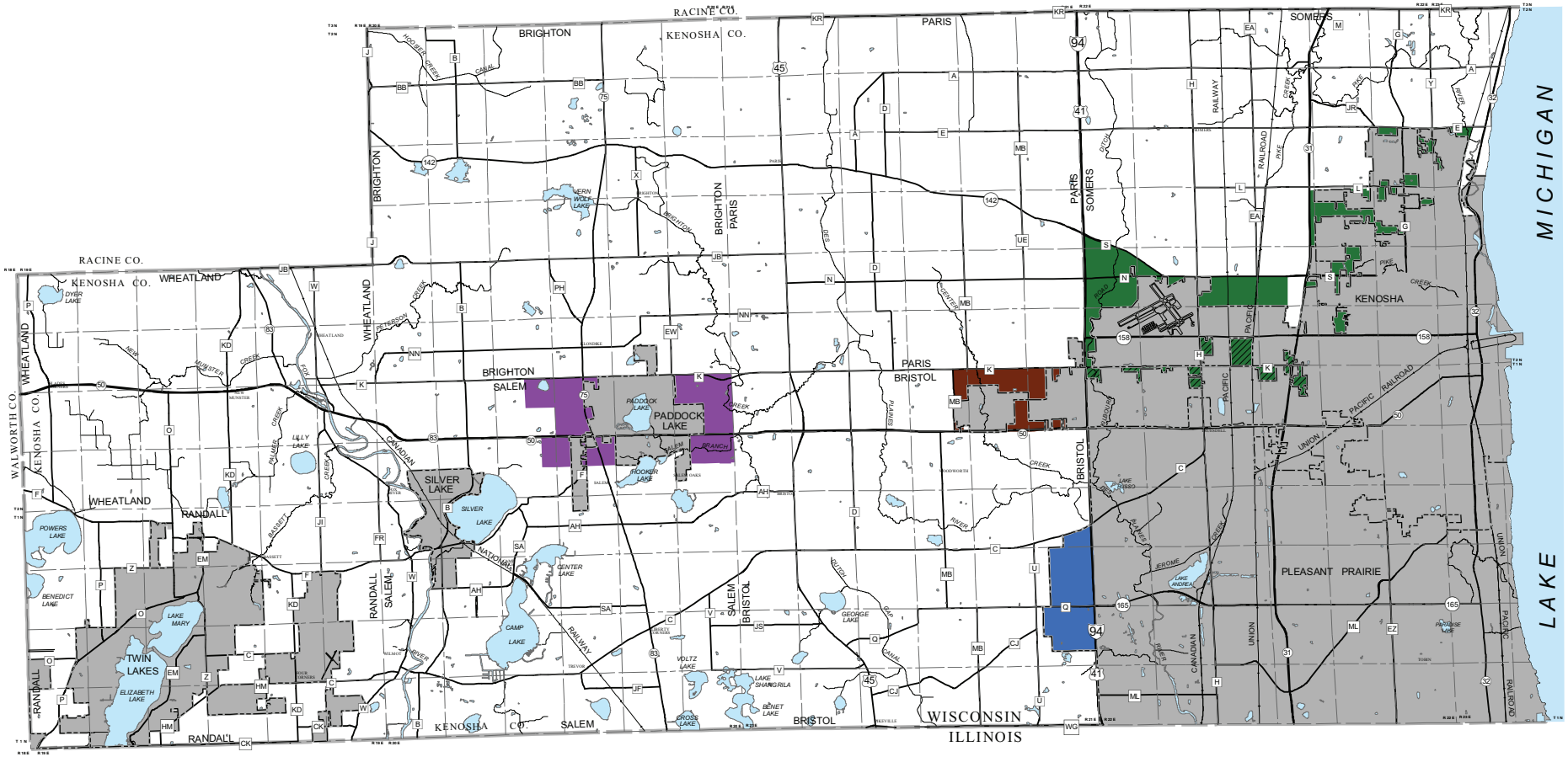
Incorporation

The process and procedure for the incorporation of villages and cities is set forth in Chapter 66 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, and includes the following steps:

- An incorporation petition is circulated by Town electors interested in incorporating all or a portion of the unincorporated territory;
- The petition is filed with the Circuit Court;
- The Circuit Court conducts a hearing on the petition and then forwards the petition to the State's Incorporation Board;
- The Incorporation Board reviews the petition and makes specific findings based on the standards in Section 66.0207 of the *Statutes*, and provides those findings to the Circuit Court;
- The Circuit Court receives the findings of the Incorporation Board and then issues an Order either granting or dismissing the petition;
- If the petition is granted, an incorporation referendum is then set by the Circuit Court;
- The referendum election is held within six weeks of the Circuit Court order;
- If a majority of residents vote in favor, the territory subject to the petition becomes incorporated.

Map 52

COOPERATIVE BOUNDARY AGREEMENT AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2008



CITY OF KENOSHA AND TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2000 (UPDATED IN 2005)

CITY OF KENOSHA AND TOWN OF SOMERS: 2005

VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE AND TOWN OF SALEM: 2007

VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE AND TOWN OF BRISTOL: 1997
(Area has been annexed by Pleasant Prairie)

TOWN OF SOMERS AND TOWN OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 1990

Note: Several boundary agreements in the 1980's and 1990's preceded the 2000 to 2006 agreements between the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Towns of Bristol and Somers. Also, the Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Bristol approved a boundary agreement in 2008 whereby the Village agreed not to annex lands within the Town.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: City of Kenosha, Village of Paddock Lake, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Bristol, Town of Salem, Town of Somers, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

In September 2009, the Kenosha County Circuit Court granted an incorporation petition filed by electors of the Town of Bristol to incorporate a portion of the Town as a Village. A referendum election on the petition was held on November 3, 2009, and approved by the voters. The Wisconsin Secretary of State issued the certificate of incorporation for the Village of Bristol on December 1, 2009. The first election for the Village Board took place on January 19, 2010. The boundaries of the new Village of Bristol are shown on Map 53.

City, Village, and Town Park and Open Space Plans

Park and open space plans adopted by local governments as of 2009 are set forth in Table 66. In addition to identifying needed recreational facilities, each plan was intended to establish or maintain eligibility for Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund and Wisconsin Stewardship Fund grant programs administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

City of Kenosha

The *City of Kenosha Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* was adopted in 2001. The plan evaluates and identifies existing park conditions, design safety issues, and other site design issues throughout the City's park system, including a detailed facility inventory and analysis. The plan establishes individual park master plans for each of the City's seven lakefront parks, four community parks, two historic parks, 16 neighborhood parks, and 19 mini parks. Recommendations for the existing park system include, among others, improving parking lots and recreational facilities, increasing accessibility and lighting, establishing recreational trails and vista points, and the continued protection of sensitive areas. The plan also recommends a new community park at the KAT site, an undeveloped city-owned parcel located in the central city, to mitigate demand for additional athletic fields. Community vision weighed heavily in the planning process and included numerous meetings with recreational organizations and neighborhood groups.

Village of Paddock Lake

The Village of Paddock Lake adopted an updated version of its park and open space plan on September 11, 2006. The plan is intended to incorporate and refine previous findings and recommendations in the Village's 1999 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Village of Paddock Lake Comprehensive Plan, adopted in 2005. The plan recommends that the Village acquire and develop land for two new community parks, three new neighborhood parks, and a minimum of six acres of land for mini-parks. Concept plans were prepared to further guide the development of the Village's two proposed community parks, which are intended to expand and enhance recreational opportunities in the Village and provide land to accommodate activities not found in the Village's smaller parks. The plan also identifies an area recommended for use as a conservancy park, proposes the development of unique recreational facilities such as a skate park, dog park, and splash park, and expands upon existing plans for on-street bike lanes and off-street trails. Finally, the plan recommends improvements to three existing parks, including Baseball Diamond Park, Erickson Park, and North Park.

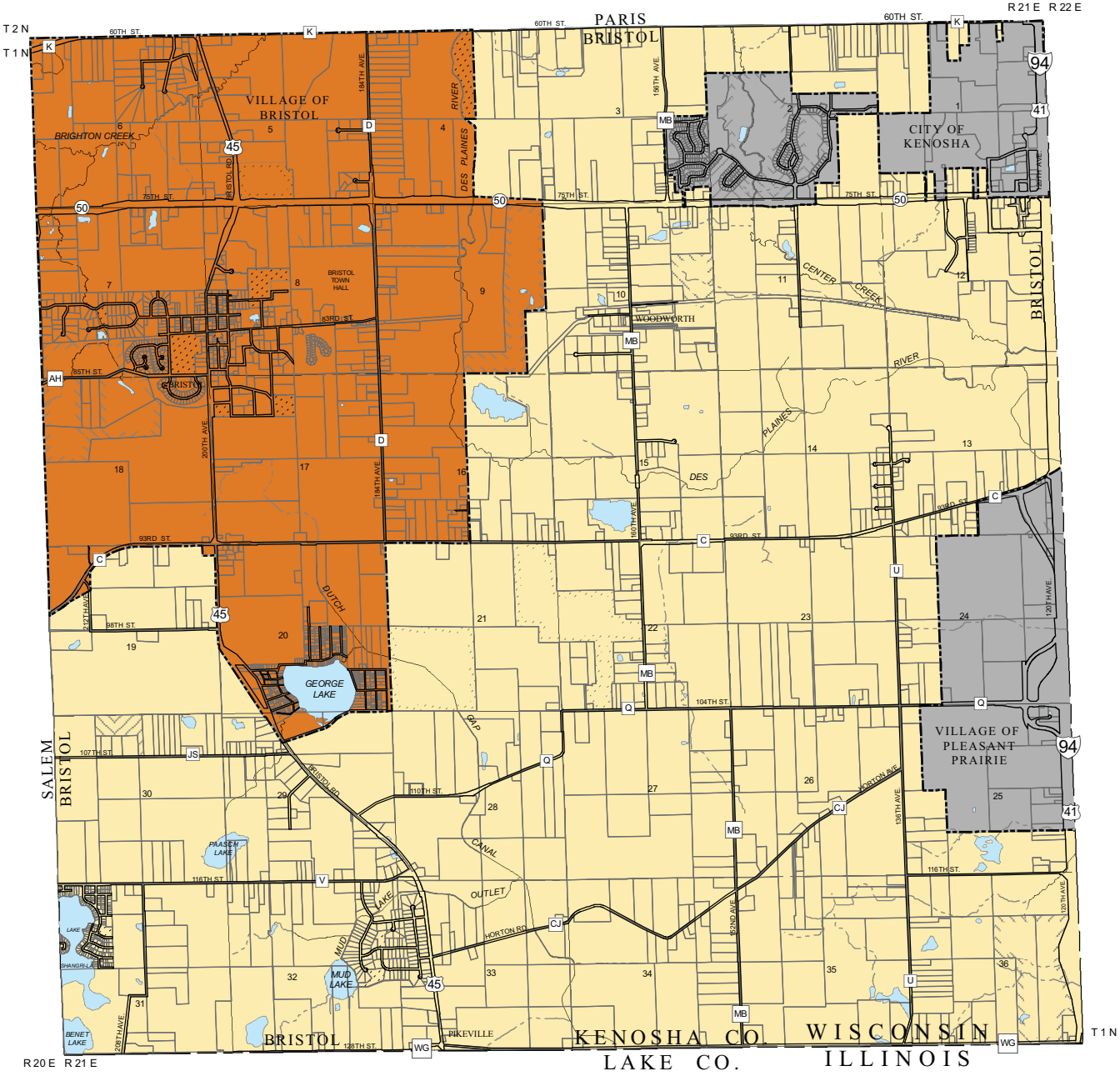
Village of Pleasant Prairie

The *Village of Pleasant Prairie Park and Open Space Plan: 2006-2011* was adopted by the Village Board on March 20, 2006. The primary purpose of the plan is to proactively provide for the Village's future park and recreation needs. Recommendations presented in the plan will guide acquisition, preservation, and development of land for parks, recreation trails, and other open spaces in the Village. The plan is intended to incorporate and refine the previous findings and recommendations presented in the *Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County*, written in 1987 and amended in 1999, and the 1995 *Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District*.

In total, the plan recommends the addition of 16 new parks throughout the Village and improvements to nine existing parks over the next 25 years. Proposed additional parklands include three community parks, seven neighborhood parks, and seven public school parks. In addition, the Village will continue to acquire environmentally, scientifically, and archaeologically significant lands as funds become available. The plan also identifies proposed locations for future recreation trails, including a recommendation to explore the feasibility of constructing a pedestrian bridge over IH 94 to link future industrial park development west of the interstate with Prairie Springs Park. Finally, the plan recommends improvements to the following existing park and open space sites: Pleasant Prairie Park, Woodlawn Park, Rolling Meadows Park, Becker Park, Carol Beach Park, Momper's Woods, Prairie Springs Park, Lake Michigan Park, and Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach Open Space Lands.

Map 53

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF BRISTOL: 2009



VILLAGE OF BRISTOL

TOWN OF BRISTOL

Source: Village of Bristol and SEWRPC.

0 5,000 10,000 Feet

Table 66

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLANS ADOPTED BY KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2009

Community	Plan	Prepared By	Adoption Date	
			Plan Commission	Governing Body
City of Kenosha	A Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the City of Kenosha	Landscape Architects, Inc.	4/5/01	4/16/01
Village of Paddock Lake	Village of Paddock Lake Park and Open Space Plan	Vandewalle and Associates, Inc.	9/06	9/11/06
Village of Pleasant Prairie	Village of Pleasant Prairie Park and Open Space Plan: 2006-2011	Vandewalle and Associates, Inc.	3/13/06	3/20/06
Village of Silver Lake	Village of Silver Lake Park and Open Space Plan	Vandewalle and Associates, Inc.	- -[a]	9/3/03
Village of Twin Lakes	2005 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan	Ruekert & Mielke, Inc.	11/28/05	12/19/05
Town of Bristol	Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the Town of Bristol: 2035	Meehan & Company, Inc.	1/27/09	2/9/09
Town of Randall	2008 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Town of Randall	Ruekert & Mielke, Inc.	4/2/08	5/22/08
Town of Salem	A Park and Open Space Plan for the Town of Salem: 2020	SEWRPC	2/17/05	3/14/05

[a] *No record of adoption provided to SEWRPC if no date is listed. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) requires that the governing body adopt a park plan by resolution in order to be eligible to apply for recreational grant funds administered by the DNR. Adoption by the Plan Commission is required only if a community wishes to adopt the park plan as an element of its master plan.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Village of Silver Lake

The *Village of Silver Lake Park and Open Space Plan* was adopted by the Village Board on September 3, 2003. This plan is intended to guide the preservation, acquisition, and development of land for parks, outdoor recreation, and related open space uses in Silver Lake as needed to serve the Village population, and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base in the community. The plan inventories and analyzes the existing park and open space system and provides detailed recommendations to expand and improve upon it based on projected population growth and identified deficiencies. The plan recommends the development of a master plan for the currently undeveloped Old Oaks Park, to include walking trails, a basketball court, picnic area, playground, and a "nature trail" boardwalk through the wetland area. Additionally, the plan recommends a new south side neighborhood park and two new pocket parks to provide service for developing areas on the south and north sides of the Village. The plan also recommends several off-street paths and trail segments and an on-street bike route system.

Village of Twin Lakes

The Village of Twin Lake adopted its first outdoor recreation plan in 1976; this plan was periodically updated to reflect changes in the Village. In 1997, under recommendations made during plan revision, the Village authorized a park system study which fully reevaluated community recreation resources and needs. Based on the study findings, the Village modified and adopted the *2005 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* on December 19, 2005. The plan sets forth four major goals including: identifying community characteristics that affect recreational development; establishing standards that provide a quality recreational experience for all members of the community and providing various park types and facilities to help meet community needs; proposing a program for developing existing sites, developing new sites, and acquiring land; and qualifying the Village to receive State and Federal funding assistance for the development of new facilities.

Based on the park system study, the plan identified four existing areas that are underserved, and recommends that the Village explore possible opportunities to develop parks in those areas, in conjunction with any new residential development. The plan also recommends that the Village explore the potential development of playgrounds or "tot

lots". The plan recognizes and promotes current efforts between the DNR and the Village in the acquisition of a public boat launch site on Elizabeth Lake. In conjunction with the *Town of Randall Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*, the Village of Twin Lakes plan promotes the development of the Bassett Rail Corridor Multi-Use Trail, a pedestrian, bicycle, and snowmobile trail, linking the two communities. Portions of the trail are currently under development, and the plan further identifies potential areas to be connected. The plan states that with any new development, the Village should consider potential linkages with the trail system.

The plan also recommends specific improvements for existing parks and facilities, including repairing or upgrading facilities and equipment, rehabilitating shoreline and beach areas, exploring the potential development of a dog park, eradicating invasive species, and improving accessibility for people with disabilities.

Town of Bristol

The Town of Bristol's *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: 2020*[24] was adopted on July 26, 2004. The plan sets forth the Town's vision for the future growth and development of its outdoor recreation sites and facilities. The plan aims to provide diversity in function, location, size, development, and service area of recreation facilities. These objectives will be accomplished through timely land acquisition and development, improvement, and continued maintenance of recreational facilities. The plan also calls for continued preservation of the Town's natural resources including George Lake, Lake Shangri-La, Benet Lake, Paasch Lake, Mud Lake, the Des Plaines River, Center Creek, the Dutch Gap Canal, and the Town's remaining remnant oak savannahs, as well as other natural resource features.

The plan recommends expansion of the existing Richard Hansen Memorial Park, to include a new park pavilion, bandstand, swimming pool, tennis courts, and additional athletic fields. The plan also provides for six new neighborhood parks throughout the Town as well as several privately-owned mini parks located in new residential developments. The plan also recommends establishing the Bristol Bay Nature Conservancy Special Park, a 32-acre open space site which seeks to protect natural resource features and vistas. Finally, the plan seeks to expand upon the existing system of trails, bicycle routes, and linkages between public park facilities.

Town of Randall

The *Town of Randall Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* was completed in 2003 and adopted by the Town Board in April 2003. The plan inventories the existing park and open space system and provides recommendations for improving upon it. The plan identifies areas within the Town currently underserved by neighborhood parks and mini-parks. Accordingly, the plan recommends that the Town explore future opportunities for development of neighborhood parks and mini-parks in currently underserved areas and new residential developments. Additionally, the plan recommends that the Town explore future opportunities for development of a skate park. The plan also outlines opportunities to provide improved multi-use trail connections throughout the Town, including a connection from the populated areas on the eastern shore of Powers Lake to the Randall Consolidated School, and eventually to the proposed county park and the Village of Twin Lakes. Recommended improvements to existing parks include: upgrading parking, restrooms, and access to facilities; improving and implementing fishing and swimming piers and swimming beaches; upgrading play equipment; and defining existing park boundaries with signage or fencing. In 2008, the Town adopted an update to the Town comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

Town of Salem

The current park and open space plan, *A Park and Open Space Plan for the Town of Salem: 2020*, was adopted on March 14, 2005. The plan identifies park and open space acquisition and development activities within the Town and recommends additional recreational sites or facilities that may be needed in the Town. Specific

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[24]*The Town of Bristol has since adopted the* Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the Town of Bristol: 2035*, prepared by Meehan and Company, Inc. The plan was adopted by the Town Plan Commission on January 27, 2009 and by the Town Board on February 9, 2009.*

recommendations regarding the Town park and open space system include: the acquisition and development of one new community park, 11 new neighborhoods parks distributed throughout the Town, and the development of recreational facilities at each park; the development of neighborhood park facilities at Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park; improvement to existing recreational facilities at Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park and Westosha Marines Public Mini-Park; continued maintenance at all existing Town-owned parks, open space sites, and public access sites; and development and maintenance of a Town trail system. The plan recommends that the Town of Salem work with Kenosha County to apply conservancy zoning regulations to protect privately owned land within primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. In addition, the Town Parks Commission recommended that consideration be given to developing a Town community center.

Local Bicycle and Pedestrian Plans

The City of Kenosha is the only local government in Kenosha County that has a separately documented bicycle plan. Developed in 2005, the *City of Kenosha Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Plan* provides a blueprint for improving the pedestrian and bicycle routes in the City for the purposes of improving safety; meeting increased needs of bicyclists and pedestrians, particularly in the wake of new development; improving the clarity and sense of route marking; and providing an understanding of the laws, rights and responsibilities of bicyclists, pedestrians, and motorists. The plan defines a color-coded system of interconnected paths to address the needs of recreational and commuting cyclists.

PART 4: COUNTY AND LOCAL ORDINANCES

Good community development depends not only on quality planning at all levels of government, but on practical implementation measures as well. Land use and development regulations affect the type of uses allowed, as well as the detailed design and site layout of proposed developments. The following presents a summary of zoning, subdivision, and official mapping regulations adopted by Kenosha County and participating local governments.

Zoning

A zoning ordinance is a public law that regulates and restricts the use of property in the public interest. The primary function of zoning should be to implement an adopted master or comprehensive plan. Indeed, Section 66.1001(3) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that zoning, land divisions, and official mapping decisions made by local and county governments be consistent with local and county comprehensive plans as of January 1, 2010.

A zoning ordinance divides a community into districts for the purpose of regulating the use of land and structures; the height, size, shape, and placement of structures; and the density of housing. A zoning ordinance typically consists of two parts: a text setting forth regulations that apply to each of the various zoning districts, together with related procedural and administrative requirements; and a map delineating the boundaries of zoning districts.

Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance

In 1983, the County Board adopted a comprehensive amendment to the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance, which is codified in Chapter 12 of the County Code of Ordinances. The ordinance was adopted and is administered in accordance with Section 59.69 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The ordinance regulates land uses, buildings, and other structures in the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland. The ordinance has been revised a number of times, with the most recent revision in September 2006. The ordinance includes 29 basic zoning districts and eight overlay districts, and is administered by the Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development in cooperation with the affected towns. Map 54 depicts zoning districts in effect in April 2007. A summary of zoning district regulations in effect in 2007 is presented in Table 67. In March 2010, the County Board approved the following new zoning districts: an AE-1 Agricultural Equestrian Cluster Single-Family District; a B-94 Interstate Highway 94 Special Use Business District; a BP-1 Business Park District; a PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay District; and a TCO Town Center Overlay District. The new districts are summarized in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV).

Under Section 59.692 of the *Statutes* and Chapter NR 115 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, counties are responsible for regulating shoreland areas within unincorporated (town) areas. Shorelands are defined as all lands lying within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of navigable lakes, ponds, and flowages; or within 300 feet of the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of navigable rivers and streams or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater.

The County shoreland zoning ordinance includes restrictions on uses in wetlands located within the shoreland, and requires most structures to be set back a minimum of 75 feet from the OHWM of navigable waters, unless a greater setback is required by zoning district regulations. 'Earth movements' such as dredging, ditching, lagooning, and landscaping are restricted, but may be allowed if a stipulated shoreland permit is approved by the County for such activities. Tillage, grazing, livestock feeding and watering, and fertilizer application are also restricted, although certain forms of these activities may be allowed under a stipulated shoreland permit. Water diversions also require the issuance of a stipulated shoreland permit. Removal of natural vegetation is also restricted in the shoreland area, in accordance with State regulations.

The County ordinance includes restrictions limiting the types of uses that can occur in the 100-year floodplain to prevent damage to structures and property and to protect the floodwater conveyance and storage capacity of floodplains. Minimum requirements for management of areas within the 100-year floodplain are set forth in Chapter NR 116 of the *Administrative Code*. Under State law, counties are responsible for adopting and administering floodplain ordinances in unincorporated areas.

City and Village Zoning Ordinances

Shoreland and Floodplain Regulations in Cities and Villages

Under Section 59.692 of the *Statutes*, County shoreland regulations continue to apply in areas annexed by a city or village after May 7, 1982, or incorporated after April 30, 1984, unless the city or village adopts shoreland regulations that are at least as restrictive as those included in the County ordinance. Where County regulations continue in effect, the city or village is responsible for enforcing the regulations.

In portions of cities and villages that were not subject to County shoreland zoning regulations prior to 1982, cities and villages are required to regulate wetlands of five acres or larger within shoreland areas under Chapter NR 117 of the *Administrative Code*. Cities and villages are required to adopt regulations to enforce the minimum floodplain standards set forth in Chapter NR 116 of the *Administrative Code* within all floodplain areas of the city or village.

General Zoning in Cities and Villages

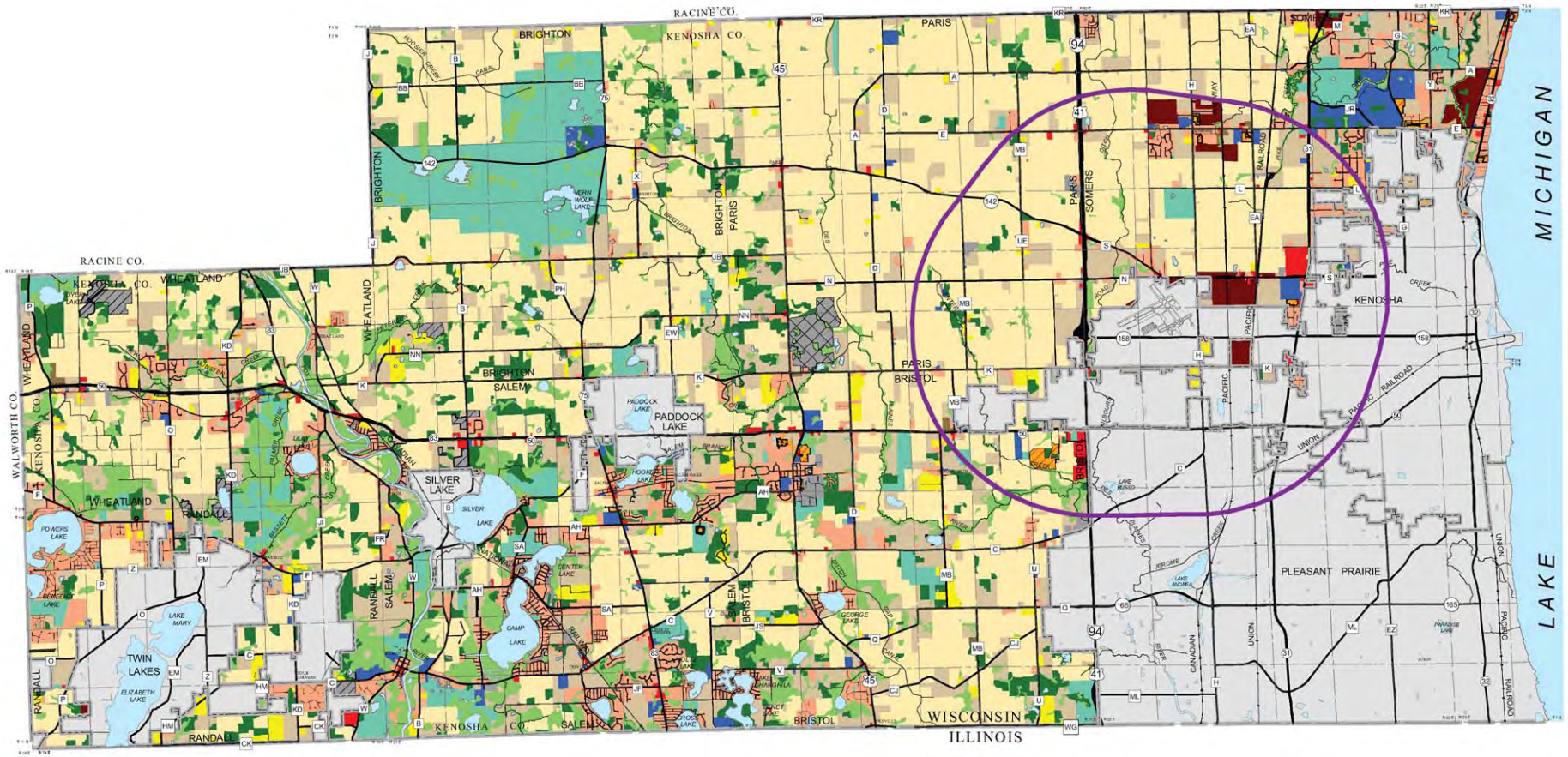
Cities and villages are authorized to adopt general zoning regulations (that is, regulations for areas outside a shoreland or floodplain) by Section 62.23 of the *Statutes*. Each city and village in the County has adopted a general zoning ordinance. Zoning ordinances adopted by participating local governments are described in the following paragraphs.

- *City of Kenosha Zoning Ordinance*
  The City of Kenosha zoning ordinance was adopted in 1924, and has subsequently been revised on numerous occasions. The ordinance includes 26 basic zoning districts and seven overlay districts. The ordinance includes a shoreland-wetland overlay district that regulates uses in wetlands within the shoreland; and also includes a basic-use district regulating uses within the floodway and an overlay district regulating uses within flood-fringe portions of the 100-year floodplain. Map 55 depicts zoning districts in the City in April 2007. A summary of zoning district regulations as of 2007 is provided in Table 68.

- *Village of Pleasant Prairie Zoning Ordinance*
  The Village of Pleasant Prairie zoning ordinance was adopted in 1989, and has subsequently been revised on numerous occasions. The ordinance includes 31 basic zoning districts and eight overlay districts. The Village has integrated shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations into the ordinance, which adhere to those set forth in the County Shoreland/Floodplain ordinance. Map 56 depicts zoning districts in the Village in April 2007. A summary of zoning district regulations as of 2007 is provided in Table 69.

Map 54

GENERALIZED ZONING IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



- A-1 AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION DISTRICT
- A-2 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
- A-3 AGRICULTURAL RELATED MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSING, AND MARKETING DISTRICT
- A-4 AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDING DISTRICT
- R-1 RURAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, AND R-12 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS
- R-7 AND R-8 TWO- AND THREE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS
- R-9, R-10, AND R-11 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS
- B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, AND B-5 BUSINESS DISTRICTS
- M-1 AND M-2 MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS
- M-3 MINERAL EXTRACTION DISTRICT
- M-4 SANITARY LANDFILL AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT
- I-1 INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT
- PR-1 PARK-RECREATIONAL DISTRICT
- C-1 LOWLAND RESOURCE CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
- C-2 UPLAND RESOURCE CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
- AO AIRPORT OVERLAY DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Note: The Kenosha County zoning ordinance also includes other various types of overlay zoning districts, including floodplain and shoreland overlay zoning districts.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Table 67

KENOSHA COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS: 2007

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 Agricultural Preservation	Agriculture, livestock raising, one farm dwelling	Community living arrangement serving 9 to 15 persons, air strips, housing for farm laborers, kennels, bed and breakfast establishments, and communication towers	35 acres	1,000 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
A-2 General Agricultural	Agriculture, one farm dwelling, equestrian trails, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community living arrangement serving 9 to 15 persons, air strips, housing for farm laborers, kennels, bed and breakfast establishments, communication towers, wind energy conversion systems, and riding stables	10 acres	1,000 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
A-3 Agricultural Related Manufacturing, Warehousing, and Marketing	Agricultural warehousing, food processing, sales and maintenance of farm implements	Commercial egg production and feed lots, fertilizer production and storage, gasohol plants, meat processing, communication towers, and wind energy conversion systems	5 acres	- -
A-4 Agricultural Land Holding	Agriculture, forest and game management, livestock raising, one farm dwelling	Community living arrangement serving 9 to 15 persons, air strips, housing for farm laborers, kennels, bed and breakfast establishments, communication towers, wind energy conversion systems, and riding stables	35 acres	1,000 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
R-1 Rural Residential	Single-family dwellings, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, model single-family homes, bed and breakfast establishments, and wind energy conversion systems	5 acres	1,400 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
R-2 Suburban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, model single-family homes, and bed and breakfast establishments	40,000 square feet	1,200 minimum; 800 first floor minimum
R-3 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, model single-family homes, and bed and breakfast establishments	20,000 square feet	1,200 minimum; 800 first floor minimum
R-4 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, model single-family homes, and bed and breakfast establishments	15,000 square feet	1,200 minimum; 800 first floor minimum
R-5 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons and model single-family homes	10,000 square feet	1,000 minimum; 800 first floor minimum
R-6 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons	6,000 square feet	800 minimum; 800 first floor minimum
R-7 Suburban Two- and Three-Family Residential	Two- or three-family dwellings, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons and model two-family homes or condominiums	80,000 square feet for two-family; 100,000 square feet for three-family	2,000 minimum for two-family; 1,000 minimum per unit; 1,500 first floor minimum
R-8 Urban Two-Family Residential	Two-family dwellings, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons and model two-family homes or condominiums	20,000 square feet	2,000 minimum; 1,000 minimum per unit; 1,500 first floor minimum
R-9 Multiple-Family Residential	Community living arrangements serving 15 or fewer persons and foster family homes	Multiple family dwellings not to exceed 8 units per structure, community living arrangements serving 16 or more persons, and model apartments and condominiums	10,000 square feet or 5,000 square feet per unit	1,500 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum; Efficiency or one-bedroom 500 per unit; Two-bedroom 750 per unit; Three or more bedroom 1,000 per unit
R-10 Multiple-Family Residential	Community living arrangements serving 15 or fewer persons and foster family homes	Multiple family dwellings not to exceed 8 units per structure, community living arrangements serving 16 or more persons, and model apartments and condominiums	12,000 square feet or 4,000 square feet per unit	2,000 minimum; 400 per unit for efficiency or one bedroom; 600 per unit for two-bedroom ; 800 per unit for three or more bedroom

Table 67 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-11 Multiple-Family Residential	Community living arrangements serving 15 or fewer persons and foster family homes	Multiple family dwellings, community living arrangements serving 16 or more persons, model apartments and condominiums, and elderly housing	20,000 square feet or 3,000 square feet per unit	3,000 minimum; 300 per unit for efficiency or one bedroom; 500 per unit for two-bedroom ; 600 per unit for three or more bedroom
R-12 Mobile Home Park / Subdivision	Mobile homes and foster family homes	Mobile home parks and model mobile homes	7,500 square feet	600 minimum
B-1 Neighborhood Business	Neighborhood level retail and service	Flea markets, gas stations, and taverns	10,000 square feet (sewered); 40,000 square feet (unsewered)	2,500 maximum for individual retail; 1,500 maximum for customer service or office
B-2 Community Business	Community level retail, office, and service	Animal hospitals, automobile sales and services, bus depots, car washes, commercial recreational facilities, gas stations, and restaurants	10,000 square feet (sewered); 40,000 square feet (unsewered)	- -
B-3 Highway Business	Principal uses permitted in B-1, B-2, or B-4, drive-in establishments, motels, nightclubs and dance halls, building supply stores, and commercial indoor recreation	Arenas and stadiums, automobile sales and services, gas stations, mini-warehouses, communication towers, and wind energy conversion systems	40,000 square feet	- -
B-4 Planned Business	Principal uses permitted in B-1, B-2, and B-3	Flea markets, gas stations, and wind energy conversion systems	2 acres	- -
B-5 Wholesale Trade and Warehousing	Wholesale and bulk sales, warehousing, mail order distribution centers, and printing and publishing houses	Animal hospitals and kennels, automobile sales and services, construction services, gas stations, testing and research laboratories, lumber yards, water storage tanks, and communication towers	10,000 square feet (sewered); 40,000 square feet (unsewered)	- -
M-1 Limited Manufacturing	Manufacturing and industrial uses the nature of which require restrictive regulations as to hours of operations, method of manufacture, and storage of materials and products	Concrete and asphalt batch plants, freight terminals, millwork and lumber yards, retail or wholesale sales of manufactured products, communication towers, and wind energy conversion systems	10,000 square feet (sewered); 40,000 square feet (unsewered)	- -
M-2 Heavy Manufacturing	General manufacturing	Abrasives, animal reduction, storage yards, electrical and steam generating plants, foundries, gasohol plants, laboratories, refineries, power and heat generating plants, stockyards, tanneries, communication towers, wind energy conversion systems, and manufacturing, processing, and storage of building materials, explosives, dry ice, flammables, glue, plastic, and soap	40,000 square feet	- -
M-3 Mineral Extraction	No principal uses permitted by right	Quarrying or other nonmetallic mining, storage of mineral products or machinery, manufacturing of cement or concrete products, communication towers, wind energy conversion systems, and washing or refining processed minerals and materials	Lots shall provide sufficient area for operation	- -
M-4 Sanitary Landfill and Hazardous Waste Disposal	No principal uses permitted by right	Sanitary landfills, manufacture of substances in which EPA certified priority pollutants may be a byproduct, hazardous waste warehousing and transfer, garbage and medical waste incineration, and recycling centers	10 acres	- -
I-1 Institutional	Churches, hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, libraries, schools, and government buildings	Airports, bus terminals, cemeteries, power and heat generating plants, school auditoriums and gymnasiums, water storage tanks, communication towers, and wind energy conversion systems	10,000 square feet (sewered); 40,000 square feet (unsewered)	- -

Table 67 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
PR-1 Park-Recreational	Parks and playgrounds, recreation trails, botanical gardens, and hunting and fishing clubs	Amusement parks, arenas and stadiums, beaches and public swimming pools, campgrounds, golf courses, resorts, amphitheaters, communication towers, and wind energy conversion systems	Lots shall provide sufficient area for principal use	- -
C-1 Lowland Resource Conservancy	The following provided no filling, draining, or excavation: certain recreational activities, harvesting wild crops, pasture, and cultivating of agricultural crops	Nonresidential buildings for wildlife managements, park and recreation areas, and wildlife ponds	- -	- -
C-2 Upland Resource Conservancy	Agriculture, hunting and fishing, park and recreation areas, single-family dwellings	Bed and breakfast establishments and wind energy conversion systems	5 acres	1,400 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
FPO Floodplain Overlay	Any use of land, except structures, permitted in underlying basic use district	Marinas, municipal water supply and sanitary sewage systems, and park and recreational areas	- -	- -
FWO Camp Lake / Center Lake Floodway Overlay	Drainage and movement of water, stream bank protection, and the following provided they are permitted in the underlying basic use district: grazing, horticulture, pasturing, open recreational uses, and wildlife preserves	Marinas, open space and related uses, municipal water distribution and sanitary sewage collection lines	- -	- -
FFO Camp Lake / Center Lake Floodplain Fringe Overlay	Any use of land permitted in the underlying basic use district and residential, commercial, and industrial park, and institutional structures permitted in the underlying basic use district[a]	None	- -	- -
HO Historical Overlay	All principal uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	All conditional uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	- -	- -[b]
AEO Adult Entertainment Overlay	All principal uses permitted in the underlying basic use district and certain adult entertainment uses such as adult cabarets, media stores, and novelty shops	All conditional uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	- -	- -[b]
PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay	All principal uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	All conditional uses permitted in the underlying basic use district	Residential[c] - 10 acres; Commercial - 10 acres; Industrial - 40 acres	- -[b]
AO Airport Overlay	The following principal uses provided they are permitted in the underlying basic use district: agriculture, arboretum, auto storage areas, botanical gardens, golf courses, marinas, nurseries, and water-treatment plants	The following conditional uses provided they are permitted as either principal or conditional uses in the underlying basic use district: banking services, convention center, gas stations, hotels and motels, lumber yards, office building, recreational activities, restaurants, sewage disposal plants, shopping centers, warehouse, and wholesale distribution centers	- -[d]	- -[b]
RCO Rural Cluster Development Overlay	Clustered single-family detached dwellings, single-family farmstead dwellings, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, foster family homes, and common open space	Community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, golf courses, community swimming pools, community centers, and wind energy conversion systems	20,000 square feet for areas with an underlying R-1, R-2, or C-2 zoning (sewered) 40,000 square feet for areas with an underlying R-1 or C-2 zoning and 80,000 square feet for areas with an underlying A-2 zoning (unsewered)	Maximum 15 percent lot coverage (sewered) Maximum 10 percent lot coverage (unsewered)

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Kenosha County zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning information. See the Implementation Element (Chapter XV) for a description of additional zoning districts adopted by the County Board in March 2010.

[a]*Provided that the structures comply with the fill requirements set forth in Section 12.26-1.7(d)1 of the ordinance.*

[b]*Individual structures must comply with the specific building area and height requirements of the underlying basic use district.*

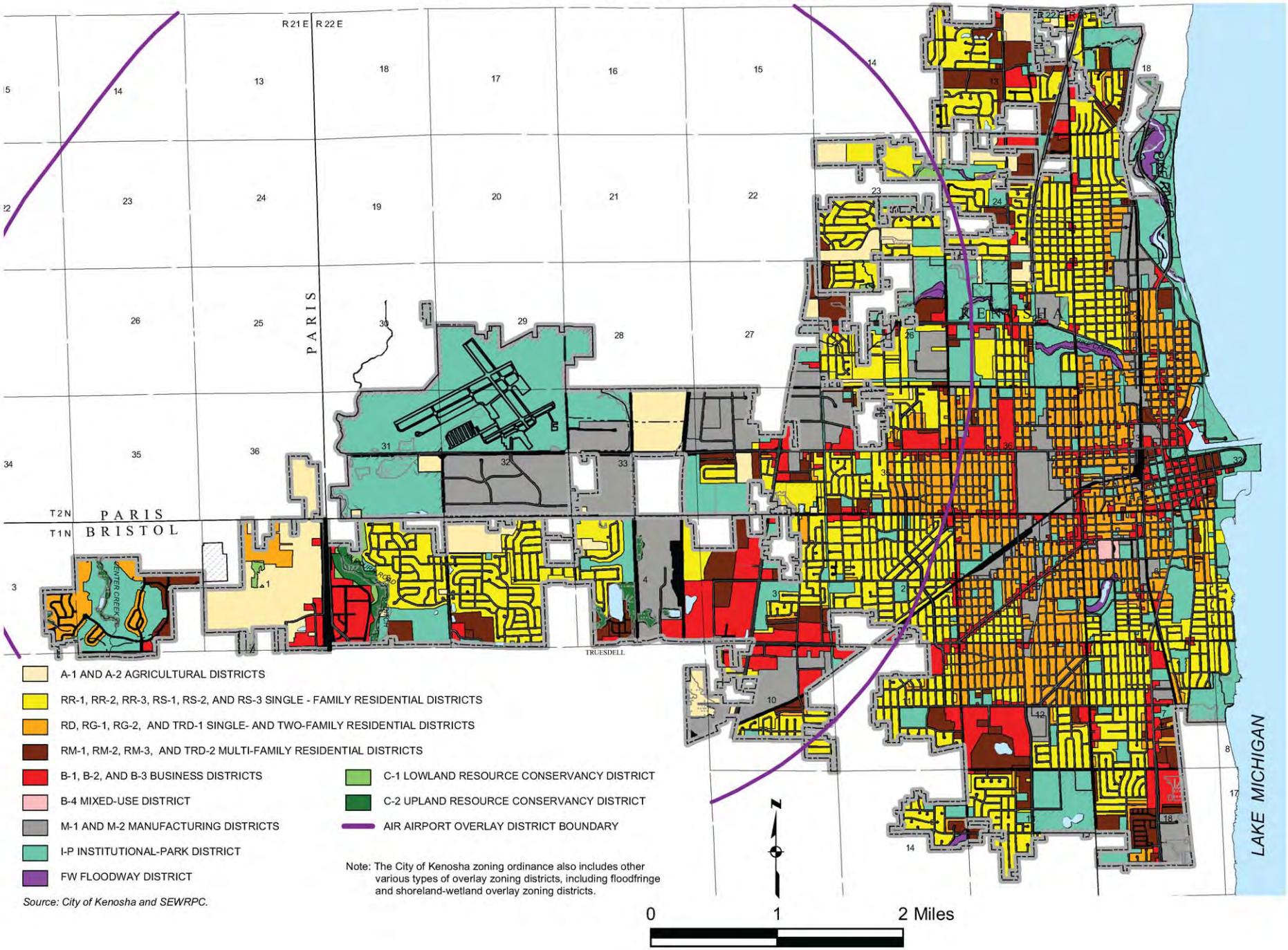
[c]*Specific density requirements for residential Planned Unit Development Overlay Districts are set forth in Section 12.26-4(k)1d of the Kenosha County ordinance.*

[d]*Lot area, width, yards and sanitation requirements applicable in the underlying district apply in the Airport Overlay District.*

Source: Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Ordinance and SEWRPC.

Map 55

GENERALIZED ZONING IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA : 2007



Source: City of Kenosha and SEWRPC.

Table 68

CITY OF KENOSHA ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS: 2007

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
RR-1 Rural Single-Family Residential	Single-family residences, foster homes, and community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or fewer persons	Community living arrangements with a capacity for 15 or fewer persons and wind energy conversion systems	40,000 square feet	- -
RR-2 Suburban Single-Family Residential	Single-family residences, foster homes, community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or fewer persons	Community living arrangements with a capacity for 15 or fewer persons	17,000 square feet	- -
RR-3 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family residences and community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or fewer persons	Community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or more persons and planned developments	10,000 square feet	- -
RS-1 Single-Family Residential	Single-family residences, elementary and secondary schools, fire and police stations, parks, and religious institutions	Community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or more persons and planned developments	8,000 square feet	- -
RS-2 Single-Family Residential	Single-family residences, elementary and secondary schools, fire and police stations, parks, and religious institutions	Community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or more persons and planned developments	7,000 square feet	- -
RS-3 Single-Family Residential	Single-family residences, elementary and secondary schools, fire and police stations, parks, and religious institutions	Community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or more persons, transitional parking spaces and facilities, and transitional two-family residence[a]	Single-family: 5,000 square feet Two-family: 6,000[a] square feet	- -
RD Two-Family Residential	Two-family residences, single-family residences, elementary and secondary schools, fire and police stations, parks, and religious institutions	Community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or more persons, planned developments, and bed and breakfast establishments	8,000 square feet	- -
RG-1 General Residential	Single-family residences, two-family residences, elementary and secondary schools, fire and police stations, parks, religious institutions, bed and breakfast establishments, and doctors' offices	Community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or more persons, transitional parking spaces and facilities, and boarding houses with a capacity for 8 or fewer persons	Single-family: 5,000 square feet Two-family: 6,000 square feet	- -
RG-2 General Residential	Single-family residences, two-family residences, elementary and secondary schools, fire and police stations, parks, religious institutions, bed and breakfast establishments, and doctors' offices	Community living arrangements with a capacity for greater than 15 persons, multiple-family residences not to exceed 5 dwellings, boarding houses, and transitional parking spaces and facilities	Single-family: 5,000 square feet Two-family: 6,000 square feet Multi-family: varies by structure type	- -
RM-1 Multiple-Family Residential	Two-family residences, elementary and secondary schools, fire and police stations, parks, and religious institutions	Community living arrangements with a capacity for greater than 15 persons, multiple-family residences not to exceed 11 dwellings per lot, planned developments, mobile home parks, boarding houses, and transitional parking spaces and facilities	8,000 square feet	- -
RM-2 Multiple-Family Residential	Two-family residences, elementary and secondary schools, fire and police stations, parks, and religious institutions	Multiple-family residences containing three or more units per lot, community living arrangements with a capacity for greater than 15 persons, planned developments, mobile home parks, and boarding houses	25,000 square feet	- -
RM-3 Elderly and Handicapped Housing	- -[b]	Elderly and handicapped community living arrangements and related facilities	25,000 square feet	- -
TRD-1 Traditional Single and Two Family Residential District	Single-family residences, two-family residences, foster family homes housing less than 4 children and not exceeding 8 total occupants, and community living arrangements with a capacity for 8 or fewer persons	Community living arrangements with more than 8, but less than 15 persons; historic monuments; private parks; and playgrounds	5,000 square feet	- -
TRD-2 Traditional Multiple Family Residential District	Community living arrangements for fewer than 15 persons	Multi-family residences containing 3 or more units, community living arrangements for greater than 15 persons, historic monuments, private parks and playgrounds	Varies by structure type	- -
B-1 Neighborhood Business	Neighborhood level retail and service uses	Community living arrangements, bed and breakfast establishments, boarding houses, and multiple-family residences above first floor	- -[c]	- -

Table 68 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
B-2 Community Business	Community level retail and service uses	Hotels and motels, community living arrangements, multiple-family residences above first floor, automobile service, recycling centers, self-service storage facilities, and bed and breakfast establishments	- -[c]	- -
B-3 Central Business	Downtown and Uptown retail, service, office, and institutional uses	Hotels and motels, community living arrangements, multiple-family residences above first floor, convention center, automobile service, recycling centers, boarding houses, bed and breakfast establishments, and drive-thru facilities	- -[c]	- -
B-4 Mixed-Use	- -[b]	Single family attached residences, multiple-family residences, elderly residences, convenience retail and service stores, general merchandise and institutional/office	Varies by structure type	- -
M-1 Light Manufacturing	Light manufacturing, warehousing, and wholesaling uses of a limited nature that do not create appreciable nuisances or hazards	Airports and heliports, storage yard, recycling centers, truck or freight terminals, and self-service storage facilities	- -	- -
M-2 Heavy Manufacturing	Heavy manufacturing and industrial uses	Airports and heliports, hazardous waste sites and facilities, manufacturing and processing of hazardous and materials, stock yards, recycling centers, waste disposal facilities, and truck or freight terminals	- -	- -
I-P Institutional-Park	Cemeteries, cultural institutions, educational institutions, hospitals, public administrative offices, parks, public airports, and religious institutions	Arenas, auditoriums, exhibition halls, stadiums, community living arrangements, penal and mental health institutions, conference centers, bed and breakfast establishments, and financial institutions	- -	- -
A-1 General Agricultural	Dairy farming and general agriculture, one farm dwelling, floriculture, greenhouses, orchards, animal hospitals, stables, kennels, and veterinary services	Air strips, housing for farm laborers, wind energy conversion systems, and second single-family farm residential dwellings	10 acres	- -
A-2 Agricultural Land Holding	Dairy farming and general agriculture, one farm dwelling, floriculture, greenhouses, orchards, animal hospitals, stables, kennels, and veterinary services	Air strips, housing for farm laborers, wind energy conversion systems, and second single-family farm residential dwellings	10 acres	- -
C-1 Upland Resource Conservancy	Single-family residence, agricultural, hunting and fishing, and park and recreation areas	Wind energy conversion systems	5 acres	- -
C-2 Lowland Resource Conservancy	Wild crop harvesting, cultivation of crops, and fishing and hunting	Park and recreation areas, railroad lines, and wetland enhancement projects	- -	- -
FW Floodway	Wild crop harvesting, hunting and fishing, farming not including the erection of structures, fish hatcheries, and open recreational uses	Bridges and approaches, marinas, navigational structures, and municipal water supply and sanitary sewerage systems	- -	- -
FFO Floodplain Fringe Overlay	Any uses, except for buildings or structures, permitted in the underlying district	Any FW District conditional use and floodproofed residential, business, institutional, and manufacturing buildings or structures permitted in the underlying district	- -	- -
PCNO Pike Creek Neighborhood Overlay	- -[b]	- -[d]	- -[d]	- -

Table 68 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
PDO Planned Development Overlay	Any uses permitted in the underlying district	Any conditional uses permitted in the underlying district	Single-family: 5,000 square feet per dwelling unit Two-family: 3,000 sq. square feet per dwelling unit Multi-family 1-story: 2,250 square feet per dwelling unit Multi-family 2-story: 2,000 square feet per dwelling unit Multi-family 3-story: 1,000 square feet per dwelling unit Multi-family 4 or more story: 500 square feet per dwelling unit	- -
HPO Historic Preservation Overlay	Any uses permitted in the underlying district	Any conditional uses permitted in the underlying district	- -	- -
HRPO Harborpark Overlay	- -[b]	- -[e]	- -[e]	- -
SWO Shoreland Wetland Overlay	Hiking, fishing and hunting, harvesting of wild crops, cultivation of agricultural crops, silviculture, and pasturing livestock	- -	- -	- -
AIR Airport Overlay	Any use permitted in the underlying district and air navigation facilities	- -	- -	- -

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the City of Kenosha zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning information.

[a]*A two-family residence is allowed as a conditional use on a lot adjacent to a less restrictive use.*

[b]*No principal uses permitted.*

[c]*Minimum lot size and yard requirements apply only in certain situations.*

[d]*Conditional use permits are available only for permitted uses and permitted accessory uses in the underlying zoning districts. Conditional use permits are not available for prohibited uses listed in Section 3.30 E of the ordinance. Minimum lot areas must comply with the underlying zoning district requirements and the Pike Creek Neighborhood Code.*

[e]*Conditional use permits are available only for permitted uses and permitted accessory uses in the underlying zoning districts. Conditional use permits are not available for prohibited uses listed in Section 3.29 E of the ordinance. Minimum lot areas must comply with the underlying zoning district requirements and the Harborpark Neighborhood Code.*

Source: City of Kenosha Zoning Ordinance and SEWRPC.

- *The Village of Silver Lake Zoning Ordinance*
  The Village of Silver Lake zoning ordinance was adopted in 1978. A comprehensive update of the ordinance was adopted in 2004. The ordinance includes 12 basic zoning districts and one overlay district. Map 57 depicts zoning districts in the Village in February 2008. A summary of general zoning district regulations as of 2007 is provided in Table 70.

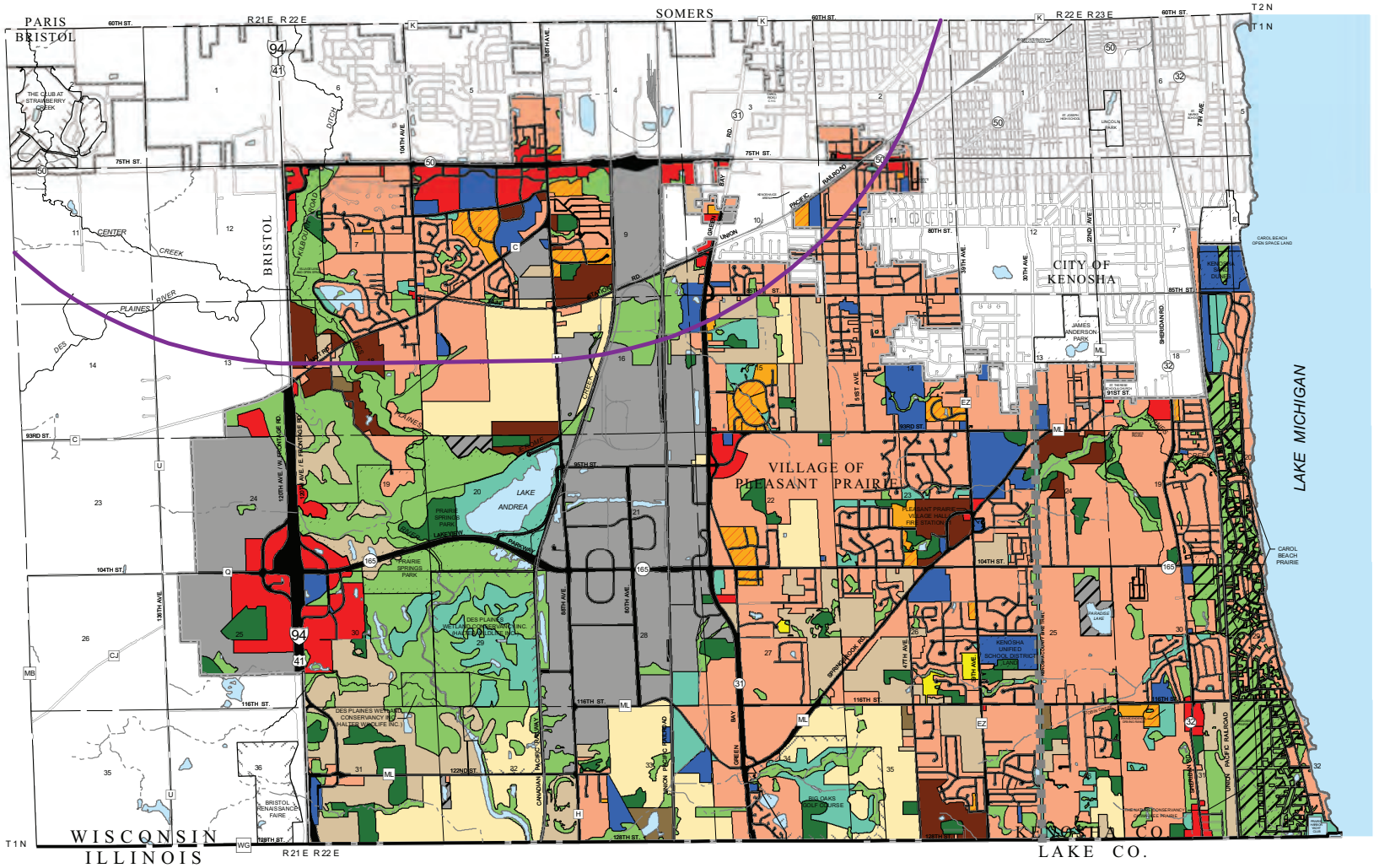
  In addition to the general zoning ordinance, the Village of Silver Lake has adopted a separate Floodplain Zoning Ordinance that regulates uses in the floodplain. The floodplain ordinance includes Floodway, Floodfringe, Floodplain Conservancy, and General Floodplain zoning districts, which apply in addition to the districts established by the general zoning ordinance. The Floodplain Conservancy District regulations apply to shorelands and wetlands located in the floodplain. The floodplain zoning ordinance was adopted by the Village Board in June 2007.

Floodplain Map Modernization Project

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in partnership with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), initiated a "Map Modernization Program" in Kenosha County in 2005 to update floodplain mapping throughout the County. FEMA has contracted with a private engineering firm to prepare a new county-

Map 56

GENERALIZED ZONING IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2007



- A-1 AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION DISTRICT
- A-2 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
- A-3 AGRICULTURAL RELATED MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSING, AND MARKETING DISTRICT
- A-4 AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDING DISTRICT
- R-1 RURAL RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-2, R-3, R-4, R-4.5, R-5, R-6, AND R-12 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS
- R-7 AND R-8 TWO- AND THREE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS
- R-9, R-10, AND R-11 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS
- B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, AND B-5 BUSINESS DISTRICTS
- M-1 AND M-2 MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS
- M-3 MINERAL EXTRACTION AND LANDFILL DISTRICT
- I-1 INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT
- PR-1 PARK-RECREATIONAL DISTRICT
- C-1 LOWLAND RESOURCE CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
- C-2 UPLAND RESOURCE CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
- C-3 NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC AREA RESOURCE CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
- AO AIRPORT OVERLAY DISTRICT BOUNDARY

0 3,000 6,000 Feet

Source: Village of Pleasant Prairie and SEWRPC.

Note: The Village of Pleasant Prairie zoning ordinance also includes other various types of overlay zoning districts, including floodplain and planned unit development overlay zoning districts.

Table 69

VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS: 2007

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
A-1 Agricultural Preservation	Agriculture and single-family dwellings	Air strips, community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, housing for farm laborers, and wind energy conversion systems	35 acres	1,000 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
A-2 General Agricultural	Agriculture, single-family dwellings, commercial boarding and riding stables, veterinary services, and foster family homes	Air strips, community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, concrete and asphalt batch plants, kennels, and wind energy conversion systems	10 acres	1,000 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
A-3 Agricultural Related Manufacturing Warehousing and Marketing	Agricultural warehousing, food processing, sales and maintenance of farm implements	Fertilizer production and sale, gasohol plants, meat packing and slaughterhouses, production of fats and oils, livestock sale facilities, feedlots, and wind energy conversion systems	5 acres	- -
A-4 Agricultural Land Holding	Agriculture and single-family dwellings	Air strips, community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, concrete and asphalt batch plants, housing for farm laborers, and wind energy conversion systems	35 acres	1,000 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
R-1 Rural Residential	Single-family dwellings, community-based residential facility serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community-based residential facility serving 9 to 15 persons and model single-family homes	5 acres	2,000 minimum; 1,500 first floor minimum
R-2 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community-based residential facility serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community-based residential facility serving 9 to 15 persons and model single-family homes	40,000 square feet	2,000 minimum; 1,500 first floor minimum
R-3 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community-based residential facility serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community-based residential facility serving 9 to 15 persons and model single-family homes	20,000 square feet	1,400 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
R-4 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community-based residential facility serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community-based residential facility serving 9 to 15 persons and model single-family homes	15,000 square feet	1,400 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
R-4.5 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community-based residential facility serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community-based residential facility serving 9 to 15 persons and model single-family homes	12,500 square feet	1,400 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
R-5 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community-based residential facility serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community-based residential facility serving 9 to 15 persons and model single-family homes	10,000 square feet	1,200 minimum; 900 first floor minimum
R-6 Urban Single-Family Residential	Single-family dwellings, community-based residential facility serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Community-based residential facility serving 9 to 15 persons and model single-family homes	6,000 square feet	1,200 minimum; 700 first floor minimum
R-7 Multiple-Family Residential	Three-family dwellings	Community living arrangements and common recreational facilities such as swimming pools and recreational trails	40,000 square feet	1,400 minimum per unit; 1,000 first floor minimum per unit
R-8 Urban Two-Family Residential	Two-family dwellings	Community living arrangements and common recreational facilities such as swimming pools and recreational trails	20,000 square feet	2,000 minimum per two-family structure or 1,000 per unit; 1,500 first floor minimum per structure
R-9 Multiple-Family Residential	Multiple-family dwellings not to exceed four units per structure	Community living arrangements and common recreational facilities such as swimming pools and recreational trails	1 acre	700 minimum for efficiency or one-bedroom unit; 1,000 minimum for two-bedroom unit; 1,200 minimum for three or more bedroom unit

Table 69 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-10 Multiple-Family Residential	Multiple-family dwellings not to exceed 8 units per structure	Community living arrangements and common recreational facilities such as swimming pools and recreational trails	1.5 acres	700 minimum for efficiency or one-bedroom unit; 1,000 minimum for two-bedroom unit; 1,200 minimum for three or more bedroom unit
R-11 Multiple-Family Residential	Multiple-family dwellings not to exceed 24 units per structure	Multiple-family dwellings not to exceed 36 units per structures, community living arrangements and common recreational facilities such as swimming pools and recreational trails	2.5 acres	700 minimum for efficiency or one-bedroom unit; 1,000 minimum for two-bedroom unit; 1,200 minimum for three or more bedroom unit
R-12 Manufactured Home/Mobile Home Park Subdivision Residential	Manufactured/mobile homes and foster family homes	Manufactured/mobile home parks and real estate offices and common recreational facilities such as swimming pools and recreational trails	7,700 square feet	600 minimum
B-1 Neighborhood Business	Neighborhood level retail, services, and offices or clinics	Car washes, gas stations, daycare centers, restaurants, communication structures	1 acre[a]	1,500 minimum; 5,000 maximum
B-2 Community Business	Community level retail, services, and offices or clinics	Vehicle sales and service, liquor stores, car washes, gas stations, concert facilities, funeral homes, movie theaters, restaurants, taverns, and communication structures	2 acres[a]	4,000 minimum; 25,000 maximum; 100,000 maximum for hotels
B-3 Regional Retail Business	"Big box" retail stores, regional retail shopping centers, and service uses such as financial institutions and restaurants	Movie theaters, taverns, liquor stores, and communication structures	10 acres[a]	50,000 minimum; 15,000 minimum per floor for hotels
B-4 Freeway Service Business	Restaurants and hotels	Drive-in restaurants, gas stations, convenience stores, and communication structures	2.5 acres[a]	4,000 minimum; 15,000 minimum per floor for hotels
B-5 Freeway Office	Corporate, business and professional offices, supporting uses located within office structures, and daycare facilities	Company retreat centers; detached research, development, and testing of products or applied research; and communication structures	2.5 acres[a]	24,000 minimum for office buildings and 10,000 minimum for each of the first two floors above grade; 10,000 minimum for daycare facilities; 6,000 maximum for detached retreat facility
M-1 Limited Manufacturing	Manufacturing and industrial uses the nature of which require restrictive regulations as to hours of operation, method of manufacture, and storage of materials and products	Concrete and asphalt batch plants, freight terminals, malt production, lumber yards, petroleum bulk stations and terminals, retail or wholesale sales of manufactured products on premises, and wind energy conversion systems	10,000 square feet (sewered)	- -
M-2 Heavy Manufacturing	General manufacturing and office parks	Animal reduction, concrete and asphalt batch plants, storage yards, fertilizer production and sales, foundries, power plants, production of animal fats and oils, railroad terminals, refineries, sewage treatment plants, scrap yards, tanneries, and wind energy conversion systems	40,000 square feet	- -
M-3 Mineral Extraction and Landfill	No principal uses permitted[b]	Sanitary landfill operations; mining or extraction of rock, slate, gravel, sand, topsoil, and other minerals and associated activities; concrete and asphalt batch plants; garbage incinerators; manufacturing of cement, concrete, lime, or gypsum; and wind energy conversion systems	Lots shall provide sufficient area for principal use	- -
I-1 Institutional	No principal uses permitted[b]	Churches, cemeteries, schools and universities, correctional institutions, power plants, hospitals, airports, bus terminals, libraries, public administrative and utility offices, and daycare centers	10,000 square feet	- -
PR-1 Park-Recreational	Parks and playgrounds, recreation trails, botanical gardens, hunting and fishing clubs, and athletic fields	Arenas and stadiums, golf courses, campgrounds, beaches and public swimming pools, motorized vehicle trails, and wind energy conversion systems	Lots shall provide sufficient area for principal use	- -

Table 69 (continued)

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
C-1 Lowland Resource Conservancy	The following, provided no filling, draining, or excavation: hiking, fishing and hunting, swimming, and boating	Harvesting of wild crops; park and recreation areas; and construction and maintenance of piers, docks, bridges, and stormwater management facilities	- -	- -
C-2 Upland Resource Conservancy	Agriculture, hunting and fishing, forest and game management, park and recreation areas, and single-family dwellings	Wind energy conversion systems	5 acres	1,400 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
C-3 Natural and Scientific Area Resource Conservancy	Preservation and enhancement of existing natural features	Harvesting of wild crops; construction and maintenance of piers, docks, bridges, and public utilities; and the following, provided no filling, draining, or excavation: park and recreation areas, wildlife refuges and game preserves, and marinas	- -	- -
FPO Floodplain Overlay	Any existing principal use, except structures, permitted in underlying basic use district[c]	Nonstructural agricultural and recreational uses, industrial and commercial uses, open space uses, levees or flood walls, channel improvements, and public utilities	- -	- -
APO Agricultural Preservation Overlay	Agriculture, single-family dwellings, and community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons	Air strips, community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, housing for farm laborers, and wind energy conversion systems	35 acres	1,000 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
AGO General Agricultural Overlay	Veterinary services, equestrian trails and riding academies, community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons, and foster family homes	Air strips, community living arrangements serving 9 to 15 persons, kennels, wind energy conversion systems, and any conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district	10 acres	1,000 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
ALHO Agricultural Land Holding Overlay	Agriculture, forest and game management, single-family dwellings, and community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons	Air strips, community living arrangement serving 9 to 15 persons, housing for farm laborers, wind energy conversion systems, and any conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district	35 acres	1,000 minimum; 1,000 first floor minimum
UHO Urban Land Holding Overlay	Any existing principal use permitted in the underlying basic use district	Any existing conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district	- -[d]	- -[d]
LUSA Limited Urban Service Area Overlay	Any existing principal use permitted in the underlying basic use district	Any existing conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district	- -[d]	- -[d]
PUD Planned Unit Development Overlay	Any existing principal use permitted in the underlying basic use district[e]	Any existing conditional use permitted in the underlying basic use district	- -	- -
AO Airport Overlay	The following, provided they are permitted as principal uses in the underlying basic use district: agriculture, forestry, botanical gardens, golf courses, game preserves, reservoirs, and water treatment plants	The following, provided they are permitted as principal or conditional uses in the underlying basic use district: banking services, bottling plants, cemeteries, convention centers, gas stations, hotels and motels, lumber yards, office buildings, recreational activities, restaurants, service and light industries, sewage disposal plants, shopping centers, and wholesale distribution centers	- -[d]	- -[d]
PDD Planned Development	- -[f]	- -[f]	- -[f]	- -[f]

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Village of Pleasant Prairie zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning information.

[a]*Minimum lot size for a freestanding commercial communication structure or a utility substation building is set forth in Section 420-148B of the zoning ordinance.*

[b]*All uses in the M-3 and I-1 Districts are conditional.*

[c]*No land use, development or development-related activity, except as provided in Section 420-131M(2) of the zoning ordinance, are permitted in floodplain areas which will cause any obstruction to flow or cause an increase in regional flood height equal to or exceeding 0.01 foot.*

[d]*Minimum lot size and floor area in the UHO, LUSA, and AO Districts shall conform to that required in the underlying basic use district.*

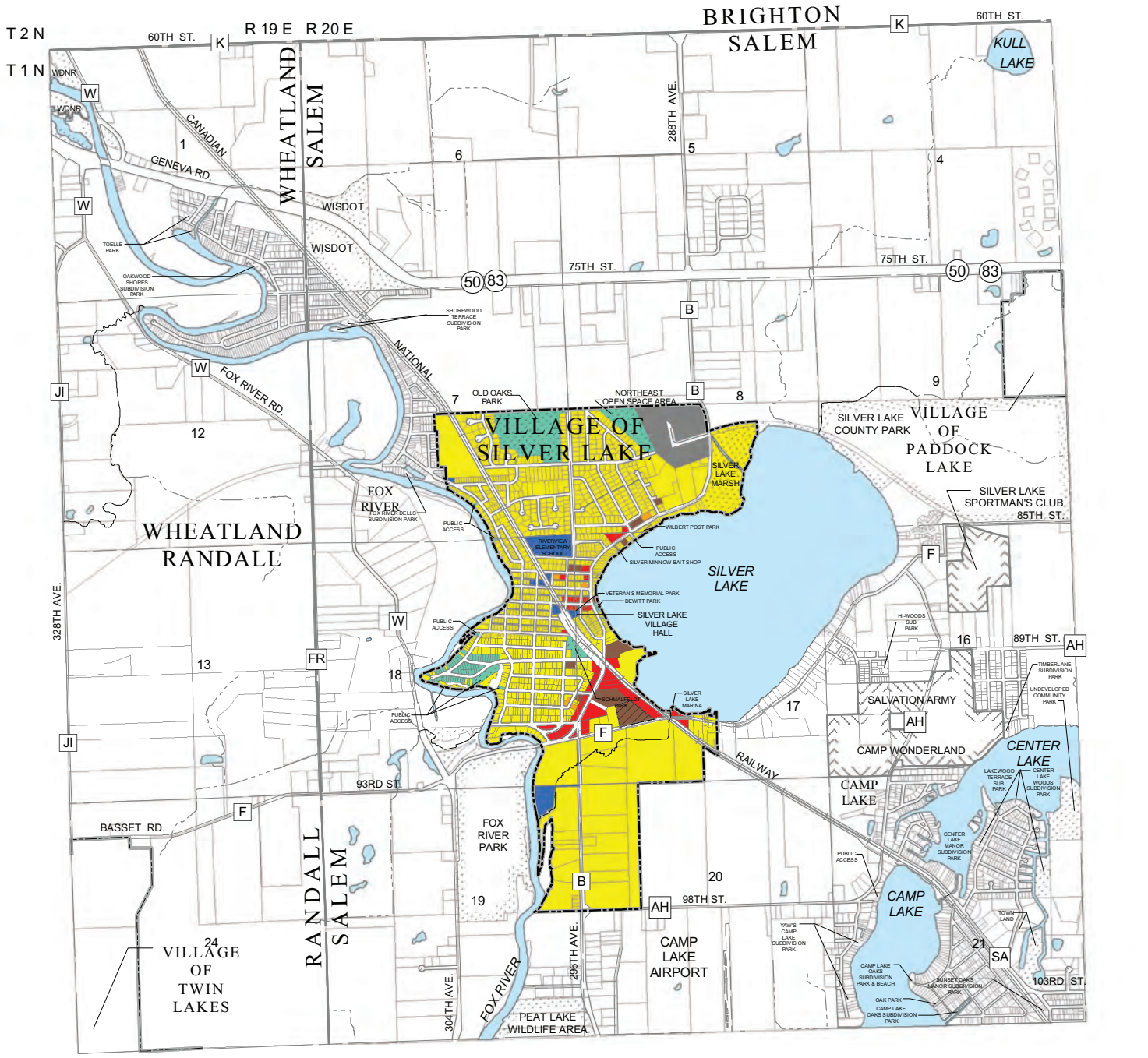
[e]*The Planned Unit Development Overlay District encompasses all districts within the Village except A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, R-1, R-2, R-6, R-12, and FPO Districts.*

[f]*The Planned Development District is handled on a case-by-case basis with no specific criteria established in each planned development district in order to consider proposed developments that are large and complex with multiple uses and are not practicable under the Village's traditional zoning districts. Several planned development districts have been approved by the Village.*

Source: Village of Pleasant Prairie Zoning Ordinance and SEWRPC.

Map 57

GENERALIZED ZONING IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2008



- A-1 AND A-2 AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS (None)
- R-1 AND R-5 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS
- R-2 ONE- AND TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-3 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-4 RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT WITH PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY DISTRICT
- B-1 AND B-2 BUSINESS DISTRICTS
- M-1 AND M-2 INDUSTRY DISTRICTS
- I-1 INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT
- PR-1 PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT

Note: Uses within shoreland and floodplain areas are regulated under the Village of Silver Lake Floodplain/Shoreland Zoning Ordinance.

0 1,500 3,000 Feet

Source: Village of Silver Lake and SEWRPC.

Table 70

VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE ZONING ORDINANCE SUMMARY OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS: 2008

District	Typical Principal Uses	Typical Conditional Uses[a]	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum / Maximum Floor Area (square feet)
R-1 Single-Family Residential	One-family dwellings and community living arrangements serving 8 or fewer persons	Fire and police stations, community centers, libraries, parks and playgrounds, museums, schools, churches, and home occupations	12,500 square feet	1,250 minimum; 1,300 for dwellings with no basement
R-2 One- and Two-Family Residential	All R-1 principal uses and one- and two-family dwellings	Fire and police stations, community centers, libraries, parks and playgrounds, museums, and home occupations	14,000 square feet or 7,000 square feet per unit	1,250 first floor minimum
R-3 Multi-Family Residential	Multiple-family dwellings with three to four units, boarding houses, bed and breakfast establishments, and community living arrangements serving 9 or more residents	Multiple-family dwellings with 5 to 12 units, fire and police stations, community centers, libraries, parks and playgrounds, museums, schools and universities, churches, clubs and lodges, clinics, and nursing homes	21,000 square feet or 7,000 square feet per unit	500 minimum for efficiency; 540 minimum for one-bedroom unit; 800 minimum for two-bedroom unit; 1,050 minimum for three-bedroom unit; 1,250 first floor building minimum
R-4 Residential-Planned Development Overlay[b]	Any existing principal use permitted in the underlying basic use district	- -	--[c]	- -
R-5 Residential-Mobile Home Park	Mobile homes	Home occupations	10 acres per mobile home park 7,500 square feet per lot	600 minimum
PR-1 Parks and Recreation	Parks, historic and monument sites, boat landings, and amphitheaters	- -	Pocket Parks: 0.5 acres; Neighborhood Park: 5 acres Community Parks: 20 acres	- -
I-1 Institutional	Schools and universities, churches, hospitals, nursing homes, government buildings, police and fire stations, and community living arrangements serving 9 or more residents	- -	21,000 square feet	Maximum 40 percent of lot area
A-1 Agricultural	One-family dwellings and keeping and raising of livestock[d]	Airports and airstrips, public passenger transportation terminals, animal hospitals, commercial livestock and egg production, pea vineries, and junkyards	10 acres	1,250 first floor minimum
A-2 Agricultural-Related Holding	Agricultural warehousing, grain and vegetable processing, single family dwellings, and keeping and raising of livestock[d]	All A-1 District conditional uses	5 acres	1,250 first floor minimum
B-1 Central Business	General retail, shopping uses, food markets, daycare, clinics, eating and drinking establishments, offices, financial institutions, parks, libraries, and non-ground floor apartments	Fire and police stations, community centers, libraries, parks and playgrounds, museums, public passenger transportation terminals, and drive-in dining establishments	10,000 square feet	- -
B-2 Integrated Business	All B-1 principal uses, automobile sales and service, hotels and motels, residential quarters, building supply stores, convenience stores, child care centers, and funeral homes	All B-1 District conditional uses and commercial recreation facilities, such as arcades, bowling alleys, dance halls, gymnasiums, and swimming pools	40,000 square feet	- -
M-1 Light Industry	No principal uses permitted[e]	Light manufacturing and industrial uses, assembly, processing, and storage	Lots shall provide sufficient area for principal use	- -
M-2 General Industrial	Repair, service and assembly of vehicles and storage and warehousing of materials	General manufacturing and industrial uses of a less restrictive nature, assembly, processing, storage, airports and airstrips, communication towers, adult entertainment establishments,[f] millwork, and lumber yards	Lots shall provide sufficient area for principal use	- -

Note: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the Village of Silver Lake zoning ordinance and map for specific zoning information. Uses within shoreland and floodplain areas are regulated under the Village of Silver Lake Floodplain/Shoreland Ordinance.

[a] *Utilities are permitted as a conditional use in all districts.*

[b] *Although termed a "Residential Planned Development Overlay," the overlay district regulations allow residential, commercial, industrial, and mixed use planned unit developments.*

[c] *Residential densities in the Residential Planned Development Overlay district are to be similar to those permitted in the underlying basic use zoning district.*

[d] *No more than one head of livestock or 10 head of poultry are permitted for each acre in the A-1 and A-2 districts.*

[e] *All uses in the M-1 district are conditional.*

[f] *The definition of and requirements for adult entertainment establishments are outlined in Section 8.0 of the ordinance.*

Source: Village of Silver Lake Zoning Ordinance and SEWRPC.

wide digital flood insurance rate map (DFIRM) that will cover incorporated and unincorporated areas of the County.[25] A preliminary DFIRM was released in summer 2007. A letter of final determination is anticipated to be issued in 2010. Within six months of the issuance of that letter, Kenosha County and each city and village in the County will be required to update their zoning maps and ordinances to reflect the new floodplain delineations. At the end of the six-month period, FEMA will issue the final DFIRM.

Extraterritorial Zoning Regulations

The *Statutes* authorize cities and villages to adopt extraterritorial zoning regulations for adjacent unincorporated areas, in cooperation with the adjacent town, within three miles of a city of the first, second, or third class, and within 1.5 miles of a city of the fourth class or a village. Appendix N includes a summary of the process set forth in the *Statutes* for enacting an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and other land-use related extra-territorial authorities granted to cities and villages, and a map showing the class of cities in the Region. A city or village can initiate preparation of an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map at any time. Initiation of the extraterritorial zoning ordinance freezes existing zoning in the extra-territorial (town) area for two years, while the city or village and affected town or towns jointly develop an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map. A joint committee made up of three representatives from the city or village and three representatives from each affected town is formed to develop the ordinance. The time period can be extended for one additional year at the end of the two-year period. No extraterritorial zoning regulations were in effect in the County in 2007.

County and Local Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Ordinances

The Kenosha County nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance (Chapter 13 of the County Code of Ordinances) was established to ensure the effective reclamation of nonmetallic mining sites in accordance with Chapter NR 135 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* and Chapter 295 of the *Wisconsin Statutes.* The requirements of the ordinance apply to all operators of nonmetallic mining sites within Kenosha County operating or commencing operation after August 1, 2001, except for nonmetallic mining sites located in a city, village, or town that has adopted a local mining reclamation ordinance that meets State requirements, in which case the local ordinance requirements apply. The Village of Pleasant Prairie is the only local government in the County that has adopted its own nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance.

The County and Village ordinances include minimum standards for surface water and wetland protection, groundwater protection, topsoil management, final grading and slopes, topsoil redistribution for reclamation, and re-vegetation and site stabilization, and also set forth criteria for assessing completion of successful site reclamation and maintenance.

Erosion Control and Stormwater Management

Stormwater management and construction site erosion control ordinances act to protect water quality and protect and promote health, safety, and general welfare by minimizing the amount of sediment and other pollutants carried to lakes, streams, and wetlands by stormwater and runoff discharged from construction sites or land disturbing activities.

Sections 62.234 and 61.354 of the *Statutes* grant authority to cities and villages, respectively, to adopt ordinances for the prevention of erosion from construction sites and the management of stormwater runoff from lands within their jurisdiction. Under Section 60.627 of the *Statutes*, towns may adopt village powers and subsequently utilize the authority conferred on villages to adopt their own erosion control and stormwater management ordinances, subject to county board approval. Table 71 sets forth local governments that have adopted a stormwater management ordinance or plan and local governments that have adopted a construction erosion control ordinance. In many cases, the local construction site erosion control ordinance includes stormwater management regulations.

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[25] *In the Des Plaines and Pike River watersheds, where SEWRPC has completed relatively recent floodplain mapping studies under its comprehensive watershed planning program, the floodplain information developed under those studies is being used to prepare the new DFIRM map.*

The Kenosha County Board adopted a Stormwater Management, Erosion Control, and Illicit Discharge Ordinance in February 2010 as Chapter 17 of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances. The County ordinance applies within all unincorporated (town) portions of the County. The Towns of Bristol, Salem, and Somers have each adopted a town ordinance to regulate stormwater management and erosion control. Both the County ordinance and the Town ordinance apply in Towns that have adopted Town-specific stormwater management and/or erosion control ordinances. In such cases, the more restrictive requirement applies.

The City of Kenosha, and the Villages of Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes have adopted erosion control and/or stormwater management ordinances. The Village of Bristol has adopted the Town of Bristol erosion control regulations as the Village regulations. The city and village ordinances require persons engaging in land disturbing activities to apply erosion control practices, as set forth in the Wisconsin Storm Water Management and Post-Construction Technical Standards.[26]

Table 71

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ORDINANCES OR PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION EROSION CONTROL ORDINANCES ADOPTED BY KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2010

Community	Stormwater Management Ordinance or Plan	Construction Erosion Control Ordinance
Kenosha County[a]	Yes	Yes
City of Kenosha	Yes	Yes
Village of Bristol[b]	Yes	Yes
Village of Paddock Lake	Yes	Yes
Village of Pleasant Prairie	Yes	Yes
Village of Silver Lake	Yes	Yes
Village of Twin Lakes	Yes	Yes
Town of Brighton	No	No
Town of Bristol	Yes	Yes
Town of Paris	No	No
Town of Randall	No	No
Town of Salem	Yes	Yes
Town of Somers	Yes	Yes
Town of Wheatland	No	No

[a]*The Kenosha County Board adopted a Stormwater Management, Erosion Control, and Illicit Discharge Ordinance in February 2010. The ordinance applies in all Towns within the County. In Towns that have adopted Town-specific stormwater management or erosion control ordinances, the County ordinance applies in addition to the Town ordinance. In such cases, the more restrictive requirement applies.*

[b]*The Village of Bristol has adopted the Town of Bristol construction site erosion control ordinance as a Village ordinance. The ordinance includes stormwater management regulations.*

Source: Local Governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, which is intended to reduce the discharge of pollutants carried by stormwater, requires county and local governments in urbanized areas, which are identified based on population and density, to obtain a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Stormwater Discharge Permit. The code requires that the designated county or local government meet State standards to control pollution that enters a municipal storm sewer system and develop a storm sewer system map, a public information and education program, a stormwater and erosion control ordinance, an illicit discharge detection program, and a plan to reduce suspended solids. An annual report on progress in meeting the requirements must be submitted to the DNR.

Chapter NR 151 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* requires that municipalities with a WPDES permit reduce the amount of total suspended solids in stormwater runoff by 20 percent by 2008 and by 40 percent by 2013, with respect to stormwater runoff from areas of existing development with no controls as of October 2004. Phase II of NR 216 requires municipalities outside urbanized areas with a population greater than 10,000 and a density over 1,000 persons per square mile to obtain a WPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit. As a result of Phase II requirements, Kenosha County, the City of Kenosha, the Villages of Paddock Lake[27] and Pleasant Prairie, and the Town of Somers will be required to obtain permits. Kenosha County is required to obtain a permit only for coverage of its facilities in the City of Kenosha and the urbanized portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie and Town of Somers.

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[26]*Developed by the WDNR to replace the* Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook (April 1994), *the Storm Water Construction and Post-Construction Technical Standards comprise a series of documents that specify the minimum requirements needed to plan, design, install, and maintain a wide array of conservation practices aimed at preserving the land and water resources of Wisconsin.*

[27]*The Village of Paddock Lake is a member of the Round Lake Beach of Illinois stormwater management area.*

In addition, regardless of whether a municipality is required to have a stormwater discharge permit under Chapter NR 216, Chapter NR 151 requires that all construction sites that have one acre or more of land disturbance must achieve an 80 percent reduction in the amount of sediment that runs off the site. With certain limited exceptions, those sites required to have construction erosion control permits must also have post-development stormwater management practices to reduce the total suspended solids (sediment) that would otherwise run off the site by 80 percent for new development, 40 percent for redevelopment, and 40 percent for infill development occurring prior to October 1, 2012. After October 1, 2012, infill development will be required to achieve an 80 percent reduction. If it can be demonstrated that the solids reduction standard cannot be met for a specific site, total suspended solids must be controlled to the maximum extent practicable.

Under the requirements of Chapter NR 151, by March 10, 2008, incorporated municipalities with average population densities of 1,000 people or more per square mile that are not required to obtain municipal stormwater discharge permits must implement public information and education programs relative to specific aspects of nonpoint source pollution control; municipal programs for management of leaf and grass clippings; and site specific programs for application of lawn and garden fertilizers on municipally-owned properties with over five acres of pervious surface. This requirement will apply to virtually all cities and villages.

Land Division Regulations

A land division ordinance is a public law that regulates the division of land into smaller parcels. Land division ordinances provide for appropriate public oversight of the creation of new parcels and help ensure that new development is appropriately located; lot size minimums specified in zoning ordinances are observed; street rights-of-way are appropriately dedicated or reserved; access to arterial streets and highways is limited in order to preserve the traffic-carrying capacity and safety of such facilities; adequate land for stormwater management, parks, drainageways, and other open spaces is appropriately located and preserved; street, block, and lot layouts are appropriate; and adequate public improvements are provided. Land division ordinances can be enacted by cities, villages, towns, and counties, with the latter's approval authority applying only in unincorporated (town) areas and limited objecting authority applying within cities and villages. Thus, within towns, it is possible for both counties and towns to have concurrent jurisdiction over land divisions. Cities and villages also have "extraterritorial" plat approval jurisdiction over subdivisions proposed in town areas near their corporate boundaries.

Chapter 236 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* sets forth general requirements governing the subdivision of land, including, among others, surveying and monumenting requirements, necessary approvals, recording procedures, and requirements for amending or changing subdivision maps. The *Statutes* also grant authority to county and local governments to review subdivision maps, commonly referred to as plats, with respect to local plans and ordinances. Section 236.45 authorizes county and local governments to adopt their own land division ordinances, which may be more restrictive than State requirements.

The Kenosha County Subdivision Control Ordinance regulates land divisions in towns resulting in parcels of five acres or less. In addition, the Kenosha County shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance includes land division regulations for areas located in the shoreland area. As required by Chapter NR 115 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, the ordinance regulates land divisions creating three or more lots of five acres or less within a five-year period.

All cities and villages in the County and the Towns of Bristol, Randall, Salem, and Somers have adopted land division ordinances. Under Chapter 236, local governments are required to review and take action on plats for subdivisions. Subdivisions are defined in the *Statutes* as "a division of a lot, parcel, or tract of land by the owner thereof or the owner's agent for purpose of sale or of building development, where the act of division creates five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area; or five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area are created by successive divisions within a period of five years." Local subdivision ordinances may be broader in scope and require review and approval of land divisions in addition to those meeting the statutory definition of a "subdivision," including review of land divisions creating condominiums or fewer than five lots. Table 72 provides a summary of the scope of land division ordinances adopted by local governments in Kenosha County.

Table 72

SCOPE OF COUNTY AND LOCAL SUBDIVISION ORDINANCES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007

Governmental Unit	Governing Body Has Adopted a Subdivision Control Ordinance	Ordinance Applies to Divisions of Land Other than Subdivisions as Defined in *Wisconsin Statutes*[a]	Scope of Ordinance[b]
Kenosha County	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies in unincorporated areas. Where a town has adopted a subdivision control ordinance, the provisions of the County ordinance apply if they are more restrictive than the town ordinance. The County ordinance defines a subdivision as a land division that creates five or more parcels or building sites of five acres each or less in area, or where five or more parcels or building sites of five acres each or less are created within a five-year period[c]
City			
Kenosha	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the limits of the City, to lands within the City's extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction, and to those lands delineated by boundary agreements between the City of Kenosha and Town of Somers, and the City of Kenosha and the Town of Bristol, within "City Growth Areas" that are in the process of being attached to the City. A subdivision is defined as a land division that creates five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area; or where five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less are created within a five-year period. Condominium plats are also considered subdivisions. A minor land division is any division of land resulting in not more than four parcels or building sites; or the division of a block, lot, or outlot within a recorded subdivision plat into not more than four parcels or building sites without changing the exterior boundaries of the block, lot, or outlot
Villages			
Genoa City	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the corporate limits of the Village and within the Village's extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction. A subdivision is defined as a land division that creates five or more lots of 1.5 acres each or less in area or where five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less are created within a five-year period. Condominium plats are also considered subdivisions. A minor land division is any division of land resulting in at least two and not more than four parcels, any one of which is less than five acres in size, or the division of a block, lot or outlet within a recorded subdivision plat into not more than four parcels or building sites without changing the exterior boundaries of said block, lot, or outlot
Paddock Lake	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the limits of the Village, to those lands within the Village's extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction, and to those lands delineated by the boundary agreement between the Village and the Town of Salem, within the "Village Growth Area," that are in the process of being attached to the Village. A subdivision is defined as a land division that creates five or more lots, any one of which is 1.5 acres or less in area, or where five or more lots, any one of which is 1.5 acres or less in area, are created within a five-year period. Land divisions other than subdivisions require approval of a certified survey map
Pleasant Prairie	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the limits of the Village, to those lands within the Village's extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction, and to those lands delineated by the boundary agreement between the Village and the Town of Bristol, within the "Village Growth Area," that are in the process of being attached to the Village.[d] A subdivision is defined as a land division that creates five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area; or where five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less are created within a five-year period. A minor land division is defined as the division of land resulting in less than five lots. Condominiums are also considered subdivisions if they consist of more than one principal building; condominium conversions are not considered subdivisions
Silver Lake	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the limits of the Village and within the Village's extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction. A subdivision is defined as a land division that creates five or more parcels, lots, or building sites of five acres each or less in area or where five or more parcels, lots, or building sites of five acres each or less are created within a five-year period. A minor land division is defined as the division of land resulting in at least two, but not more than four, parcels, lots, or building sites, any one of which is less than 35 acres in size; or the division of a block, lot, or outlot within a recorded subdivision. Condominiums are also considered subdivisions
Twin Lakes	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the limits of the Village and within the Village's extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction. A subdivision is not specifically defined, so the Statutory definition applies (a land division that creates five or more parcels, lots, or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area or where five or more parcels, lots, or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less are created within a five-year period). Approval of a certified survey map is required for land divisions creating four or fewer lots, when two or more lots are proposed to be combined, or for any land division, other than a subdivision, that contains floodplains, shorelands, or a proposed street dedication

Table 72 (continued)

Governmental Unit	Governing Body Has Adopted a Subdivision Control Ordinance	Ordinance Applies to Divisions of Land Other than Subdivisions as Defined in *Wisconsin Statutes*[a]	Scope of Ordinance[b]
Towns			
Brighton	No	- -	- -
Bristol	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the Town, with the exceptions of the "City Growth Area" and "Village Growth Area" as delineated in cooperative agreements between the Town and the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie,[d] respectively. A subdivision is defined as a land division that creates five or more lots, parcels, or tracts of 10 acres each or less in area or where five or more parcels or building sites of 10 acres each or less are created by successive division within a five year period. A minor land division is defined as the division of land resulting in at least two, but not more than four, parcels or building sites, any one of which is less than 35 acres in size; or the division of a block, lot, or outlot within a recorded subdivision into not more than four parcels or building sites. Condominiums are also considered subdivisions if they have one or more principal structures on any parcel, including condominium conversions of existing structures
Paris	No	- -	- -
Randall	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the Town. A subdivision is defined as a land division that creates five or more parcels or building sites of five acres each or less in area; or creates six or more parcels or building sites of any size by a division or successive divisions of any part of the original property within a five-year period. A minor land division is defined as the division of land resulting in more than one but less than five parcels or building sites, any one of which is five acres or less in size; or the division of a block, lot, or outlot within a recorded subdivision into not more than four parcels or building sites without changing the exterior boundaries of the subdivision plat or blocks within the subdivision plat, and the division does not result in a subdivision. Condominiums are considered subdivisions
Salem	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the Town, with the exception of the 'Village Growth Area" as delineated in a cooperative agreement between the Village of Paddock Lake and the Town of Salem. A subdivision is defined as a land division that creates five or more lots, parcels or tracts of 1.5 acres each or less in area; or where five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less are created within a five-year period. A minor land division is defined as the division of land resulting in at least two, but not more than four, parcels or building sites, any one of which is less than 35 acres in size; or the division of a block, lot, or outlot within a recorded subdivision into not more than four parcels or building sites. Condominiums are considered subdivisions.
Somers	Yes	Yes	Ordinance applies to all lands within the Town, with the exception of the '"City Growth Area" as delineated in a cooperative agreement between the City of Kenosha and the Town of Somers. A subdivision is defined as a land division that creates five or more lots, outlots, parcels, or tracts or where five or more parcels or building sites are created within a five-year period irrespective of size. A minor land division is defined as the division of land resulting in the creation of at least one, but not more than four, parcels or building sites, any one of which is less than 20 acres in size; or the division of a block, lot, or outlot within a recorded subdivision into not more than four parcels or building sites without changing the exterior of the block, lot, or outlot; or any division greater than five acres that does not meet the definition of a subdivision. Condominiums are also considered subdivisions
Wheatland	No	- -	- -

[a]*Under Chapter 236 of the* Wisconsin Statutes*, a subdivision is defined as the division of a lot, parcel, or tract of land where the act of division creates five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area; or where five or more parcels or building sites of 1.5 acres each or less in area are created by successive divisions within a period of five years.*

[b]*Subdivisions require submittal of a plat for review and approval by the plan commission and governing body. Minor land divisions require submittal of a certified survey map (CSM) for approval.*

[c]*The Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance requires County approval of subdivisions in shoreland areas creating three or more lots of five acres or less, as required by Section 115.05 of the* Wisconsin Administrative Code. *Such subdivisions are regulated under the County subdivision ordinance.*

[d]*All areas identified as "Village Growth Areas" in the Town of Bristol have been annexed to the Village of Pleasant Prairie.*

Source: Kenosha County, Local Governments, and SEWRPC.

Extraterritorial Platting Authority

Under Section 236.10 of the *Statutes,* a city or village may review, and approve or reject, subdivision plats located within its extraterritorial area if it has adopted a subdivision ordinance or an official map. Section 236.02 of the *Statutes* defines the extraterritorial plat review jurisdiction as the unincorporated area within three miles of the

corporate limits of a city of the first, second, or third class, or within 1.5 miles of the corporate limits of a city of the fourth class or a village. In accordance with Section 66.0105 of the *Statutes*, in situations where the extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction of two or more cities or villages would otherwise overlap, the extraterritorial jurisdiction between the municipalities is divided on a line, all points of which are equidistant from the boundaries of each municipality concerned, so that no more than one city or village exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction over any unincorporated area. The extraterritorial plat review area for each city and village in the County in 2007 is depicted in Map 58. The extraterritorial area changes whenever a city or village annexes land, unless the city or village has established a permanent extraterritorial area through a resolution of the common council or village board or through an agreement with a neighboring city, village, or town. A city or village may also waive its right to approve plats within any portion of its extraterritorial area by adopting a resolution that describes or maps the area in which it will review plats, as provided in Section 236.10(5) of the *Statutes*. The resolution must be recorded with the County register of deeds. The City of Kenosha and the Villages of Paddock Lake, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes have extraterritorial plat authority over adjacent land in unincorporated areas. The City of Kenosha, Village of Paddock Lake, and the Village of Pleasant Prairie have waived or limited their extraterritorial plat approval authority in certain towns under the terms of approved boundary agreements.

Although primarily located in Walworth County, the Village of Genoa City includes two areas located in Kenosha County. These two areas constitute a combined 147 acres, and the primary land use for each area is agricultural and open land. Neither area is currently served by municipal water or sewer. This presence in Kenosha County affords the Village of Genoa City the ability to annex additional land and to exercise extraterritorial authorities, including extraterritorial plat approval authority, in Kenosha County.

Official Mapping Ordinances

Section 62.23(6) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* allows the Common Council of any City to establish an official map for the precise identification of right-of-way lines and boundaries of streets, highways, waterways,[28] and parkways and the location and extent of railroad rights-of-way, public transit facilities, parks, and playgrounds. An official map is intended to be used as a precise planning tool for implementing master and comprehensive plans and for insuring the availability of land for the above features.

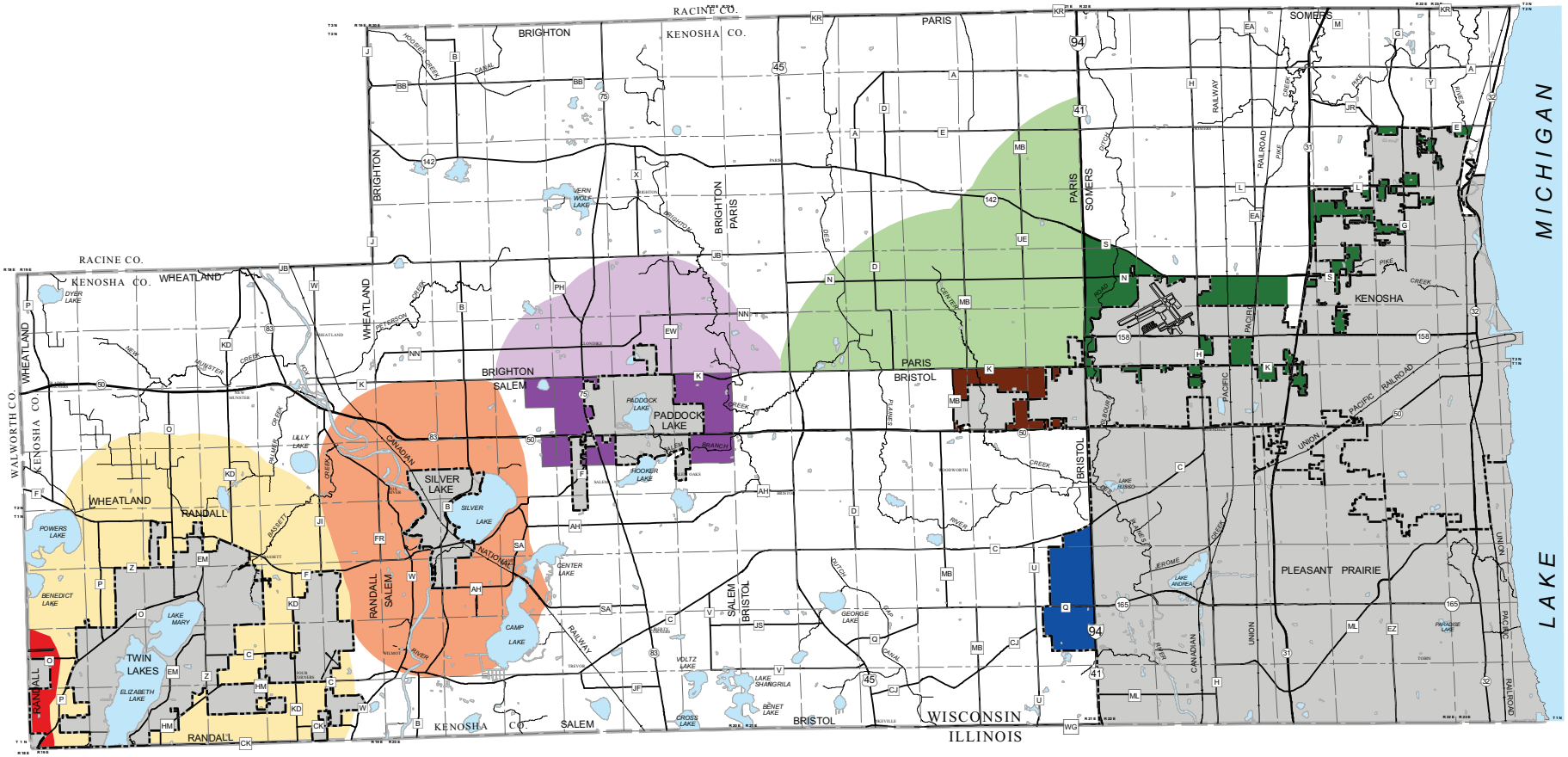
Section 61.35 of the *Statutes* applies the authority provided cities under Section 62.23 to develop an official map to villages. Similarly, Section 60.10(2)(c) authorizes towns to engage in the same planning activities, including preparation of an official map, as a village provided the town board has adopted village powers and created a town plan commission. All of the towns in Kenosha County have adopted village powers and created a town plan commission. The clerk of any city, village, or town in the County that adopts an official map by ordinance or resolution must record a certificate showing that the city, village, or town has established an official map with the Kenosha County register of deeds.

One of the basic purposes of the official map is to discourage the construction of structures and their associated improvements on land that has been designated for future public use. Local government subdivision ordinances can also require land shown on the official map to be dedicated for street, park, or other public use at the time land is subdivided. The official map is a plan implementation device that operates on a communitywide basis in advance of land development and can thereby effectively assure the integrated development of the street and highway system. Unlike subdivision control, which operates on a plat-by-plat basis, the official map can operate over the entire community in advance of development proposals. The official map is a useful device to achieve public acceptance of long-range plans in that it serves legal notice of the government's intention well in advance of any actual improvements. The City of Kenosha and the Village of Twin Lakes have adopted official maps. The maps were last updated in 2006 and 1973, respectively. The Village of Silver Lake adopted an official map in 1954, which has since become obsolete. In 2010, the Town of Somers adopted an official map for that portion of State Trunk Highway 31 (Green Bay Road) between County Highways E and L.

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

Map 58

CITY AND VILLAGE EXTRATERRITORIAL PLAT REVIEW JURISDICTION IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



AREAS NOT SUBJECT TO EXTRATERRITORIAL PLAT REVIEW

CITY OR VILLAGE

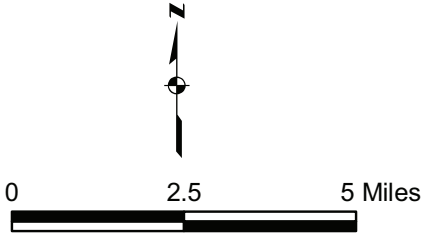
EXTRATERRITORIAL PLAT REVIEW AREAS UNDER CHAPTER 236 OF STATUTES

- VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE
- VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE
- VILLAGE OF TWIN LAKES
- CITY OF KENOSHA
- VILLAGE OF GENOA CITY

EXTRATERRITORIAL PLAT REVIEW AREAS ESTABLISHED BY COOPERATIVE BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

- CITY OF KENOSHA AND TOWN OF BRISTOL
- CITY OF KENOSHA AND TOWN OF SOMERS
- VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE AND TOWN OF SALEM
- VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE AND TOWN OF BRISTOL (Area has been annexed by Village)

Note: The Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Bristol approved a boundary agreement in 2008 whereby the Village agreed not to annex lands within the Town or exercise extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction within the Town.



Source: City of Kenosha, Village of Paddock Lake, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Bristol, Town of Somers, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

SUMMARY

Southeastern Wisconsin, Kenosha County, and Kenosha County's communities have a rich history of planning. Numerous plans have been developed at the regional level including a regional land use plan, transportation system plan, natural areas plan, water quality management plan, and telecommunications plan. Preparation of a regional water supply plan is underway. Plans developed at the County level include a farmland preservation plan, County park and open space plan, Kenosha Urban Planning District plan, land and water resources management plan, Des Plaines River watershed plan, jurisdictional highway system plan, hazard mitigation plan, and a freeway corridor plan. In addition, all but three communities in the County have adopted a land use, master, or comprehensive plan, and many of the communities in the County have developed park and open space plans. These existing plans provided the foundation for developing this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Kenosha County.

The comprehensive planning law requires that zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances be consistent with a governmental unit's comprehensive plan as of January 1, 2010. As of that date, the County zoning and subdivision ordinances must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the County Board. City and village zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Common Council or Village Board, and town subdivision and official mapping ordinances must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Town Board. To assist in meeting this requirement, all County and local zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances have been inventoried and summarized in this chapter. The Implementation Element (Chapter XV) identifies modifications to existing ordinances needed to implement the comprehensive plan presented in this report.

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Chapter VII

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the issues and opportunities element is to define a desired future for Kenosha County and each participating local government. The future demand for land, housing, transportation facilities and services, utilities, and other community facilities are directly related to future population, household, and employment levels. Information regarding population and household projections through the year 2035, which serves as the basis for developing the planning framework along with employment projections, is provided in Part 1 of this Chapter.[1] Information on employment projections is provided in Chapter XIII.

Part 2 of this Chapter sets forth the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan visioning process and its results; it describes the process used to develop a County-wide "vision" statement and identify issues and opportunities pertaining to the plan. The "vision" statement was developed by the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC) to help provide an overall framework for development of the multi-jurisdictional plan. The vision statement expresses the preferred future, key characteristics, and/or expectations for the future desired for the County, including the nine local governments participating in the multi-jurisdictional process. Issues and opportunities identified during the visioning process helped direct the multi-jurisdictional plan by providing the basis for addressing each of the nine planning elements.

Section 66.1001 (2) (a) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that the Issues and Opportunities Element include a "statement of the overall objectives, policies, goals, and programs of the governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the governmental unit over the planning period." Although not defined in the *Statutes*, the Wisconsin Department of Administration has provided the following definitions of those terms:

Goals: Broad and general expressions of a community's aspirations, towards which the planning effort is directed. Goals tend to be ends rather than means.

Objectives: More specific targets, derived from goals and necessary to achieve those goals. While still general in nature, objectives are more precise, concrete, and measurable than goals.

Policies: Rules or courses of action necessary to achieve the goals and objectives from which they are derived. They are precise and measurable.

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[1]*Current and historic trend data pertaining to population, household, and employment levels, which provide part of the basis for the projections, are presented for Kenosha County and each local government in Chapter II.*

Programs: A system of projects or services necessary to achieve plan goals, objectives, and policies.

Overall goals and objectives for each element are included in Part 3. More specific goals and objectives, together with related programs and policies, are included in each of the following eight element chapters.

PART 1: POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

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

Population, household, and employment projections for the year 2035, which is the design year of this plan, were prepared by SEWRPC in 2004 and 2005. These projections were developed in support of the continuing regional planning program as well as to provide a basis and a point of departure for county and local planning within the Region. Regional and county-level projections are documented in two technical reports—SEWRPC Technical Report No. 10 (4th Edition), *The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin*, and SEWRPC Technical Report No. 11 (4th Edition), *The Population of Southeastern Wisconsin.*[2] 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.*[3]

Under the Regional Land Use Plan, most new development would be accommodated within urban service areas—areas that provide basic urban services including public sanitary sewer service and typically also including public water supply service and local parks, schools, and shopping areas. Consequently, under the Regional Land Use Plan, most of the incremental population, households, and jobs anticipated in the coming decades are allocated to planned urban service areas. Under the Regional Land Use Plan, increases in population, households, and employment beyond planned urban service areas are confined to areas where commitments to urban and sub-urban development have been made as well as to certain areas where rural density residential development could be accommodated.[4]

The planned urban service areas envisioned for the year 2035 in the Regional Land Use Plan are shown on Map 59. These are generalized urban service areas, the product of systems level planning. The identification of precise urban service area boundaries and future growth within the County was accomplished as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan. As shown on Map 59, the Pleasant Prairie urban service area identified in the 2035 regional land use plan has been affected by more detailed planning. The Greater Kenosha Area sewer service area plan was amended in June 2007 to include the cross-hatched area along CTH U south of CTH C and extending slightly south of CTH Q in the Town of Bristol planned sewer service area. The cross-hatched area north of CTH C was added to the Greater Kenosha Area sewer service area in March 1996; however, the sewer service area plan amendment did not indicate which unit of government would serve the area. Subsequent to the amendment, the Town of Bristol entered into a cooperative agreement with the Village of Pleasant Prairie which established a Village growth area boundary that follows the current Village boundary west of IH 94. The cross-hatched areas shown on Map 59 will therefore remain in the Town of Bristol.

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[2]*SEWRPC Technical Reports 10 and 11 are available on the SEWRPC website (www.sewrpc.org), or on request.*

[3]*SEWRPC Planning Report No. 48,* A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035*, is available on the SEWRPC website (www.sewrpc.org), or on request.*

[4]*Urban development is defined as development with average densities of one home per 1.5 acres or less. Sub-urban density, which is neither rural nor urban, is development with average densities of one home per 1.5 to five acres. Rural development is defined as development with average densities of no more than one home per five acres.*

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

The population projections assumed a modest increase in fertility rates and a modest improvement in life expectancy for Kenosha County and the Region overall. With respect to migration, it was envisioned that Kenosha County and the Region overall would experience a relatively stable migration pattern. This is consistent with the conclusion of SEWRPC's concurrent economic study that an increase or decrease in economic strength of the Region relative to other areas of the State or Nation is not likely. At the regional level, net migration for each five-year interval over the projection period was envisioned to be within the range of -3,000 to +3,000 persons (for each five-year period). It was envisioned that net migration into Kenosha County would average about 2,850 persons for each five-year period, lower than the rate estimated to have occurred during the 1990s (about 6,000 persons per five-year period).

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

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

Population Projections

The projected population for Kenosha County in 2035 is about 210,100 persons under the intermediate projection of the regional plan, which was the projection chosen as the basis for designing the regional plan.[5] This is a projected increase of 60,500 persons, or about 40 percent, over the 2000 population level of about 149,600. Figure 9 shows the growth projected between 2000 and 2035 by the regional land use plan in relation to historic population growth in Kenosha County between 1950 and 2000.

Existing and projected population totals for planned urban service areas and portions of the County outside planned urban service areas are set forth on Table 73. Planned urban service areas generally include the corporate boundaries of cities and villages and additional contiguous lands needed to accommodate anticipated urban development. Although many cities and villages require land to be annexed before providing sanitary sewer service, this plan does not assume that annexation is a prerequisite to providing public sewer. The city and villages may enter into boundary or cooperative agreements that could provide for the extension of sewer and other services without annexation, subject to conditions negotiated between the city or village and the adjacent town as part of an agreement. Such agreements have been established among communities in Kenosha County, as shown on Map 52 in Chapter VI.

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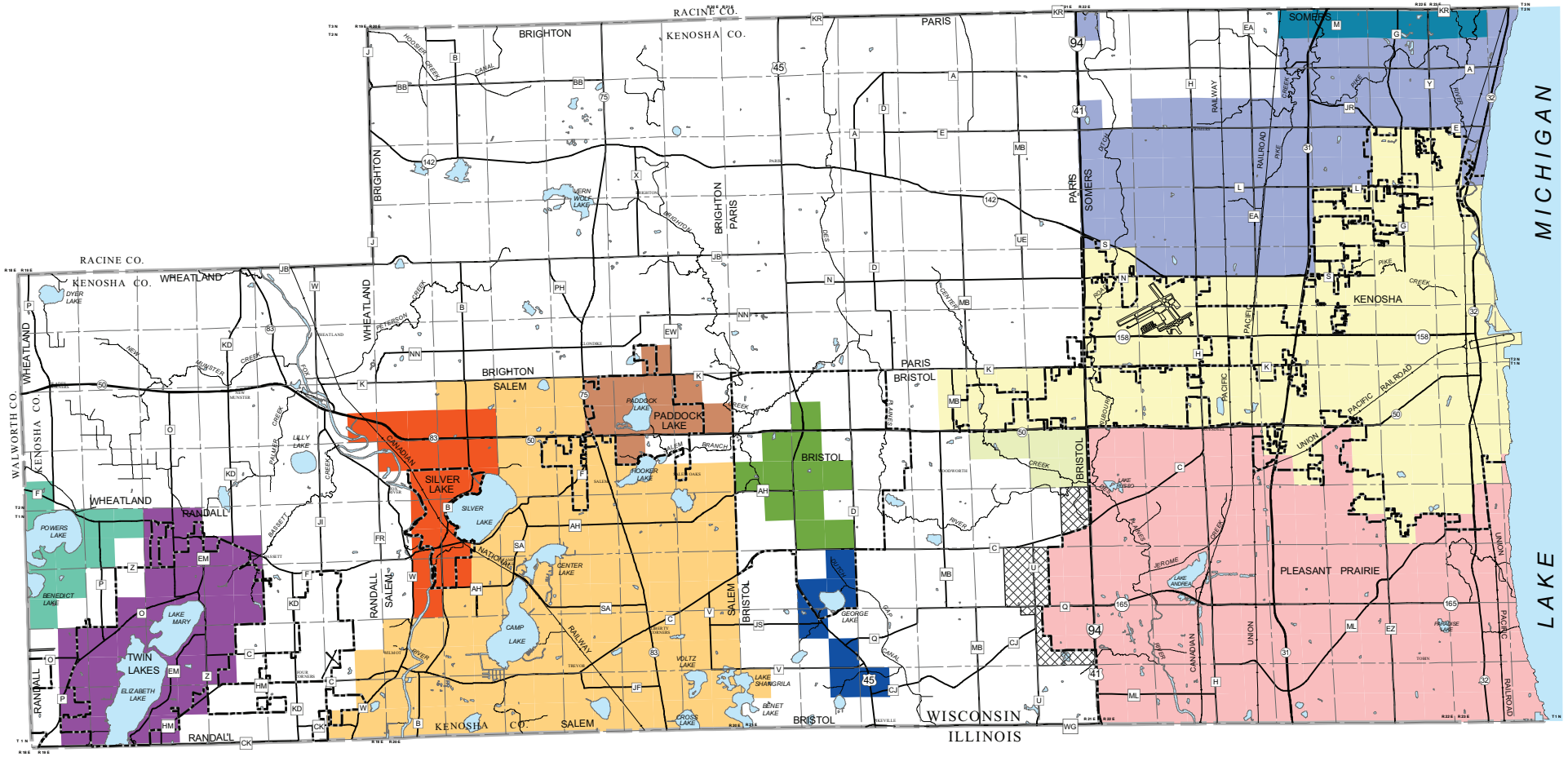
[5]*The regional land use plan also includes low- and high-growth population projections. The low-growth population projection for Kenosha County is 191,200 persons in 2035. The high-growth projection is 235,300 persons.*

Map 59

GENERALIZED PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY AS IDENTIFIED BY THE 2035 REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN



BRISTOL EAST
BRISTOL WEST
GEORGE LAKE
KENOSHA
PADDOCK LAKE
PLEASANT PRAIRIE
POWERS LAKE EAST
SALEM
SILVER LAKE
SOMERS
SOMERS NORTH
TWIN LAKES
AREA TO REMAIN IN BRISTOL BUT NOT SHOWN AS SUCH IN THE REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Note: Planned urban service areas are generalized to the nearest U.S. Public Land Survey quarter-section boundaries.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 73

POPULATION PROJECTION BY SUB-AREA IN KENOSHA COUNTY UNDER THE REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN: 2035[a]

Sub-Area (See Map 59)	Existing: 2000			Intermediate Projection: 2035[a]			2000 – 2035 Change	
	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Number	Percent
Urban Service Areas								
Bristol East	33	28	61	1,080	- -	1,080	1,019	1,670.5
Bristol West	1,233	100	1,333	3,097	- -	3,097	1,764	132.3
George Lake	449	389	838	964	- -	964	126	15.0
Kenosha	91,869	540	92,409	113,391	- -	113,391	20,982	22.7
Paddock Lake	3,013	46	3,059	5,037	- -	5,037	1,978	64.7
Pleasant Prairie	14,511	1,002	15,513	26,285	- -	26,285	10,772	69.4
Powers Lake East	- -	1,309	1,309	1,661	- -	1,661	352	26.9
Salem	8,991	704	9,695	18,030	- -	18,030	8,335	86.0
Silver Lake	2,290	688	2,978	4,622	- -	4,622	1,644	55.2
Somers	5,270	1,214	6,484	15,002	- -	15,002	8,518	131.4
Somers North	882	0	882	1,278	- -	1,278	396	44.9
Twin Lakes	5,272	266	5,538	9,463	- -	9,463	3,925	70.9
Subtotal	133,813	6,286	140,099	199,910	- -	199,910	59,811	42.7
Unsewered Areas[b]								
Brighton	- -	1,431	1,431	- -	1,478	1,478	47	3.3
Bristol	- -	1,842	1,842	- -	1,900	1,900	58	3.1
Paris	- -	1,454	1,454	- -	1,472	1,472	18	1.2
Pleasant Prairie	- -	319	319	- -	313	313	-6	-1.9
Randall[c]	- -	1,039	1,039	- -	1,499	1,499	460	44.3
Salem	- -	317	317	- -	254	254	-63	-19.9
Somers	- -	162	162	- -	156	156	-6	-3.7
Wheatland	- -	2,914	2,914	- -	3,096	3,096	182	6.2
Subtotal	- -	9,478	9,478	- -	10,168	10,168	690	7.3
Kenosha County Total	133,813	15,764	149,577	199,910	10,168	210,078	60,501	40.4

Note: The 2035 projected sewered areas are shown on Map 59. Sewered urban service areas are anticipated to increase by the year 2035.

[a]*The 2035 population projection is based on the intermediate projection that was used to prepare the 2035 Regional Land Use Plan. The high projection for the County is 235,300 persons, and the low projection is 191,200 persons. The high and low projections are intended to provide an indication of population levels that could be achieved under significantly higher and lower, but nevertheless plausible, growth scenarios. The high and low 2035 County projections are documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 11, 4th Edition,* The Population of Southeastern Wisconsin, *July 2004. See Table 81 for the population projections developed by each local government as part of this comprehensive plan.*

[b]*Areas located outside planned urban (sewer) service areas.*

[c]*Includes small portions of the Village of Genoa City located in Kenosha County.*

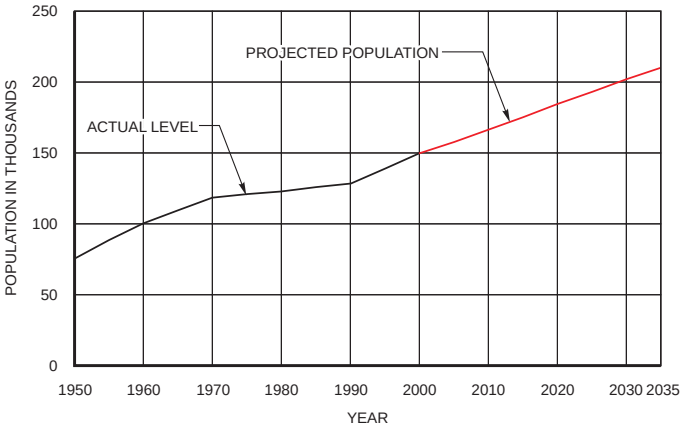
Source: SEWRPC.

Table 74 sets forth the actual and projected population levels within Kenosha County over the 35-year planning period in five-year increments. Population increases are anticipated to be steady over the planning period, with a net increase of between 8,000 and 9,300 persons per five-year increment. Table 75 sets forth population levels in 2000 and 2035 population projections for each County within the Region. Kenosha and Walworth Counties are expected to experience the greatest percent increases in population, due in part to an anticipated continued influx of Illinois residents relocating to Wisconsin. Kenosha County is projected to experience a population increase of about 40 percent, which is higher than the approximately 18 percent increase expected in the Region as a whole.

Much of the projected growth in Kenosha County stems from the anticipated positive net migration as

Figure 9

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1950-2035



Note: The population projection is from the Year 2035 Regional Land Use Plan.

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

Table 74

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000-2035

Year	Population[a]	Change from Preceding Year	
		Number	Percent
Actual Population: 2000	149,600	- -	- -
Projected Population:			
2005	157,600	8,000	5.3
2010	166,100	8,500	5.4
2015	175,000	8,900	5.4
2020	184,300	9,300	5.3
2025	193,300	9,000	4.9
2030	201,900	8,600	4.4
2035	210,100	8,200	4.1
Change: 2000-2035	- -	60,500	40.4

[a]*Rounded to nearest hundred.*

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

residents from adjacent counties in northeastern Illinois move north across the state border. Net migration accounts for all people moving into (in-migration) and out of (out-migration) a location. For example, between 2000 and 2005, about 12,200 people from Lake County moved into Kenosha County, while about 4,500 Kenosha County residents moved to Lake County; net migration indicates that Kenosha County gained about 7,700 people from Lake County. "County-to-County Migration Flow Data"[6] indicates that between 1990 and 2000, Kenosha County had a net migration of approximately 11,870 people from neighboring Lake and McHenry Counties. Between 2000 and 2005, net migration was approximately 8,130 people from Lake and McHenry Counties.

The Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC)[7] has developed population projections for the year 2030, in accordance with their regional planning program, called the NIPC 2040 Regional Framework Plan, for the following six northeastern Illinois Counties: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will. NIPC has forecast a population increase of almost 31 percent for Lake County, from 644,463 in the year 2000 to 841,860 in 2030, and an increase of about 76 percent for McHenry County, from 260,077 in 2000 to 457,594 in 2030.

Projected Age Composition

SEWRPC intermediate population projections anticipate change in the age structure of the population over the course of the planning period in Kenosha County, as shown by Table 76, and within the Region, as shown by Table 77. In the tables, each of the five-year age groups was clustered into one of four major age groups. A comparison between Kenosha County and the Region indicates that the percent increase in Kenosha County is anticipated to be greater than the percent increase within the Region for most of the five-year age groups and in all four of the major age groups.

Figure 10 compares the actual age composition for the year 2000 and projected 2035 age composition of the four major age groups. The 2035 age projections are based on the intermediate population projection in the regional land use plan. Although the number of persons will increase in each of the four major age groups between 2000 and 2035 in Kenosha County, the percentage of the age group population in relation to the overall total population will decrease between 2000 and 2035 in the two age groups younger than 45 years. The percentage of the County population age 45 years and older in relation to the total population will increase during the planning period. A summary of the projected age composition in the County follows:

- ***Population Under 20 Years of Age:*** The number of persons under age 20 in the County is projected to increase from 44,939 in 2000 to 57,452 in 2035, or about 28 percent. Although the number of persons in this age group will increase during the planning period, the percentage of the population under 20 years of age is expected to decrease slightly from about 30 percent of the total population in 2000 to about 27 percent in 2035.

[6]*Data is based on estimates of "County-to-County Migration Flow Data" from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Census Bureau.*

[7]*In 2005, the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) and the Chicago Area Transportation Study (CATS) were combined into a single planning agency; the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP). CMAP represents the following seven counties of the metropolitan Chicago area: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties.*

Table 75

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

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

NOTE: Population projections to 2035 for Lake and McHenry Counties have not been prepared. However, the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission has projected that the population of Lake County will increase from 644,463 persons in 2000 to 841,860 persons in 2030, and the population of McHenry County will increase from 260,077 persons in 2000 to 457,594 persons in 2030.

[a]*Rounded to nearest hundred.*

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

Table 76

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION IN KENOSHA COUNTY BY AGE GROUP: 2000-2035

Age Group	Year								Change 2000-2035	
	Actual Population	Projected Population								
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	Number	Percent
Under 5	10,367	11,006	11,649	12,484	13,079	13,366	13,686	14,311	3,944	38.0
5 to 9	11,640	10,764	11,449	12,106	12,961	13,550	13,845	14,161	2,521	21.7
10 to 14	11,826	12,091	11,201	11,902	12,573	13,432	14,041	14,330	2,504	21.2
15 to 19	11,106	12,380	12,685	11,738	12,459	13,135	14,028	14,650	3,544	31.9
Subtotal 0 to 19	44,939	46,241	46,984	48,230	51,072	53,483	55,600	57,452	12,513	27.8
20 to 24	9,568	11,112	12,412	12,702	11,746	12,443	13,117	13,994	4,426	46.3
25 to 29	9,747	9,629	11,205	12,504	12,781	11,794	12,495	13,157	3,410	35.0
30 to 34	11,068	10,617	10,505	12,218	13,621	13,899	12,823	13,570	2,502	22.6
35 to 39	13,365	11,853	11,397	11,267	13,094	14,571	14,873	13,701	336	2.5
40 to 44	12,696	13,762	12,235	11,760	11,617	13,477	15,000	15,297	2,601	20.5
Subtotal 20 to 44	56,444	56,973	57,754	60,451	62,859	66,184	68,308	69,719	13,275	23.5
45 to 49	10,596	12,720	13,819	12,280	11,800	11,642	13,506	15,012	4,416	41.7
50 to 54	8,661	10,342	12,450	13,520	12,010	11,524	11,382	13,185	4,524	52.2
55 to 59	6,649	8,106	9,710	11,689	12,686	11,256	10,813	10,679	4,030	60.6
60 to 64	5,119	6,051	7,409	8,878	10,695	11,593	10,302	9,884	4,765	93.1
Subtotal 45 to 64	31,025	37,219	43,388	46,367	47,191	46,015	46,003	48,760	17,735	57.2
65 to 69	4,436	4,565	5,426	6,650	7,976	9,613	10,434	9,260	4,824	108.8
70 to 74	4,355	3,914	4,042	4,820	5,924	7,112	8,604	9,320	4,965	114.0
75 to 79	3,632	3,472	3,146	3,251	3,906	4,814	5,805	7,022	3,390	93.3
80 to 84	2,577	2,703	2,609	2,385	2,473	3,000	3,727	4,481	1,904	73.9
85 and Older	2,169	2,476	2,763	2,917	2,930	3,024	3,426	4,064	1,895	87.4
Subtotal 65 and Older	17,169	17,130	17,986	20,023	23,209	27,563	31,996	34,147	16,978	98.9
Total	149,577	157,563	166,112	175,071	184,331	193,245	201,907	210,078	60,501	40.5

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

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

Table 77

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

Age Group	Year								Change 2000-2035	
	Actual Population	Projected Population								
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	Number	Percent
Under 5	132,390	135,529	137,131	141,568	145,308	146,954	147,679	149,732	17,342	13.1
5 to 9	144,219	134,395	137,410	139,199	144,026	148,511	150,367	151,176	6,957	4.8
10 to 14	147,229	146,988	138,338	141,317	142,845	147,989	152,844	155,110	7,881	5.4
15 to 19	140,390	148,480	148,745	140,425	143,516	145,000	149,839	154,539	14,149	10.1
Subtotal 0 to 19	564,228	565,392	561,624	562,509	575,695	588,454	600,729	610,557	46,329	8.2
20 to 24	123,623	135,783	143,283	143,208	134,069	137,840	139,715	144,183	20,560	16.6
25 to 29	125,567	123,247	135,366	142,973	142,571	132,777	136,725	138,802	13,235	10.5
30 to 34	138,238	128,399	124,970	138,520	146,546	146,509	136,626	139,973	1,735	1.3
35 to 39	157,844	139,859	129,593	125,832	140,136	148,929	149,102	139,613	-18,231	-11.6
40 to 44	159,702	157,642	140,013	129,275	125,294	140,055	149,044	149,340	-10,362	-6.5
Subtotal 20 to 44	704,974	684,930	673,225	679,808	688,616	706,110	711,212	711,911	6,937	1.0
45 to 49	142,428	157,132	155,869	138,837	128,110	123,938	138,384	147,191	4,763	3.3
50 to 54	120,345	137,667	152,573	151,984	135,442	124,861	120,653	134,541	14,196	11.8
55 to 59	88,417	113,016	129,904	144,577	144,186	128,435	118,178	114,325	25,908	29.3
60 to 64	69,747	81,064	104,207	120,353	134,171	133,845	119,073	109,423	39,676	56.9
Subtotal 45 to 64	420,937	488,879	542,553	555,751	541,909	511,079	496,288	505,480	84,543	20.1
65 to 69	62,281	62,288	72,850	94,100	108,935	121,578	121,257	107,708	45,427	72.9
70 to 74	60,479	54,978	55,441	65,319	84,656	98,203	109,659	109,272	48,793	80.7
75 to 79	51,372	50,771	46,684	47,587	56,485	73,476	85,381	95,199	43,827	85.3
80 to 84	35,351	38,580	38,702	36,186	37,346	44,772	58,491	67,786	32,435	91.8
85 and Older	31,543	36,197	41,413	45,384	47,115	49,597	56,141	68,067	36,524	115.8
Subtotal 65 and Older	241,026	242,814	255,090	288,576	334,537	387,626	430,929	448,032	207,006	85.9
Total	1,931,165	1,982,015	2,032,492	2,086,644	2,140,757	2,193,269	2,239,158	2,275,980	344,815	17.9

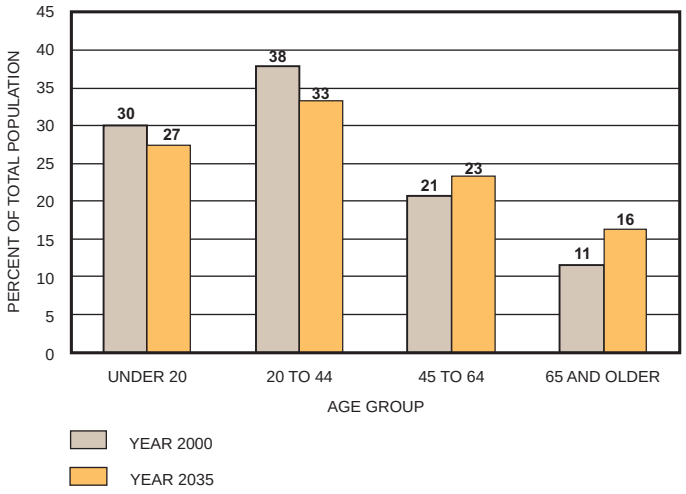
NOTE: Age groups which approximate the “baby boom” generation (persons born from 1946 through 1964) are shaded gray.

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

- ***Population 20 to 44 Years of Age:*** The number of persons in the 20- to 44-year age group is projected to increase from 56,444 in 2000 to 69,719 in 2035, or about 24 percent. Although the number of persons in this age group will increase during the planning period, the percentage of the population between 20 and 44 years of age is expected to decrease from about 38 percent of the total population in 2000 to about 33 percent in 2035.
- ***Population 45 to 64 Years of Age:*** The number of persons in the 45- to 64-year age group is projected to increase between 2000 and 2010, when virtually all of the baby-boomers will have moved into this group. The number of residents in this age group will continue to increase until 2020, and then begin to decrease. The number of persons in this age group is expected to increase by about 57 percent during the planning period, from 31,025 persons in 2000 to 48,760 persons in 2035. The percent of the population in the 45 to 64-year age group is projected to increase from about 21 percent of the total population in 2000 to about 23 percent of the County population in 2035.
- ***Population 65 Years of Age and Older:*** The population age 65 years and older is projected to increase throughout the planning period. By 2030, all of the baby-boom generation will be over age 65. The number of persons in this age group is projected to increase from 17,169 in 2000 to 34,147 in 2035, or about a 99 percent increase. In 2035, persons 65 years of age and older would comprise about 16 percent of the total County population compared to about 11 percent in 2000.

Figure 10

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED AGE COMPOSITION FOR KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000 AND 2035



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

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

Household Projections

Changes in the number and size of households will accompany changes in the size of the resident population. Taking the assumptions from the Regional Land Use Plan into consideration, the intermediate projected number of households for Kenosha County in 2035 is 82,900.[8] This is a projected increase of 26,800 households, or about 48 percent, over the 56,100 households in 2000. Household projections for sewer sanitary service areas and their adjacent urban service areas and portions of the County outside sewer service areas are shown in Table 78.

The projected average household size for the County in 2035 is 2.46 persons per household. This is a decrease of about 5.7 percent from the 2000 average of 2.60 persons per household. This household size decrease may be anticipated as a result of a combination of factors, including a continued change in household types, as well as the projected increase in the older population age groups for which average household sizes tend to be smaller than for the total population.

The actual 2000 and projected 2035 number of households by county and in the Region are set forth in Table 79. Regionally, the number of households is expected to increase by about 176,700, or about 24 percent. Similar to population percent increases, Kenosha and Walworth Counties are expected to experience the greatest percentage increase in households, due in part to an anticipated continued influx of Illinois residents relocating to Wisconsin. Kenosha County is projected to experience a household increase of about 48 percent.

In addition to its population forecasts, NIPC has also developed household projections for the year 2030, in accordance with their regional planning program called the NIPC 2040 Regional Framework Plan, for the following six northeastern Illinois Counties; Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will. NIPC has forecasted an increase in the number of households for Lake County, from 216,327 in the year 2000 to 290,886 in 2030, or 34 percent, and an increase for McHenry County from 89,403 households in 2000 to 158,233 in 2030, or about 77 percent.

Population and Household Projections Selected by Local Governments

The Regional Land Use Plan is a systems level plan and as such, it includes generalized boundaries for planned urban service areas; allocations of population, households, and employment, and associated land uses to urban

[8]*The household projection for Kenosha County under the low-growth scenario of the regional land use plan is 75,500 households in 2035. The high-growth projection is 92,900 households.*

Table 78

HOUSEHOLD PROJECTION BY SUB-AREA IN KENOSHA COUNTY UNDER THE REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN: 2035[a]

Sub-Area (see Map 59)	Existing: 2000			Intermediate Projection: 2035[a]			2000 – 2035 Change		Average Household Size: 2035
	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Number	Percent	
Urban Service Areas									
Bristol East	11	10	21	421	- -	421	400	1,904.8	2.57
Bristol West	429	33	462	1,152	- -	1,152	690	149.4	2.69
George Lake	162	137	299	364	- -	364	65	21.7	2.65
Kenosha	35,256	197	35,453	45,964	- -	45,964	10,511	29.6	2.38
Paddock Lake	1,057	18	1,075	1,884	- -	1,884	809	75.3	2.67
Pleasant Prairie	5,092	354	5,446	9,951	- -	9,951	4,505	82.7	2.60
Powers Lake East	- -	476	476	641	- -	641	165	34.7	2.59
Salem	3,219	254	3,473	6,888	- -	6,888	3,415	98.3	2.61
Silver Lake	856	247	1,103	1,822	- -	1,822	719	65.2	2.53
Somers	1,831	495	2,326	5,560	- -	5,560	3,234	139.0	2.43
Somers North	304	0	304	478	- -	478	174	57.2	2.63
Twin Lakes	2,035	94	2,129	3,877	- -	3,877	1,748	82.1	2.44
Subtotal	50,252	2,315	52,567	79,002	- -	79,002	26,435	50.3	2.45
Unsewered Areas[b]									
Brighton	- -	497	497	- -	541	541	44	8.9	2.73
Bristol	- -	757	757	- -	816	816	59	7.8	2.33
Paris	- -	528	528	- -	561	561	33	6.3	2.62
Pleasant Prairie	- -	125	125	- -	129	129	4	3.2	2.43
Randall[c]	- -	343	343	- -	545	545	202	58.9	2.72
Salem	- -	118	118	- -	104	104	-14	-11.9	2.44
Somers	- -	56	56	- -	56	56	0	0.0	2.79
Wheatland	- -	1,066	1,066	- -	1,195	1,195	129	12.1	2.59
Subtotal	- -	3,490	3,490	- -	3,947	3,947	457	13.1	2.57
Kenosha County Total	50,252	5,805	56,057	79,002	3,947	3,947	26,892	48.0	2.46

NOTE: The 2035 projected sewered areas are shown on Map 59. Sewered urban service areas are anticipated to increase in size between 2000 and 2035.

[a]*The 2035 household projection is based on the intermediate projection that was used to prepare the 2035 Regional Land Use Plan. The high projection for the County is 92,900 households, and the low projection is 75,500 households. The high and low projections are intended to provide an indication of household levels that could be achieved under significantly higher and lower, but nevertheless plausible, growth scenarios. The high and low 2035 County projections are documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 11, 4th Edition,* The Population of Southeastern Wisconsin, *July 2004. Household projections based on the population projections developed by each local government as part of this comprehensive plan are presented on Table 81.*

[b]*Areas located outside planned urban (sewer) service areas.*

[c]*Includes small portions of the Village of Genoa City located in Kenosha County.*

Source: SEWRPC.

and rural areas; and recommended density ranges for urban service areas. The systems level regional plan thus provides an overall regional land use planning framework that relies on refinement and detailing through County and local government planning.

As part of the comprehensive planning effort, two alternative 2035 population projections were developed for local government review. The two projections, set forth in Table 80, provided a range for each local government to consider while determining a final population projection for 2035. One of the projections was based on the 2035 Regional Land Use Plan, and assigned future population to cities, villages, and towns assuming that areas within a planned city or village sanitary sewer service area would be annexed by the city or village (similar to the urban service area and unsewered area projections for the County set forth in Table 73), unless a boundary agreement was in place that established future corporate limits.

Table 79

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

County	2000 Households Actual[a]	2035 Household Projection[b]	Change 2000 - 2035	
			Number	Percent
Kenosha	56,100	82,900	26,800	47.8
Milwaukee	377,700	427,500	49,800	13.2
Ozaukee	30,900	40,000	9,100	29.4
Racine	70,800	84,000	13,200	18.6
Walworth	34,500	54,400	19,900	57.7
Washington	43,800	62,800	19,000	43.4
Waukesha	135,200	174,100	38,900	28.8
Region	749,000	925,700	176,700	23.6

NOTE: Population and household projections to 2035 for Lake and McHenry Counties have not been prepared. However, the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission has projected that the population of Lake County will increase from 644,463 persons in 2000 to 841,860 persons in 2030, and the population of McHenry County will increase from 260,077 persons in 2000 to 457,594 persons in 2030.

[a]*Rounded to the nearest hundred.*

[b]*The 2035 household projection is based on the intermediate projection prepared for the 2035 Regional Land Use Plan.*

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

The second projection assumes that the number of households in each community would continue to grow as it has in the past, looking back to 1980. In extrapolating future household levels for each community, the historic change in households between 2000 and 2006 was weighted more heavily than the change during the 1990s; and, similarly, the change in households during the 1990s was weighted more heavily than the change during the 1980s. The related population projection is based on the projected number of households and the projected household size for the community, along with an allowance for persons living in group quarters.

Table 81 sets forth the final population and household projections used to prepare the local components of this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. A comparison of Tables 80 and 81 shows that the Villages of Paddock Lake and Silver Lake selected the population projection from the Regional Land Use Plan, the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie selected the trend-based population projection, and the remaining eight communities selected a locally-derived population projection. Of the eight communities, the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Randall, Salem, and Somers chose a population projection that fell between the trend-based and regional land use plan projections; and the Village of Twin Lakes, Town of Paris, and Town of Wheatland selected population projections that were higher than both the trend-based and regional land use plan projections.

The total population of Kenosha County in the year 2035, based on the population projection developed by each city, town, and village, would be 229,444 persons, or an increase of about 53 percent over the year 2000 County population of 149,577 persons. This is about 9 percent higher than the projected 2035 County population of 210,100 persons under the intermediate-growth scenario used to prepare the regional land use plan; but less than the 235,300 persons projected under the high-growth scenario of the regional plan.

Based on the community population projections, the number of households in the County would increase from 56,057 households in 2000 to 90,381 households in 2035, or an increase of about 61 percent. This is higher than the 82,900 households projected under the intermediate-growth scenario of the regional land use plan, but less than the 92,900 households projected under the high-growth scenario of the regional plan.

PART 2: KENOSHA COUNTY VISIONING AND ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Vision Statement

"From the lakeshore to the prairie, from the urban to the rural communities, Kenosha County seeks to maintain a high quality of life; protect its natural and cultural resources; encourage business, industry, tourism, agricultural, and recreational opportunities; and sustain a healthy and safe future for all of its citizens."

Visioning Process

The Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC) was responsible for preparing and refining the County's vision statement and assisting the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning staff in developing and executing the visioning process. The visioning process included development of the vision statement and of the general goals and objectives presented in this Chapter, and was based on the following:

- Data collected and mapped during the inventory phase of the plan

Table 80

ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR COMMUNITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035

Community	Actual Population			Alternative Population Projections: 2035					
				Trend Based[a]			Recommended Regional Land Use Plan (Intermediate Growth Scenario)[b]		
				Population	Change 2000-2035		Population	Change 2000-2035	
	1980	1990	2000	2035	Number	Percent	2035	Number	Percent
Cities									
Kenosha	77,685	80,426	90,352	124,097	33,745	37.3	111,334	20,982	23.2
Villages									
Paddock Lake	2,207	2,662	3,012	4,096	1,084	36.0	6,482	3,470	115.2
Pleasant Prairie	12,703	12,037	16,136	31,205	15,069	93.4	26,902	10,766	66.7
Silver Lake	1,598	1,801	2,341	3,588	1,247	53.3	3,985	1,644	70.2
Twin Lakes	3,474	3,989	5,124	8,046	2,922	57.0	9,049	3,925	76.6
Towns									
Brighton	1,180	1,264	1,450	2,069	619	42.7	1,497	47	3.2
Bristol[c]	3,599	3,968	4,538	7,161	2,623	57.8	7,505	2,967	65.4
Paris	1,612	1,482	1,473	1,925	452	30.7	1,491	18	1.2
Randall	2,155	2,395	2,929	4,910	1,981	67.6	3,621	692	23.6
Salem	6,292	7,146	9,871	18,218	8,347	84.6	16,651	6,780	68.7
Somers	7,724	7,748	9,059	13,713	4,654	51.4	17,967	8,908	98.3
Wheatland	2,908	3,263	3,292	4,385	1,093	33.2	3,594	302	9.2
County Total	123,137	128,181	149,577	223,413	73,836	49.4	210,078	60,501	40.4

[a]*These projections are based on trend-based projections of households. They were derived from a projected number of households and the anticipated household size of each community, along with an allowance for population living in group quarters. This trend-based projection assumes a continuation of the past change in household in each community since 1980, with the change for more recent years weighted more heavily than the change for earlier years. In developing these projections, the change in households between 2000 and 2006 was weighted more heavily than the change during the 1990s; and, similarly, the change in households during the 1990s was weighted more heavily than the change during the 1980s.*

[b]*Projections are based on the 2035 Regional Land Use Plan. The Regional Land Use Plan recommends that much of the future increase in population and households within the County be accommodated in urban service areas (see Map 59) that provide public sanitary sewer and other urban services. Future populations are assigned to cities, villages, and towns assuming that areas within a planned city or village sanitary 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 of Kenosha and Town of Somers. Also see Map 52 in Chapter VI).*

[c]*Includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in December 2009.*

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

- Results of a Countywide Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) workshop conducted during the Kenosha County Smart Growth Kickoff Meeting in March 2007
- The Kenosha County Café in May 2007
- Nine local comprehensive plan public informational meetings held in September, October, and November of 2007
- Bus tour of development sites in September 2008
- Planning goals, objectives, principles, and policies from existing local plans
- Other public comments obtained via the Kenosha County comprehensive planning website and e-mails
- Consideration of the nine elements of the comprehensive plan

Table 81

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS FOR COMMUNITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035

Community	Total Population				Total Households			
	Actual 2000	Projected 2035	2000-2035 Change		Actual 2000	Projected 2035	2000-2035 Change	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
City								
Kenosha	90,352	124,097	33,745	37.3	34,411	49,797	15,386	44.7
Villages								
Paddock Lake	3,012	6,482	3,470	115.2	1,056	2,397	1,341	127.0
Pleasant Prairie	16,136	31,205	15,069	93.4	5,819	11,889	6,070	104.3
Silver Lake	2,341	3,985	1,644	70.2	876	1,598	722	82.4
Twin Lakes	5,124	10,030	4,906	95.7	1,973	4,086	2,113	107.1
Towns								
Brighton	1,450	1,585	135	9.3	504	578	74	14.7
Bristol[b]	4,538	7,301	2,763	60.9	1,715	2,897	1,182	68.9
Paris	1,473	1,954	481	32.7	535	743	208	38.9
Randall	2,929	4,422	1,493	51.0	1,031	1,647	616	59.7
Salem	9,871	17,732	7,861	79.6	3,529	6,680	3,151	89.3
Somers	9,059	15,653	6,594	72.8	3,399	6,079	2,680	78.8
Wheatland	3,292	4,998	1,706	51.8	1,209	1,990[a]	781	64.6
Kenosha County	149,577	229,444	79,867	53.4	56,057	90,381	34,324	61.2

NOTE: This table presents the year 2035 population projections selected by each community. The household projections were derived from the selected population projection and the anticipated household size for each community, along with an allowance for the population living in group quarters.

[a]*Projection developed by the Town of Wheatland.*

[b]*Includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in December 2009.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Local Governments, and SEWRPC.

Data collected during the inventory phase of the planning process included existing population and employment information; future population, household, and employment projections; existing land uses and natural resources; and existing land use plans and regulations. Inventory information is valuable to the MJAC, local planners, and the public in determining the current conditions and factors that influence the quality of life. The population and household projections set forth in this Chapter, and the employment projections set forth in Part 3 of Chapter XIII, were reviewed to determine the needs of future residents, such as housing, employment, and education, to help guide the preparation of a vision statement. Inventory information was made available to the public on the Kenosha County comprehensive planning website and at the municipal hall of each participating local government.

Public Participation

In addition to the inventory data, public input helped to identify community concerns, issues, and opportunities, and to guide preparation of the vision statement, and goals and objectives. Public input was primarily gathered during a SWOT analysis workshop, the Kenosha County Café, local informational meetings, and a bus tour of development sites. Public participation events held as part of the planning process are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Comprehensive Planning Newsletter and Web Site

A number of ongoing public outreach efforts provided information to citizens and government officials about comprehensive planning. In August 2006, Kenosha County launched a comprehensive planning website to provide information about the County's multi-jurisdictional planning process, including public participation

opportunities, Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee agendas and minutes, presentations from public meetings, public notices, newsletters, and other related documents and resources regarding the planning process. This site can be viewed at www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/index.html.

The first issue of *Compass Points*, Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter, was also completed in August 2006. The quarterly newsletter is distributed to nearly 400 individuals throughout the County, including city, town, and village officials. The newsletters provided information on draft chapters, public participation opportunities, and other related resources. All of the newsletters are available on the Kenosha County comprehensive planning website.

Both the website and newsletter became valuable resources for County and community leaders, and officials, advisory committee members, and local government staff.

Kick-Off Meeting

A Countywide comprehensive planning kick-off meeting was conducted on March 21, 2007 and attended by about 40 participants. The meeting began with a short presentation that outlined comprehensive planning requirements, the County multi-jurisdictional planning process and public participation opportunities. Following the presentation, participants shared their opinions during a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) workshop facilitated by UW-Extension staff. Participants were divided into small discussion groups, and asked to discuss and identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that they perceived about Kenosha County, and then to pick the group's top three choices in each category. Results from the SWOT are presented in Figure 11.

Kenosha County Café

On May 12, 2007, approximately 35 citizens participated in the Kenosha County Café, which is based on the World Café conversational process.[9] The Kenosha County Café was an interactive visioning process designed to allow participants to interact with several other participants from various communities, backgrounds, and experiences through small group discussion to learn about the comprehensive planning legislation, the process, learn about different perspectives related to growth, and generate ideas leading to a shared vision. Participants were asked to discuss and respond to the following five questions concerning Kenosha County's present and future visions:

1. *What makes Kenosha a great community?*
2. *What positive benefits and negative impacts have you experienced or observed from the growth that has occurred in Kenosha County over the past several years?*
3. *What conditions and structures will help or hinder our working together to strengthen our Kenosha County?*
4. *Imagine it is the year 2040 and we've done all that we can do to create the best possible future for Kenosha County. What is Kenosha County like? And what is the one thing that should be done now to make that vision a reality?*
5. *What is your 2040 vision for Kenosha County?*

The report documenting the results of the Cafe is included in Appendix O.

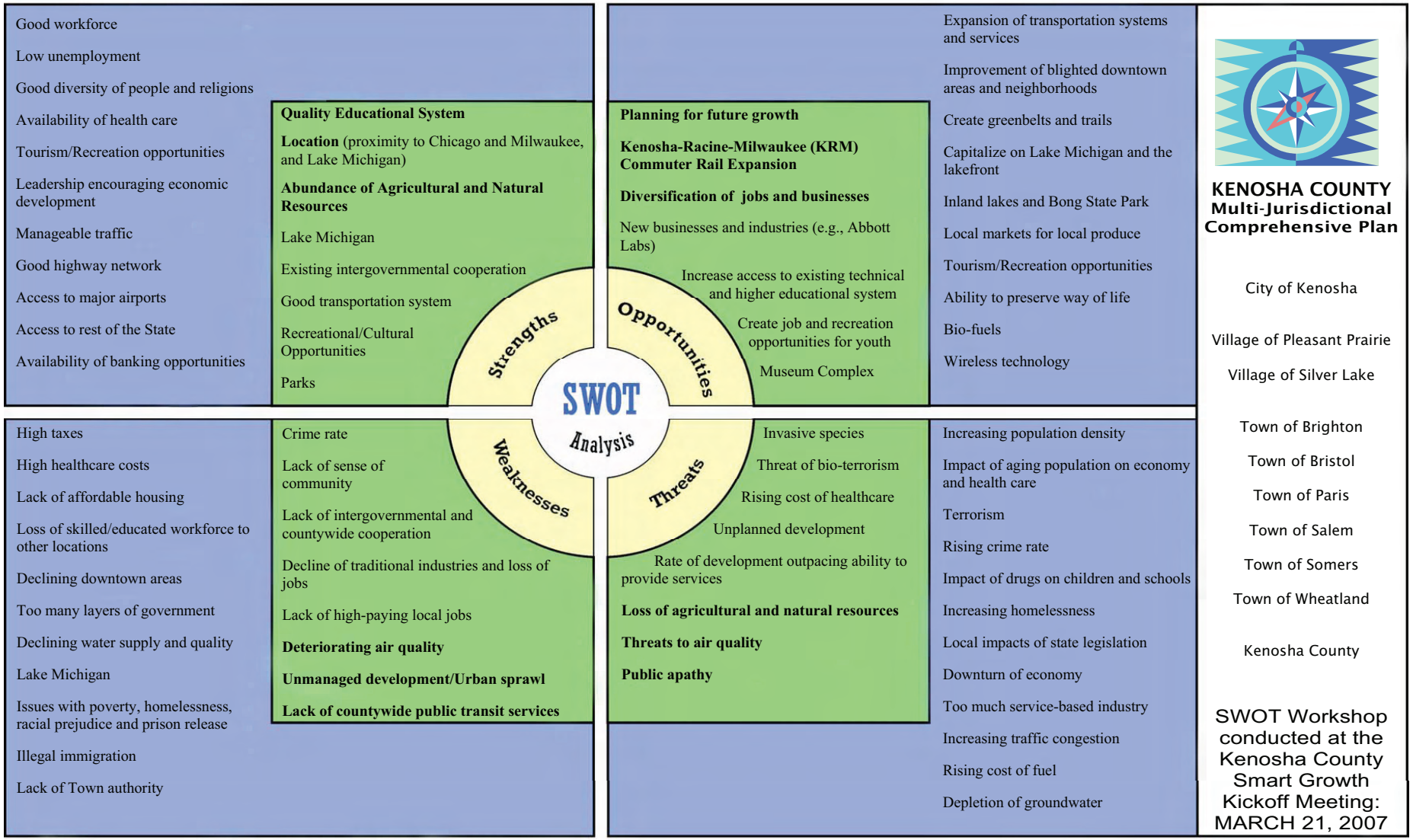
Community Chat

Community Chat is a cable television show broadcast on Kenosha Cable Channel 14 that highlights issues affecting Kenosha County through discussion between Annie Jones, a UW-Extension Community Resource Development Educator, and Kenosha County citizens and local leaders. A series of three "chats" involving the

[9] *Information about the World Café process is available at www.theworldcafe.com.*

Figure 11

SWOT ANALYSIS RESULTS: 2007



Issues were identified as a priority in Kenosha County. Those in **bold** were identified as the top priorities.

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

economic development; agricultural, natural, and cultural resources; and land use elements were discussed. Each "chat" provided information and insight about Kenosha County's present and future visions regarding the three elements and comprehensive planning in general.

Local Public Informational Meetings

Along with public feedback provided during the above two countywide public participation events, public comments and concerns provided during local public meetings held between September and November, 2007, were gathered by the comprehensive planning staff. Planning staff presented the inventory findings from Chapters I through VI of the plan, and created an open house forum in which participants were asked to provide written comments and discuss concerns and questions with the comprehensive planning staff based on the various issues and elements within the plan. An open house was held in each of the nine participating local governments. The results of input gathered during the local informational meetings are set forth in Figure 12.

Bus Tour of Development Sites

A bus tour was conducted for officials and other representatives from Kenosha County to view various types of urban and rural developments in Walworth County and Woodstock, Illinois. Participants were asked to comment on these developments and indicate what they liked or disliked in order to consider such feedback while preparing the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. A wide range of comments were provided based on personal observations of each development site. Some topics of interest included innovative stormwater management techniques, residential development in close proximity to city centers, transit-oriented development, integration of parks and recreational facilities into new developments, and intergovernmental cooperation. Some concerns included how to create conservation subdivisions that effectively worked to reduce urban sprawl, how to maintain and increase options for affordable housing, and how to ensure that Kenosha County does not encourage "cookie-cutter" developments. Comments gathered during the bus tour are presented in Appendix P.

Issues and Opportunities

The following general planning issues and opportunities were identified during the visioning process described above:

- ***Agricultural and Farmland Preservation*:** The loss of agriculture and farmland due to development pressures and changes in the economy are considered major threats to Kenosha County. Preserving farmland is a high priority among residents. Agriculture is considered an important contributor to the County's economy and, due to changes in agricultural practices as well as the demand for new and innovative agricultural products and technologies such as bio-fuels, there is potential growth for businesses and industries based in agriculture. In addition to its impact on the economy, farmland preservation is also considered important to preserving the rural character and lifestyle in much of Kenosha County.

- ***Community Character and Cultural Opportunities*:** A strong desire to preserve and enhance community character, including those of neighborhoods and downtowns, was expressed by residents at local informational meetings. Strong support was expressed for preserving historic buildings and downtowns. The development and enhancement of cultural opportunities and activities is important to Kenosha County, and is viewed as a way to enhance tourism and the overall quality of life in Kenosha County.

- ***Economic Development*:** Concerns about economic development surfaced during the visioning process. The historic decline of the economy, primarily tied to the loss of manufacturing jobs since the 1980's, has led to concern over how to attract jobs and employers, as well as what types of jobs to attract to Kenosha County. Although Kenosha County has a skilled work force with a good work ethic, many of its residents seek employment outside of the County, including residents commuting to jobs in neighboring Illinois counties. Leadership encouraging economic development, good job opportunities, low unemployment, and a skilled workforce were identified as strengths in the SWOT analysis, while the lack of high paying local jobs and loss of skilled and educated workers ("brain drain") were viewed as weaknesses for Kenosha County. Diversification of the economy and providing future jobs and opportunities for Kenosha youths were recurring themes throughout the visioning process.

Figure 12

COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING LOCAL PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS: 2007

POPULATION, HOUSING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

- We need to identify who we are… green space, farms, housing, light industry. We want to be more than just lumped as part of the Chicago-Milwaukee corridor
- Population: Enough schools for future growth? As property values/taxes increase, those on fixed income are forced to sell; families coming in now have children, developments are advertising to upper middle class, believing that the majority of homeowners won't have children. Most are starting families later in life, when their careers are stable.
- How does the plan address the influx of residents to the more affordable housing and land/infrastructure? Migration from Illinois? Aging population?
- Slow down new housing developments
- Larger lot sizes and open spaces
- Leave more green space
- Put some effort into development of light industry, office parks, etc. – which pay taxes but don't produce children
- Higher paying wages in industrial park/businesses
- More stores – City needs to give incentives to individuals to start businesses
- Caution – over-development of harbor area
- Protect the lakefront
- City needs to support homeless shelter
- Put tourist dollars to work

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Define line for keeping agriculture
- Please protect natural resource of better-than-most soil for agriculture
- I think you should serve locally produced refreshments at these meetings
- Need to stop giving building permits to platted lots from 50 years ago that today have major water issues—only causes big problems.
- We should not allow building on lots which will flood in wetlands.
- Lake Michigan water: do it governmentally.
- Lake Michigan is our greatest asset. Please recognize its value and plan for its value to the whole community.
- Pike River is a great asset. For the most part, we have not taken advantage of it for public use. It's time for "green belts."
- Fix the Pike. Biologically dead. It's a hindrance, not a feature
- Reduce light pollution
- Challenge to Town is to pay debts – finance sewer expansion by creating dense development around main lines
- We need to decide what our focus will be in the community – how or what we want to keep or what is unique to our community
- I would like to see the quaintness of the area stay. (Nice street lights, stop signs.)
- Environmental concerns

LAND USE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- Subdivisions, while they need to be built unique, should all follow the same development rules
- There needs to be more consistency with procedures and follow-through
- Concerned about development of Kenosha County and its effect on agriculture business
- Concentrate density around sewer/water
- Access to I-94 good for residential, business/industrial development
- Mass transportation is needed for getting around
- Highway traffic now approaches that in Lake County. Let's get behind public transit in a big way. METRA is a great way to go
- We need the METRA!
- Need better transport between Kenosha and Mitchell Airport. Bus/train would help
- Availability of cabs in City of Kenosha a plus
- Don't forget Somers in public transportation plan!
- Town has great trans. elements – railroads, DOT, 31, East-West, 142, L, F
- How about commuting jets at the airport expansion?
- Proceed with the off-street bike trails
- Use underground utilities
- Consider health needs of community, i.e. hospital on this side of town!

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

- Remove City and Village extraterritorial review– village will have more say than a town will
- Concerned about towns losing area and control of development due to annexation.
- Building allowed by Kenosha County and not by Town and yet homes are being built.
- Towns should adopt County plan
- Racine County fixed the Pike. What about Kenosha? Increase aquatic features – water quality
- Unfair that towns can't create full range of TIF (tax incremental finance) districts
- Want charter town powers

KENOSHA COUNTY
Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan

City of Kenosha

Village of Pleasant Prairie

Village of Silver Lake

Town of Brighton

Town of Bristol

Town of Paris

Town of Salem

Town of Somers

Town of Wheatland

Public Comments from Local Public Informational Meetings SEPTEMBER—NOVEMBER 2007

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

- ***Education*:** The results of the visioning process indicate that education, both secondary and post-secondary, is important to Kenosha County, and maintaining a quality educational system is considered a high priority. Increased access to existing technical and higher education systems was viewed as an opportunity in the SWOT analysis. Developing relationships between schools and businesses is viewed as a method to enhance workers' skills as well as develop programs aimed at fulfilling employers' needs.

- ***Energy*:** Increased global demand for energy, specifically petroleum, and a finite supply has resulted in significant increases in retail prices of gasoline and possibilities of disruption in supplies. These trends are likely to continue and will have impacts on all aspects of life in the County. Developing alternative energy sources such as wind and solar power (renewable energy sources) and bio-fuels could provide a solution to this problem. The potential demand for bio-fuel and bio-fuel technology could also provide economic opportunities for Kenosha County.

- ***Housing*:** A common theme expressed by participants during the visioning process was the need to provide a wide range of housing types and choices in order to meet the needs of households of all ages, income levels, and physical capabilities. The lack of affordable housing was viewed as a weakness in the SWOT analysis, while increasing homelessness was considered a threat. Housing choices are important as the population grows due to in-migration, as the population ages, and as a way to ensure the provision of an adequate work force for future economic development in the County. The ability of those working in the County to afford housing in the County should be considered when developing housing policies.

- ***Intergovernmental Cooperation*:** The ability of adjacent communities and different levels of government to work together is a concern that will affect all future planning and policy efforts. The ability to work regionally and across municipal boundaries is an important issue for the County. Concerns about the lack of town authority such as, for example, over annexations and establishing the full range of TIF districts were expressed throughout the visioning process. The existing level of intergovernmental cooperation was viewed as both a strength and a weakness in the SWOT. Although some may view the level of intergovernmental cooperation as lacking, in comparison to most other counties in the Region and State, and based on the number of intergovernmental boundary and service agreements that exist between many local governments in Kenosha, it should be considered strong.

- ***Natural Resources Preservation and Protection*:** Results from the visioning process indicate that the loss of natural resources due to development is viewed as a threat to Kenosha County. Concerns include invasive species, depletion of groundwater supplies and declining water quality, and deteriorating air quality.[10] Kenosha County residents placed a high priority on preserving existing woodlands, wetlands, and river corridors, and applying stricter regulations for preserving water quality. Natural amenities important to Kenosha County residents for preservation include Lake Michigan, the Bong State Recreation Area, prairies, inland lakes, and parks. Lake Michigan was viewed as a strength as a natural resource, as a tourism and recreational amenity, and for its potential to serve industry and create jobs. Development and enhancement of greenways and trails, the importance of Lake Michigan to the County, and improving parks and park amenities were recurring themes throughout the visioning process.

- ***Planning for Future Growth and Development*:** Results of the visioning process indicate that residents are concerned about anticipated growth and development, and desire sustainable and planned growth. Concerns include impacts on infrastructure, traffic congestion, natural resource and farmland preservation, overall quality of life issues, and ability to preserve the current way of life. Kenosha County's proximity to two major urban centers, Chicago and Milwaukee, as well as its location on Lake Michigan is seen as a major strength. The SWOT results indicated that respondents preferred controlled growth and limiting urban sprawl, while viewing unplanned development as a threat. A common theme expressed throughout the visioning process was to concentrate urban development within the currently planned urban service areas, promote opportunities for redevelopment in areas with existing infrastructure and downtown areas, and to minimize the conversion of farmland to urban uses.

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[10] *Based on U.S.E.P.A. data from the monitoring station at Chiwaukee Prairie, levels of air pollutants indicate an improvement in air quality since 2003.*

- ***Recreational Opportunities*:** The development and enhancement of recreational opportunities is important to Kenosha County, and is viewed as a way to enhance tourism as well as improve the overall quality of life in Kenosha County, making it a more attractive community in which to live, work, and play. Creating greenways and trails, capitalizing on Lake Michigan and the lakefront, and creating recreational opportunities for all ages, such as the Pleasant Prairie RecPlex/IcePlex were suggested as opportunities in the SWOT analysis. In addition, participants in the visioning process expressed a desire for more bike paths and lanes, and pedestrian access to open space.
- ***Transportation and Transit Services*:** Improving transit services and accessibility, and providing a variety of transportation choices is considered important to Kenosha County residents, particularly in light of the changing age structure of the County population and energy concerns. Participants in the visioning process placed a high emphasis on improving public transit services, including the expansion of bus service to western portions of Kenosha County and the development of the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee (KRM) commuter rail. Connecting residents in the western rural portion of Kenosha County to the eastern urban portion was a recurring theme throughout the visioning process. Participants also expressed a desire to expand alternative modes of transportation, including the addition of more bike paths and lanes and providing pedestrian access to open space. Concerns about increased traffic congestion due to development were also expressed.
- **Public Utilities and Community Facilities:** Decisions regarding growth and development by local and county governments must take into account costs and impacts on utilities and community facilities prior to development. The rate of development outpacing the ability to provide public services was considered a threat in the SWOT analysis and was a recurring theme throughout the visioning process.
- ***Implementation:*** Implementation of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan was discussed during MJAC meetings, at public informational meetings, and the Kenosha County Café. Emphasis was placed on the need to follow through with plan recommendations after adoption, while continuing to promote public participation and good communication among government officials in the spirit of intergovernmental cooperation, and between local officials and the general public on planning related matters.

Each of the above general planning issues and opportunities affect the existing quality of life in the County, which was a reoccurring theme throughout each form of public input. The goals and objectives to follow in this Chapter define the quality of life by addressing each of the general planning issues and opportunities.

PART 3: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals which follow in this element are overall goals that define quality of life aspects in Kenosha County by addressing the previously listed general planning issues. The attainment of these goals and corresponding objectives will lead to the creation of County and local plans and policies that sustain and enhance the quality of life for all residents while guiding development and redevelopment in the County through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035. These goals also provide the framework within which specific element goals were developed for the other plan elements. Because they are intended to be general rather than specific, no policies or programs are associated with the goals and objectives presented in this Chapter. Policies and programs are presented in each of the other eight plan element chapters of the report, in association with the more specific element goals and objectives.

The overall comprehensive plan goals and objectives, listed in order of plan elements in the following chapters, were developed by the MJAC using the same inventory data, projections, and public input that were used to identify the general planning issues and develop the vision statement.

Goals:

- Preserve and protect Kenosha County’s agriculture and farmlands outside planned urban (sewer) service areas.

- Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable agri-businesses and job development.

Objectives:

- Develop methods to identify, protect, and preserve agricultural areas and lands.
- Develop methods to retain and encourage agriculture as a viable part of the economy.
- Discourage development on productive agricultural lands.
- Encourage preservation of agricultural activity outside planned urban (sewer) service areas.
- Encourage safe agricultural practices to minimize impact on the natural resource base.
- Encourage the preservation of rural (agrarian) character and vistas outside planned urban (sewer) service areas.
- Discourage development that is incompatible with agricultural uses.
- Capitalize on agri-tourism amenities.

Goal:

- Preserve and enhance Kenosha County's natural resources, including Lake Michigan, and park and open space sites.

Objectives:

- Support the development of a comprehensive system of parks and open spaces within the County to enhance the quality of the environment and life and to allow County residents adequate opportunities to participate in resource- and non-resource oriented outdoor recreational activities, including water-based outdoor recreation activities.
- Encourage the preservation of natural features and open space as part of future development proposals in the County.
- Develop methods for the protection, sound use, and enhancement of the natural resource base, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, groundwater resources, and floodplains.
- Develop methods to preserve "natural" character and vistas in the County.
- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- Encourage the protection of Lake Michigan's water quality and shoreline, including Lake Michigan bluffs.
- Capitalize on natural and recreational tourism amenities.

Goal:

- Preserve and enhance the historic and cultural resources and character of Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Encourage preservation of historic and cultural structures and districts and archaeological sites.
- Encourage development and redevelopment that is sensitive to the preservation of significant natural, historic, and cultural features, and is compatible with such uses.
- Encourage new development and redevelopment that is compatible with the existing historic and cultural character of neighborhoods and downtowns.
- Develop methods to preserve distinct urban and rural character and vistas.

- Encourage the development of site and architectural design guidelines that preserve the aesthetics that contribute to the County's rural and small town character in towns outside urban service areas and in small villages.
- Encourage an attractive and healthful physical and social environment with ample opportunities for high-quality education, cultural activities, and outdoor recreation.
- Capitalize on historic and cultural tourism amenities.

Goals:

- Encourage a balanced and sustainable spatial distribution among various types of land uses to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of County residents.
- Accommodate the projected growth in population, households, and employment in the County and each community through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
- Guide the projected growth in a manner that protects Kenosha County's natural resource base and the character of local communities and neighborhoods, including those communities that wish to retain an agricultural economy and rural character.

Objectives:

- Encourage the allocation of land uses to avoid or minimize threats to health, safety, and welfare.
- Encourage land uses that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low costs to all levels of government.
- Encourage development and redevelopment of land with access to existing infrastructure and public services.
- Encourage infill development.
- Develop methods to analyze the long term impacts of development, including financial impacts.
- Encourage a balance between various types of development.
- Encourage the location of major retail, service, institutional, and other urban uses within the urban service areas of the County.
- Encourage an attractive and healthful physical and social environment with ample opportunities for high-quality education, cultural activities, and outdoor recreation.
- Preserve distinct urban and rural character and vistas.

Goal:

- Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and physical abilities in Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Promote housing choices for Kenosha County's aging population.
- Encourage flexibility in zoning to accommodate a variety of housing options.
- Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in Kenosha County.
- Promote affordable housing choices for Kenosha County's aging, disabled, and young family populations.
- Promote universal design (designed for all physical abilities) in housing and subdivision construction to accommodate all population groups.

Goal:

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

Objectives:

- Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation, including public transit services, to meet the needs of transit-dependent elderly citizens and persons with disabilities.
- Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the Regional Transportation System Plan.
- Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- Encourage development patterns and designs with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental and aesthetic impacts.

Goal:

- Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Develop methods to maintain and enhance County and local services to the public.
- Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in Kenosha County.
- Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of Kenosha County residents.
- Maintain and enhance the high quality educational system in Kenosha County.
- Maintain and enhance the high level of healthcare services in Kenosha County.

Goal:

- Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.

Objectives:

- Encourage use of alternative energy sources.
- Encourage "green" development concepts.[11]
- Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.

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[11] *"Green" development concepts integrate techniques that help conserve natural resources, such as arranging land uses and site features (i.e. lots, buildings, and infrastructure) to include or be close to services, employment centers, and alternative transportation systems (i.e. mass transit, sidewalks, and bike paths); protecting existing natural features; providing opportunities to practicably harness renewable energy sources, where possible (i.e. south-oriented buildings capturing passive solar radiation); utilizing sun, wind, and/or earth for natural lighting, ventilation, heating, cooling, and other purposes (i.e. solar panels, wind turbines, and geothermal systems); installing eco-friendly stormwater quality and quantity control mechanisms such as bioswales, bioinfiltration trenches or basins, rain gardens and barrels or cisterns, rooftop and wall or "vertical" gardens, porous and permeable pavements with restricted salt and pollutants in such areas when possible, and landscaping for cooling, wind protection, and xericscaping (landscaping that conserves water by using drought-tolerant plants and ornate hardscapes or mulch versus traditional mowed turf/grass); incorporating local, reused, recycled, recyclable, or eco-friendly (i.e. bamboo flooring) construction materials and energy efficient appliances; and including other energy and water conservation and efficiency measures into site and building designs.*

Goals:

- Identify and encourage desirable, diverse, and sustainable businesses and job development.
- Attract and retain jobs that provide employment opportunities for County residents.
- Identify economic and educational opportunities that will help ensure job growth for future generations.

Objectives:

- Identify a variety of business "clusters" to be encouraged within the County.
- Encourage Countywide and regional cooperation for economic development, including business creation, retention, and expansion and the creation of a range of employment opportunities that improve and enhance the economic vitality of Kenosha County.
- Encourage cooperation between schools and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the County's labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
- Develop methods to retain and encourage agriculture as a viable part of the economy.
- Capitalize on tourism amenities, including historic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources, and particularly, activities that focus on Lake Michigan's recreational opportunities.
- Encourage and support entrepreneurialism (i.e. small businesses and home-based businesses).

Goal:

- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.

Objectives:

- Provide a structure for continuing dialog about land use regulation issues and boundary issues among local governments, and between local governments and Kenosha County.
- Encourage shared services between units of government in Kenosha County, if cost savings and maintenance or improvement in service levels would result.
- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for public facilities such as police stations, fire stations, government administration buildings, schools, and libraries; quasi-public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and skilled nursing, assisted living, and independent living centers for the elderly and disabled; and trail linkages between communities.

Goal:

- Ensure the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan is a "living document."

Objectives:

- Routinely consult the comprehensive plan when carrying out County and local government functions and when developing annual budgets.
- Review progress made towards achievement of comprehensive plan goals annually, and update the plan as needed.
- Review and update the comprehensive plan report at least every 10 years, following the release of U.S. Census data and regional plan updates.

SUMMARY

This Chapter has presented information on existing and projected population and household projections for the year 2035. The following findings are of particular significance to the preparation of the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan:

- The County had 149,600 residents in 2000. The County population is projected to increase to about 210,100 persons, or about 40 percent, in 2035.
- In 2000, about 30 percent of the County population was under the age of 20; about 58 percent was between the ages of 20 and 64; and about 11 percent was age 65 and over. Over the planning period, the number and percentage of County residents in the 65 and over age category is expected to increase in both numbers (an increase of 16,978 persons) and percentage of the population (about 16 percent of the County's population). Age distribution has important implications for planning and the formation of public policies in the areas of education, recreation, health, housing, transportation, and economic development.
- In 2000, there were 56,100 households with an average size of 2.60 persons per household in Kenosha County. In 2035, 82,900 households are projected in Kenosha County, with an average household size of 2.46 persons. The number of households, or occupied housing units, is important to land use and public facility planning. Households directly influence the demand for urban land as well as the demand for transportation and other public facilities and services, such as public sanitary sewer, water, and parks.

This Chapter also defined a desired future for 2035 through a statement summarizing the desired vision for the future of Kenosha County. Inventory data, projections, and various forms of public input were considered during development of a Countywide vision statement and goals and objectives. Overall goals and objectives that support the vision statement are designed to define the quality of life in Kenosha County and to guide the development and redevelopment of the planning area through 2035, as required by Section 66.1001(2)(a) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The overall goals and objectives provided the framework for the development of specific goals and objectives for each of the other plan elements. In addition to more specific goals and objectives, each element also includes a set of recommended policies and programs to achieve the goals and objectives.

Chapter VIII

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes.* Section 66.1001(2)(e) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs for the conservation and effective management of the following natural resources:

- Groundwater
- Forests
- Productive agricultural areas
- Environmentally sensitive areas
- Threatened and endangered species
- Stream corridors
- Surface water
- Floodplains
- Wetlands
- Wildlife habitat
- Metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources
- Parks, open spaces, and recreational resources
- Historical and cultural resources
- Community design[1]

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[1]*Community design recommendations are included in the Land Use Element (Chapter IX).*

In addition, the following comprehensive planning goals related to the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and must be addressed as part of the planning process:[2]

- Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
- Protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state government, and utility costs.
- Preservation of cultural, historic, and archaeological sites.
- Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
- Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.

Part 1 of this Chapter describes conservation funding programs used to preserve agricultural, natural, and cultural resources that are available in the County, including Federal, State, County, and local programs. Included are sources of grant funds for the acquisition, preservation, and development of park and open space sites and the development of trails and bikeways. Information is also provided regarding current practices, programs, and methods used in either Kenosha County or the State of Wisconsin to preserve agricultural, natural, and cultural resources.

Part 2 of this Chapter identifies specific issues and sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to promote the conservation and effective management of agricultural resources, including productive farmland, and to promote the economic viability of working farms in Kenosha County.

Part 3 of this Chapter identifies specific issues and sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to promote the conservation and effective management of natural resources in Kenosha County, including significant geological sites, Lake Michigan bluff and ravine areas, nonmetallic resources, watersheds, surface waters, wetlands, floodplains, groundwater resources, woodlands, natural areas, critical and endangered species habitats outside natural areas, critical aquatic habitats, environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and park and open space sites.

Part 4 of this Chapter identifies specific issues and sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to promote the conservation of cultural, historical, and archaeological resources in Kenosha County. Additional goals, objectives, policies, and programs are intended to support museums and cultural venues, events, and organizations that promote the arts and heritage of Kenosha County and contribute to the quality of life and economy of the County.

PART 1: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS AND CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES

Federal and State agencies have developed conservation and preservation programs to protect agricultural, natural, and cultural resources. Although there are numerous programs offered by a wide variety of public agencies, the most significant agencies that provide the majority of conservation and preservation programs include the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (which are

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

agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)); the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP); the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR); the National Parks Service (NPS), an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior; and the Wisconsin State Historical Society (WSHS).

Programs that focus on agricultural and natural resources include the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program, Soil and Water Resource Management Program (SWRM), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP). Federal and State programs are also available to help County and local governments and nonprofit conservation organizations (NCOs) acquire park and open space lands, and to help County and local governments provide recreational facilities, including bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

Most programs that assist in cultural preservation primarily provide assistance for the restoration of historic buildings, districts, and landmarks through preservation tax credits, grants, loans, or restoration guidance. In Wisconsin, the WSHS provides assistance for properties designated as either State or Federal historic places, such as those listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places. Also, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a private non-profit organization, provides funding through tax credits and matching grants, and provides the Main Street Program that focuses on the historic preservation and revitalization of traditional commercial districts.

Farm Service Agency and Natural Resources Conservation Service

The USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) have several programs to help reduce erosion, protect wildlife habitat, restore wetlands, and improve water quality. All programs involve cost-share assistance from the Federal government, provided the landowner follows the prescribed practices of each program.

The NRCS administers a variety of incentive programs which indirectly may help prevent nonfarm development in agricultural areas. These programs include the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP), among others. Under these programs, a landowner enters into an agreement to restore or protect lands for a 10-year or longer period in return for cash payments or assistance in making land conservation improvements.

Conservation Reserve Program

The USDA administers the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) to help provide water quality protection, reduce soil erosion, protect the Nation's ability to produce food and fiber, reduce sedimentation in streams and lakes, improve water quality, establish wildlife habitat, and enhance forest and wetland resources. The CRP is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners that provide annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish long-term, resource-conserving covers on eligible farmland.[3] It encourages farmers to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover, such as a prairie-compatible, noninvasive forage mix; wildlife plantings; trees; filter strips; or riparian buffers. Farmers receive an annual rental payment for the term of the multi-year contract based on the agriculture rental value of the land, and up to 50 percent Federal cost sharing is provided to establish vegetative cover. The program is administered by the FSA with technical assistance provided by NRCS. NRCS works with landowners to develop their application, and to plan, design, and install the conservation practices on the land.

[3]*The USDA adopted a policy in 2005 that prohibits the agency from releasing specific data regarding parcels enrolled in USDA programs; therefore, this information cannot be mapped.*

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
Like CRP, CREP is administered by the FSA and contracts require a 10- to 15-year commitment to keep lands out of agricultural production. By combining CRP resources with State and private programs, CREP provides farmers and ranchers with a sound financial package for conserving and enhancing the natural resources of farms.

The program is intended to help protect water quality and wildlife habitat. Farmers enrolled in CREP remove land from agricultural production and plant native grasses, trees, and other vegetation to improve water quality, soil conditions, and wildlife habitat. CREP provides rental payments and other financial incentives to encourage producers to voluntarily enroll in 10- to 15-year contracts. Goals of CREP are to reduce fertilizer and sedimentation runoffs (nonpoint pollution runoff), and establish riparian buffers and grassland habitat. It can provide a viable option to supplement farm income as well. Such land usually contains poor soils for agricultural production including flooded areas (low-yielding land) and land along streams which usually yield less than in the center of fields. CREP is not currently available in Kenosha County, but eventually could be available.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program
The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is a voluntary conservation program that supports agriculture and environmental quality as compatible goals. Through EQIP, farmers may receive financial and technical help with structural and management conservation practices on agricultural land. EQIP offers contracts for practice implementation for periods ranging from one to 10 years, and it pays up to 50 to 75 percent of the costs of eligible conservation practices. Incentive payments and cost share payments may also be made to encourage a farmer to adopt land management practices such as nutrient management, manure management, integrated pest management, or wildlife habitat management.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program
The NRCS helps to keep productive farmland in agricultural use by providing assistance in purchasing development rights from farmers and placing an agricultural or conservation easement on eligible farmlands through the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP), commonly referred to as purchase of development rights (PDR). The FRPP provides State or local governments, or non-profit organizations, with up to 50 percent of the purchase price of such perpetual voluntary easements. In order to be eligible, the farmland must be prime or of statewide importance, unique, or other productive farmland, must meet highly erodible land provisions set forth in the Food Security Act, or include important historical or archaeological sites. Additionally, the farmland must have the location, size, and existing protections, including appropriated zoning, that support long-term agricultural use.

Resource Conservation and Development
The Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) program was established by the Federal Agricultural Act of 1962. This act directs the USDA to help units of government conserve and properly utilize all resources in solving local issues. Wisconsin has seven RC&Ds, covering all Wisconsin counties. In 2005, Kenosha County became a member of the Town and Country RC&D area which was organized to cover 13 counties in southeastern Wisconsin. The Town and Country RC&D helps to facilitate the development and coordination of existing and innovative projects, and will assist in finding funding to implement them. Town and Country RC&D has helped promote agricultural, energy, water quality, and educational projects and programs throughout the Region.

Wetlands Reserve Program
The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) is another voluntary program designed to restore and protect wetlands on private property. It is an opportunity for landowners to receive financial incentives to restore wetlands that have been drained for agricultural purposes. Landowners who choose to participate in WRP may sell a conservation easement or enter into a cost-share restoration agreement with NRCS to restore and protect wetlands. The landowner voluntarily limits future use of the land, yet retains private ownership. The landowner and NRCS develop a plan for the restoration and maintenance of the wetland. This program offers landowners three options; permanent easements, 30-year easements, and restoration cost-share agreements of a minimum 10-year duration.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program
Administered by the NRCS, the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) is a voluntary program to develop or improve wildlife habitat on private lands. It provides both technical assistance and up to 75 percent Federal cost sharing to help establish and improve wildlife habitat. Landowners agree to work with NRCS to prepare and implement a wildlife habitat development plan which describes the landowner's goals for improving wildlife habitat, includes a list of practices and a schedule for installing them, and details the steps necessary to maintain the habitat for the life of the cost-share agreement. WHIP emphasizes re-establishment of declining species and habitats, including prairie chickens, meadowlarks, sharp-tailed grouse, Karner blue butterfly, smallmouth bass, blue-winged teal, and many other species of grassland birds, reptiles, insects, and small mammals. Some of the opportunities that exist are installing in-stream structures to provide fish habitat, restore prairie and oak savannahs, and brush management and control of invasive species.

Cost shared practices include burning, seeding, and brush management of prairies, grasslands, and savannahs; installing instream structures and bank stabilization in streams; and improving timber stands and managing brush on woodlots. Federal or State wildlife agencies or private organizations may provide additional funding or expertise to help complete a project. Contracts normally last a minimum of five years from the date the contract is signed and cost sharing does not exceed $10,000. Eligible lands must be a minimum of five acres of agricultural or nonagricultural land, woodlots, pasture land, streambanks, and shorelands. Lands currently enrolled in other conservation programs are not eligible to participate in WHIP.

U.S. Department of Transportation
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)
(Formerly the Federal Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21))
SAFETEA-LU, which governs Federal surface transportation spending through the year 2010, continues the integration of bicycling and walking into the transportation mainstream. It enhances the ability of communities to invest in projects that can improve the safety and practicality of bicycling and walking for everyday travel. SAFETEA-LU provides funding, planning, and policy tools to create more walkable and bicycle-friendly communities.

SAFETEA-LU provides funding for bicycle and pedestrian facilities under a variety of programs. Bicycle projects must be principally for transportation, rather than recreational purposes, and must be designed and located pursuant to the transportation plans required of the State and Metropolitan Planning Organizations.[4] The following summarized programs are administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation:

Federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP)
The U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) provides funding to the DNR to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for non-motorized and motorized recreational uses. The DNR administers the funds as matching grants to acquire or develop land, facilities, or easements for public trails, parks, and outdoor recreation. Funding for the RTP is provided through Federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used by off-road vehicles. Eligible sponsors, which can include towns, villages, cities, counties, tribal governing bodies, school districts, State agencies, Federal agencies, and incorporated organizations, are eligible to receive reimbursement for up to 50 percent of the project costs.

Transportation Enhancement Program (part of the Statewide Multi-modal Improvement Program (SMIP))
Transportation Enhancements (TE) are transportation-related activities that are designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of transportation systems. The TE program provides up to 80 percent matching grants for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional transportation projects, including the restoration of historic transportation facilities, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, landscaping and scenic beautification, and mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff. Most of the requests and projects awarded in Wisconsin have been for bicycle facilities. Examples of bicycle projects include multi-use trails (in greenways and former rail trails, for example), paved shoulders, bicycle lanes, bicycle route signage, bicycle parking, and overpasses or underpasses.

[4]*SEWRPC is the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the seven counties in Southeastern Wisconsin.*

Transportation enhancement activities must relate to surface transportation. Federal regulations restrict the use of Federal funds on trails that allow motorized vehicles, except snowmobiles. SAFETEA-LU's predecessor, TEA-21, expanded the definition of transportation enhancement eligibility to specifically include the provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Surface Discretionary Grant Program (part of the Statewide Multi-modal Improvement Program (SMIP))
The Surface Discretionary Grant program provides up to 80 percent matching grants to local governments and transit commissions in communities with a population of 5,000 or more residents. Priority is given to projects that promote alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle trips. Funding has been evenly distributed to transit and bicycle/pedestrian projects in past years. Nearly every bicycle project eligible under the Transportation Enhancement program is also eligible for this program, unless the project will clearly not reduce single-occupant vehicle trips. Funding for bicycle and pedestrian planning is also eligible under this program.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)
The purpose of the CMAQ program is to provide up to 80 percent matching grants for projects and programs that reduce motor vehicle travel and/or emissions in areas that have failed to meet air quality standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), or small particulate matter. Bicycle and pedestrian projects are eligible for CMAQ if they reduce the number of vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled. Almost all bicycle projects eligible for Transportation Enhancement and the Surface Discretionary grant programs are likely to be eligible, but a higher burden of proof that the project will reduce air pollution is required. Non-construction activities such as maps and brochures are also eligible for funding. All county and local governments in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region are eligible to apply for CMAQ funds.

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)
The Highway Safety Improvement Program, formerly the Hazard Elimination Program, provides up to 90 percent matching grants and focuses on projects to improve the safety of locations that have a documented history of crashes. Bicycle and pedestrian projects are eligible for this program.

Surface Transportation Funds-Urban (STP-U)
Surface Transportation funds provide up to 80 percent matching grants and can be used on a variety of improvement projects, including bicycle and pedestrian projects. These funds have generally been used to provide bicycle and pedestrian improvements when streets or highways are constructed or reconstructed.

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 improvements 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 street or highway improvement, if the bicycle and pedestrian accommodation is "incidental" in scope and cost to the overall project. Most bicycle and pedestrian accommodations within Wisconsin are made as incidental improvements.

Wisconsin Department of Revenue (WDOR)
Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Credit Program[5]
The Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program provides income tax credits to eligible farmland owners. The program is administered by County and local governments, but the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board (LWCB) must first certify that the county farmland preservation plan meets the standards specified in Chapter 91 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Of the 72 counties in Wisconsin, 70 have certified farmland preservation plans. Kenosha County's farmland preservation plan was certified in 1981. To be eligible to enroll in the program,

[5]*A comprehensive update of the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (Chapter 91 of the* Wisconsin Statutes*) was enacted by the State of Wisconsin in 2009, with an effective date of January 1, 2010. As a result, the Kenosha County Farmland Preservation Plan must be updated by December 31, 2011. Changes were also made to the State's farmland tax credit program.*

farmland must be designated as such in the County Farmland Preservation Plan, must be a minimum of 35 contiguous acres, and must produce a minimum of $6,000 in gross farm receipts in the previous year or $18,000 in the previous three years. Farmland owners may participate in one of two ways: through exclusive agricultural zoning or through Farmland Preservation Agreements. Participation through exclusive agricultural zoning may occur only when the local jurisdiction having zoning authority (city, village, town, or county) has a zoning ordinance that is certified by the LWCB as having met the standards of Chapter 91 of the *Statutes*. The only uses permitted in exclusive agricultural zoning districts are agricultural uses and uses consistent with agricultural use, which are specified in the *Statutes*. Kenosha County and the Village of Pleasant Prairie have zoning ordinances that have been certified by the LWCB. Landowners in the Village of Pleasant Prairie are eligible to participate. Landowners in each of the Towns are also eligible to participate in the Farmland Preservation Program because they are governed by the County zoning ordinance, which has been certified by the LWCB.

In addition to the Farmland Preservation program, landowners can also claim an income tax credit under the Wisconsin Farmland Tax Relief Credit Program. The acreage and production requirements of this separate program are the same as for the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation program indicated above; however, this is solely a tax relief program where the credit is not affected by the claimant's household income. In addition, there are no land use planning requirements or required compliance with county soil and water conservation standards.

Wisconsin Department of Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

Working Lands Initiative

In 2005, the DATCP launched the Working Lands Initiative and established a steering committee to develop a consensus vision on managing Wisconsin's farm and forest lands. The Working Lands Initiative Steering Committee in August 2006 issued a report with a set of recommendations intended to update and expand policies and programs affecting Wisconsin farmlands and forests. The report recommends an update to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program, which would include setting a flat per-acre tax credit for landowners instead of basing the credit on household income; requiring all land in the program to be zoned for exclusive agricultural use; and streamlining the process of applying for the program and claiming the tax credits. Proposed changes to the Farmland Preservation Program were included in DATCP's 2007-09 budget request. The Committee's report also recommends establishing a number of programs, including a Working Lands Enterprise Areas program, a purchase of development rights program, and a beginning farmer/logger program. Changes to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program were approved by the Wisconsin Legislature as part of the 2009 budget bill.

Soil and Water Resource Management Program

DATCP administers Wisconsin's soil and water resource management program (SWRM) under the provisions of Chapter 92 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* and Chapter ATCP 50 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. The SWRM grant program was developed to support locally-led conservation efforts. Counties are awarded grant funds to pay for conservation staff and provide landowner cost-sharing to develop and implement a Land and Water Resource Management Plan (LWRMP). The current version of Chapter ATCP 50, revised in October 2004, relates specifically to agricultural programs and it establishes requirements and/or standards for:

- Soil and water conservation on farms
- County soil and water programs, including land and water resource management plans
- Grants to counties to support county conservation staff
- Cost-share grants to landowners for implementation of conservation practices
- Design certifications by soil and water professionals
- Local regulations and ordinances
- Cost-share practice eligibility and design, construction, and maintenance

Eligible projects include grade stabilization structures, livestock fencing, riparian buffers, filter strips, streambank and shoreline protection, water and sediment control basins, well abandonment, and wetland restoration.[6]

[6]*The USDA adopted a policy in 2005 that prohibits the agency from releasing specific data regarding parcels enrolled in USDA programs; therefore, this information cannot be mapped.*

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Fund

The Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Fund program was established by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1989 for a 10-year period. The program was renewed for an additional 10 years as part of the 1999-2001 Wisconsin State Budget. The goals of the Stewardship Program are to protect and restore nature-based outdoor recreation areas and areas having scenic or ecological value.[7] The Stewardship Program is financed through the issuance of general obligation bonds and is expected to distribute about $80 million annually Statewide for the 10-year period of the program. The DNR administers the Stewardship Program. The program is an umbrella for a number of subprograms, each with its own goals, priorities, and criteria, which are summarized below. Projects submitted for grants under the Stewardship Program must be included in a locally-adopted park plan.

Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)

The ADLP program is a regional allocation program which provides up to 50 percent matching grants to local and county units of government and nonprofit conservation organizations (NCOs) to provide assistance for the acquisition and development of local and county parks. NCOs can use these funds for the acquisition of land or easements only. County and local governments may use ADLP funds for the purchase of land and easements and the development of outdoor recreation areas for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes.

Acquisition of Development Rights

The Acquisition of Development Rights program is a Statewide program which provides up to 50 percent matching grants to local and county units of government and NCOs to acquire development rights (conservation easements) in areas where restrictions on residential, commercial, or industrial development would help protect natural, agricultural, or forestry values and enhance nature-based outdoor recreation.

Urban Green Space (UGS)

The Urban Green Space program is a Statewide program which provides up to 50 percent matching grants to local and county units of government and NCOs to acquire or protect scenic, ecological, or other natural features within or near urban areas and provide land for nature-based outdoor recreation, including noncommercial gardening. These funds can be used for the acquisition of land only.

Urban Rivers (URGP)

The Urban Rivers grant program is a Statewide program which provides up to 50 percent matching grants to local and county units of government and NCOs to purchase land or easements, or to develop shoreline enhancements on or adjacent to rivers that flow through urban or urbanizing areas. This program is intended to preserve or restore urban rivers or riverfronts for the purpose of revitalization and nature-based outdoor recreation activities. NCOs can use these funds for the acquisition of land or easements only.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON or LWCF) Program

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON) program was established by the U.S. Congress in 1964 to provide funding for the acquisition of land for park or open space preservation purposes and the development of outdoor recreation facilities. In Wisconsin, LAWCON funds are administered by the DNR. Up to 50 percent of project costs are eligible for funding under this program. A portion of the awarded amount is available to local and county units of government for the acquisition of land and the development of parks and trails. The "nature-based facilities" restriction in the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program does not apply to LAWCON funds.

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[7]*The DNR defines "nature-based" outdoor recreation as activities where the primary focus or purpose is the appreciation or enjoyment of nature. Such activities include hiking, bicycling, wildlife or nature observation, camping, nature study, fishing, hunting, picnicking, cross-country skiing, canoeing, and multi-use trail activities. Playgrounds are also considered "nature-based" facilities. Support facilities such as access roads, parking, signs, utility and restroom buildings, and habitat restoration are also eligible for funding under the Stewardship program.*

River Protection Grant Program
The River Protection Grant Program, administered by the DNR, is intended to protect or improve rivers and natural river ecosystems, including water quality, fisheries habitat, and natural beauty. The program includes the following two subprograms:

River Planning Grants
This program provides grants of up to 75 percent to county and local units of government, nonprofit conservation organizations, and qualified river management organizations. Eligible activities include river organization development, educational efforts, assessments of water quality and aquatic life, and nonpoint source evaluations. Reimbursement is limited to $10,000 per project.

River Management Grants
This program provides grants of up to 75 percent to county and local units of government, nonprofit conservation organizations, and qualified river management organizations. Eligible activities include purchase of land or easements, development of local ordinances, and restoration of in-stream or shoreland habitat. Reimbursement is limited to $50,000 per project.

Urban and Community Forestry Grant Program
The Urban and Community Forestry Grant Program, administered by the DNR, provides grants of up to 50 percent to county and local units of government and nonprofit conservation organizations for urban forestry activities. Eligible activities include development of an urban forestry plan or urban open space program, development of a tree ordinance, development of a public awareness program, conducting street tree inventories, and tree planting and maintenance. Reimbursement is limited to $25,000 per project.

Wisconsin Managed Forest Land Program
The Managed Forest Land (MFL) program is an incentive program intended to encourage sustainable forestry on private woodlands in Wisconsin. Owners of at least 10 acres of contiguous wooded land that is used primarily for growing forest products are eligible to apply for the program through the DNR. Following approval of the application, the DNR prepares a management plan for the property, which will require some timber harvest at prescribed intervals and payment at that time of a "stumpage" tax. The program can provide significant property tax savings for participating landowners.

Under this program, lands enrolled in the "closed" category are not available to the public while the "open" lands are accessible for such recreation activities as hunting, fishing, and cross-country skiing. Enrollment is by contract between the DNR and the landowner; the landowner can choose a 25- or 50-year contract; landowners make payments in lieu of property taxes amounting to less than what the property tax would be; and must consist of at least 10 acres of contiguous forest land located in the same municipality. Landowners must agree to follow a forest management plan. The MFL Program was created in 1985, replacing similar programs—the Wisconsin Forest Crop Law program and Wisconsin Woodland Tax Law program. Some contracts under the Forest Crop Law program remain in effect in Wisconsin; all Woodland Tax Law program contracts have expired. Lands enrolled in the MFL program are listed in Table 30 and shown in Map 21 in Chapter III.

Managed Forest Land Public Access Grant Program
This public access grant program is available under the MFL program to award grants to local units of government, the DNR, and nonprofit conservation organizations for acquiring easements or purchasing land for public access to offset the impact of closed acreage under the MFL program.

Lake-Related Programs
The following lake-related programs are administered by the DNR.

Lake Protection Grants
The lake protection program provides grants of up to 75 percent, to a maximum of $200,000, to protect or restore lakes and their ecosystems. Local and county units of government, tribal governments, lake and sanitary districts,

nonprofit conservation organizations, and certain lake associations are eligible for this program. Eligible activities include the acquisition of land or conservation easements to protect lake water quality, the restoration of wetlands tributary to a lake, the development of ordinances to protect water quality, and lake improvement projects included in a DNR-approved lake management plan.

Lake Planning Grants
The lake planning program provides grants of up to 75 percent, to a maximum of $10,000, for the preparation of lake management plans and for gathering and analyzing lake-related information. Local and county units of government, lake and sanitary districts, nonprofit conservation organizations, and certain lake associations are eligible for this program. Lake management plans in Kenosha County are listed on Table 64 in Chapter VI.

Lake Protection and Rehabilitation Districts have been formed under Chapter 33 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* for Lake Benedict, Camp Lake, Center Lake, Elizabeth Lake and Lake Mary (Twin Lakes), George Lake, Hooker Lake, Lilly Lake, Lake Mary, Paddock Lake, Powers Lake, Lake Shangri-La, and Voltz Lake. Lake districts are a special-purpose unit of government formed to maintain, protect, and improve the quality of a lake and its watershed.

Recreational Boating and Facilities (RBF)
RBF is a State program intended to encourage the development of recreational motorized boating facilities. The program provides up to 50 percent matching grants to local and county units of government and lake districts for projects such as boat ramps and piers and support facilities such as parking lots and restrooms. Initial dredging and construction of bulkheads and breakwaters may also be eligible for funding. The Wisconsin Waterways Commission awards RBF grants.

Sport Fish Restoration Act (SFR)
SFR is a Federal program intended to support restoration of sport fishing habitat and to provide facilities for public access to sport fishing areas, including piers and boat landings. The program provides up to 75 percent matching grants to county and local units of government to develop fishing piers and public boating access sites.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Programs
Nonpoint source abatement programs[8] are aimed at improving surface water quality (lakes and rivers) by abating pollution caused by stormwater runoff. In addition to the assistance provided by DATCP, the DNR may provide grants to governmental units and special purpose districts to assist the implementation of nonpoint source pollution abatement practices and projects, where pollution abatement cannot be achieved through the implementation of county soil and water resources activities funded under DATCP costshares. Funding is generally targeted to areas such as those listed on the State's list of impaired waters, public health threat situations, and areas considered high priority areas such as outstanding or exceptional resource waters. Programs include the following:

Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) Grant Program
To help control polluted runoff from both agricultural and urban sites, TRM grants are available to address high-priority resource problems. Eligibility is limited to local units of government, special-purpose districts (i.e., school or stormwater utility districts), tribal commissions, and regional planning agencies. Governmental units may be granted 70 percent of eligible costs for various (urban or rural) best management practices (BMPs), up to a cap of $150,000. Property purchases (from willing sellers only) granted at 50 percent of DNR-approved appraised value can be included in the $150,000 grant cap. Rural easements, funded at 75 percent of the DNR-appraised value, can also be included in the $150,000 grant cap. For rural Best Management Practices (i.e. barnyard relocation and manure storage), county land conservation departments hold contracts on behalf of county residents. Funds are disbursed on a reimbursement basis upon completion of the project according to a two-year grant contract terms.

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[8]*For the latest information regarding nonpoint source and water pollution abatement and soil conservation programs, refer to the Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau Informational Paper 66, January 2006.*

Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water (UNPS&SW) Planning Program
UNPS&SW grant funds are used to control polluted runoff in urban project areas. Funds are typically awarded for either planning or construction projects. The grant period is two years. Projects funded by these grants are site-specific, serve areas generally smaller in size than a subwatershed, and are targeted to address high-priority problems. An "urban project area" must meet one of these criteria:

- Has a residential population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile,
- Has a commercial or industrial land use,
- Is a portion of a privately owned industrial site not covered by a WPDES permit issued under Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code,* or
- Is a municipally-owned industrial site (regardless of Chapter NR 216 permit requirements)

Governmental units are eligible for a grant even if the governmental unit is covered by a stormwater permit under Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administration Code*.

UNPS&SW planning grants can be used to pay for a variety of technical assistance activities. Eligible activities such as stormwater management planning, related information and education activities, ordinance and utility development and enforcement are cost shared at 70 percent. Eligible UNPS&SW construction grant costs may include such projects as stormwater detention ponds, filtration and infiltration practices, streambank stabilization, and shoreline stabilization. Those eligible costs are cost shared at 50 percent up to a maximum of $150,000. Additional cost-share reimbursements may be available for project design, land acquisition, and permanent easements costs with approval by the DNR regional staff.

Additionally, a municipal flood control and riparian restoration program provides financial assistance for the collection and transmission of stormwater for flood control and riparian restoration under the urban nonpoint program. Grants may be used for developing flood control facilities and structures, purchasing conservation easements on land within a floodway, or flood proofing structures within the 100-year flood plain.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation
Rustic Roads Program
The Rustic Roads program is used to help citizens and local governments preserve the remaining scenic country roads designated for the leisurely enjoyment of hikers, bikers, and motorists. To qualify for the Rustic Road program, the road should have outstanding natural features, native vegetation and wildlife, and open areas or agricultural vistas. The road should be lightly traveled, and not scheduled for major improvements which would change its characteristics. Although the Wisconsin Department of Transportation pay the cost of furnishing and installing Rustic Road marking signs, officially designated rustic roads remain under local control and are eligible for state aid the same as any other public street. Currently, there is one designated Rustic Road in Kenosha County, Highway R-43 (also known as County Trunk Highway B) between State Trunk Highway (STH) 11 in the Town of Dover (Racine County) and STH 142 in the Town of Brighton.

Historic Preservation Programs
Historic Homeowners Income Tax Credit Program
The Wisconsin Historical Society administers a 25 percent tax credit program to assist in the repair and rehabilitation of private residences that are listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places, listed as contributing properties to a State or National Historic District, or deemed eligible for listing on the State register through the tax credit application process. To qualify, a minimum expenditure of $10,000 must be made over a two- to five-year period, and credits for the repair and rehabilitation are limited to structural work, such as roof replacement, painting, floor leveling, electrical wiring, plumbing, heating, and cooling.

Wisconsin Barn Preservation Program
The Wisconsin Historical Society, UW-Extension, and the Wisconsin Historic Trust have developed the Wisconsin Barn Preservation Program to help preserve old wood frame barns and other historically significant rural

structures. Because farmsteads are often converted to residential subdivisions, the program sponsors workshops to explain how such structures could be converted into homes or carefully integrated with residential lots as accessory structures that may function as a garage, storage shed, workshop, studio, den, home occupation business, or simply remain as a reminder of our agrarian heritage. Iowa and New York have programs that help pay for structural repairs of barns, including beams, sills, cabling, and roof work, through grant programs. The Wisconsin Barn Preservation Program is working to establish a similar foundation that would make direct grants for repairs if owners contribute a matching amount.

Main Street Program

Developed by the non-profit National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Main Street Program is an approach adopted by numerous non-profit and governmental units to revitalize traditional "downtown" commercial districts through preservation and promotion. Main Street programs can be structured in a variety of ways, including as a freestanding nonprofit organization or as part of an existing organization such as a business improvement district (BID) or a community or economic development corporation (CDCs or EDCs). The Main Street Four-Point Approach addresses four distinct areas for commercial district revitalization: design, economic restructuring, promotion, and organization, and, as part of the approach, is generally accomplished on a grassroots or volunteer level. However, the organization, most likely will have at least one employee coordinating tasks. Local Main Street programs may coordinate with local units of government for assistance in preservation and revitalization efforts, or government units may adopt or incorporate the Main Street approach into existing historic preservation, economic development, city management, or community planning programs. Currently, there are no official Main Street programs in Kenosha County.

County and Local Programs

Kenosha County Land and Water Conservation (LWC)

As part of the Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development, the LWC manages most natural resource and agricultural conservation programs in Kenosha County, including development and implementation of recommendations contained in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.[9]

Kenosha County Tree and Shrub Program

Kenosha County Tree and Shrub Program has been offered for over 25 years and has sold nearly one million trees. The purpose of the program is to encourage area residents to plant native trees and shrubs for the purpose of conservation and wildlife enhancement. The program offers a variety of pines, hardwoods, and shrubs. This sale is open to the interested public in the area. The tree program also offers an opportunity to introduce the community to Kenosha County conservation staff and programs.

Kenosha/Racine Land Trust

The Kenosha/Racine Land Trust may purchase lands containing significant natural resources or hold conservation easements for such lands in Kenosha and Racine Counties. This nonprofit conservation organization (NCO), established in 1993, holds conservation easements and monitors the conservation restrictions within these easements (see Map 26 in Chapter III). The Kenosha/Racine Land Trust recently purchased its first land in Kenosha County in the Town of Bristol, which is called the Jean McGraw Memorial Preserve, consisting of approximately 15 acres of wetlands and upland woodlands with public access. Land trusts help protect land and water resources for the public benefit and are eligible to participate in State grant programs that fund land or conservation easement acquisitions.

Other Conservation Programs and Techniques[10]

In addition to zoning, other conservation programs and techniques that have proven successful in other communities in Wisconsin and across the nation experiencing development pressures may have relevance for Kenosha County communities. These include:

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[9]*SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 255 (2nd Edition)* A Land and Water Resource Management Plan for Kenosha County: 2008-2012, *October 2007.*

[10]*Additional information relative to farmland preservation can be found in* Saving American Farmland: What Works, *American Farmland Trust, 1997.*

Conservation Easements

A conservation easement is a legally recorded agreement of deed restrictions that landowners voluntarily place on their property to protect agricultural, natural, or cultural resources, such as farmland, water resources, open space, wildlife habitat, or historic sites, by prohibiting specified uses. For example, most agricultural easements restrict uses other than those associated with agricultural practices, such as residential, commercial, or industrial uses. Lands remain on the tax rolls, sometimes at a reduced rate. Landowners can sell[11] or donate either a portion or the entire parcel to either a governmental unit or a qualified conservation organization such as a land trust (i.e. the Kenosha/Racine Land Trust) to monitor and enforce the restrictions set forth in the easement. In return, landowners can receive tax benefits for granting easements.

Usually, the terms of an easement are specific and include instructions on allowable uses on the property and the time period set for the easement. Although most conservation easements are permanent, some impose restrictions for a specified number of years. The easement also legally binds future landowners to the terms set forth in the legally recorded easement attached to the land.

Conservation Subdivisions

Conservation subdivision design, sometimes referred to as cluster development design, involves the grouping of dwellings on a portion of a development parcel in order to preserve the remainder of the parcel in open space. Management options for the open space areas include, among others, preservation of existing natural features, restoration of natural conditions, and continued agricultural use. The open space may be owned by a homeowners association, the local municipality or County, the State, a land trust or other private conservation organization, or the original landowner. Conservation easements and attendant deed restrictions should be used to protect the common open space from future conversion to more intensive uses.

In comparison to conventional subdivision designs, conservation subdivisions afford greater opportunity for preserving open space and maintaining the natural resources of the parcel being developed as illustrated in Figures 13 and 14. When properly designed, the visual impact of new residential development from surrounding streets and adjoining parcels can be minimized and significant natural features and agricultural lands can be protected from development. Infrastructure installation and maintenance costs may be reduced due to shortened street and utility lengths. The process for designing a conservation subdivision should take place in three basic steps, which are described and illustrated in Appendix Q.

Lot Averaging

In some cases it may be determined that a cluster development is not appropriate for a particular parcel. In other cases, the community may be uncomfortable with the idea of joint ownership of common open space. In such cases, the community concerned could consider allowing lot averaging as a means of preserving rural areas, as illustrated in Figure 15. Maintaining an overall rural density, the lot sizes would be permitted to vary as long as the lot area that is taken from one lot is transferred to one or more other lots, so that a minimum "average" lot size required by the zoning ordinance is maintained within the development site concerned. Lots within the development larger than the minimum lot size required by the zoning ordinance would be deed restricted to prevent further division. Although no common open space is created, the advantage of lot averaging is flexibility of site design and the ability to concentrate some of the permitted dwellings on smaller lots in certain areas of the development parcel while the remaining dwellings would be located on a few larger lots. Alternatively, a large parcel could be maintained in agricultural use with smaller lots developed with homes. Features of the rural landscape or environmentally sensitive areas can be preserved, albeit on private lots.

Lot averaging is a development technique providing for great flexibility in the type of rural residential options accommodated, including historic farmsteads, retaining a rural flair and possibly use, as well as large nonfarm

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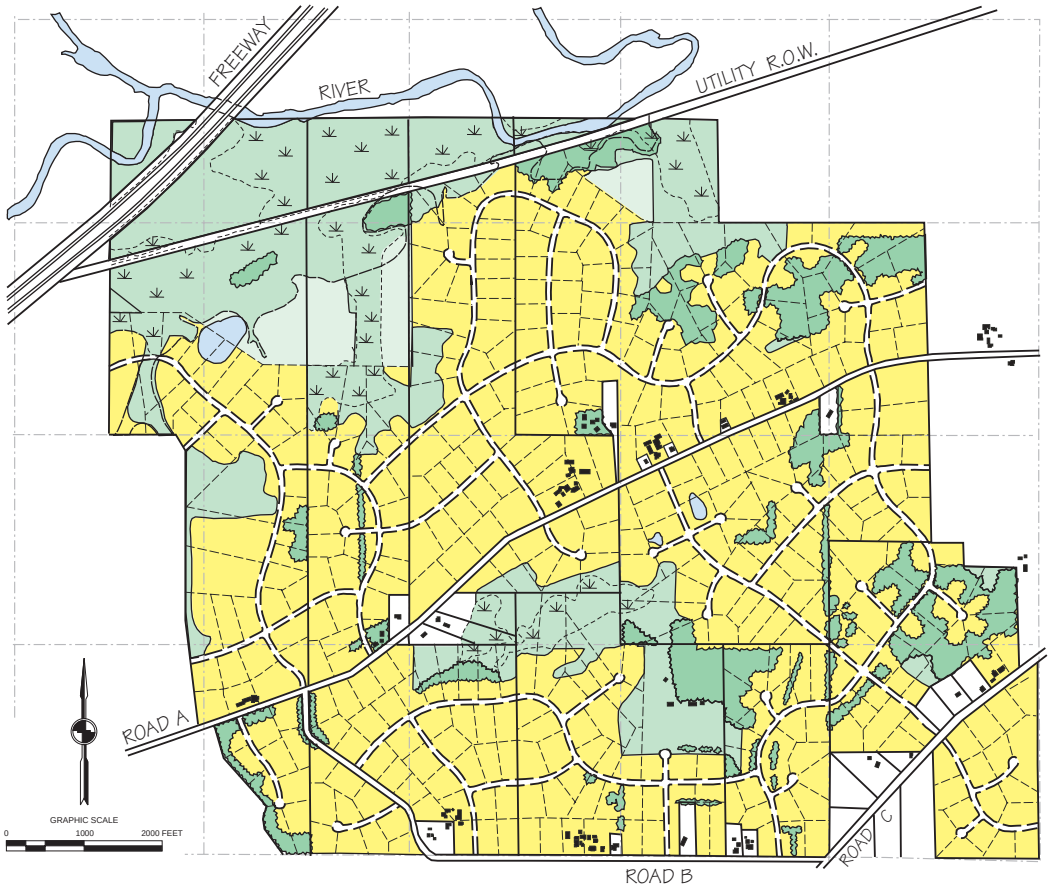
[11]*Purchase of development rights (PDR) programs typically involve the placement of a conservation easement on a parcel in return for compensation to the property owner.*

Figure 13

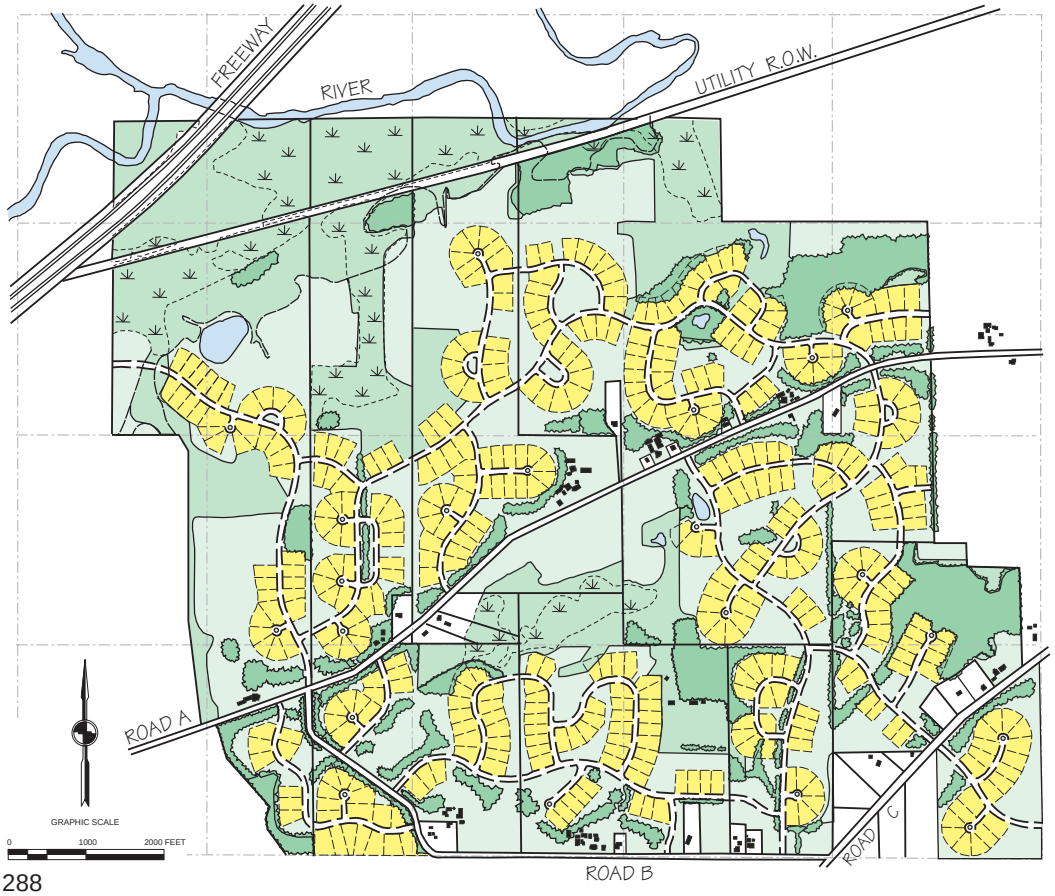
COMPARISON OF CONVENTIONAL AND CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGNS



A-1. CONVENTIONAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS
- OTHER COMMON OPEN SPACE
- WOODLANDS AND HEDGEROWS
- 100-YEAR RECURRENCE INTERVAL FLOODPLAIN
- WETLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- EXISTING HIGHWAY OR STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED LOT AREA
- PROPOSED STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE

Acres: 1,945
Lots: 420
Density: 1 Dwelling Unit/4.6 Acres
Avg. Lot Size: 3 Acres
Open Space: 16%



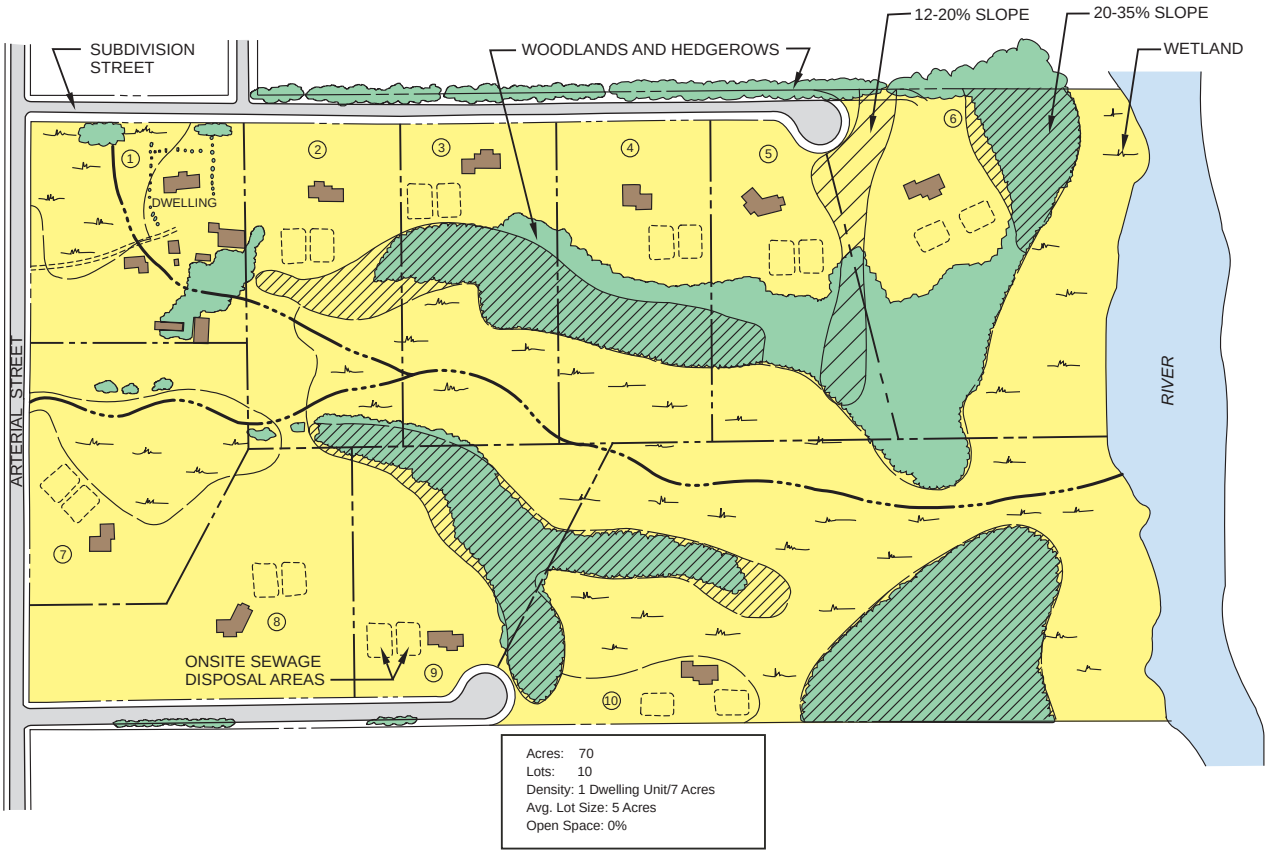
A-2. CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS
- OTHER COMMON OPEN SPACE
- WOODLANDS, HEDGEROWS, AND LANDSCAPED BUFFERS
- 100-YEAR RECURRENCE INTERVAL FLOODPLAIN
- WETLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- EXISTING HIGHWAY OR STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING STRUCTURES
- PROPOSED LOT AREA
- PROPOSED STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE

Acres: 1,945
Lots: 465
Density: 1 Dwelling Unit/4.2 Acres
Avg. Lot Size: 1 Acre
Open Space: 66%

Figure 13 (continued)

B-1. CONVENTIONAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN



B-2. CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN

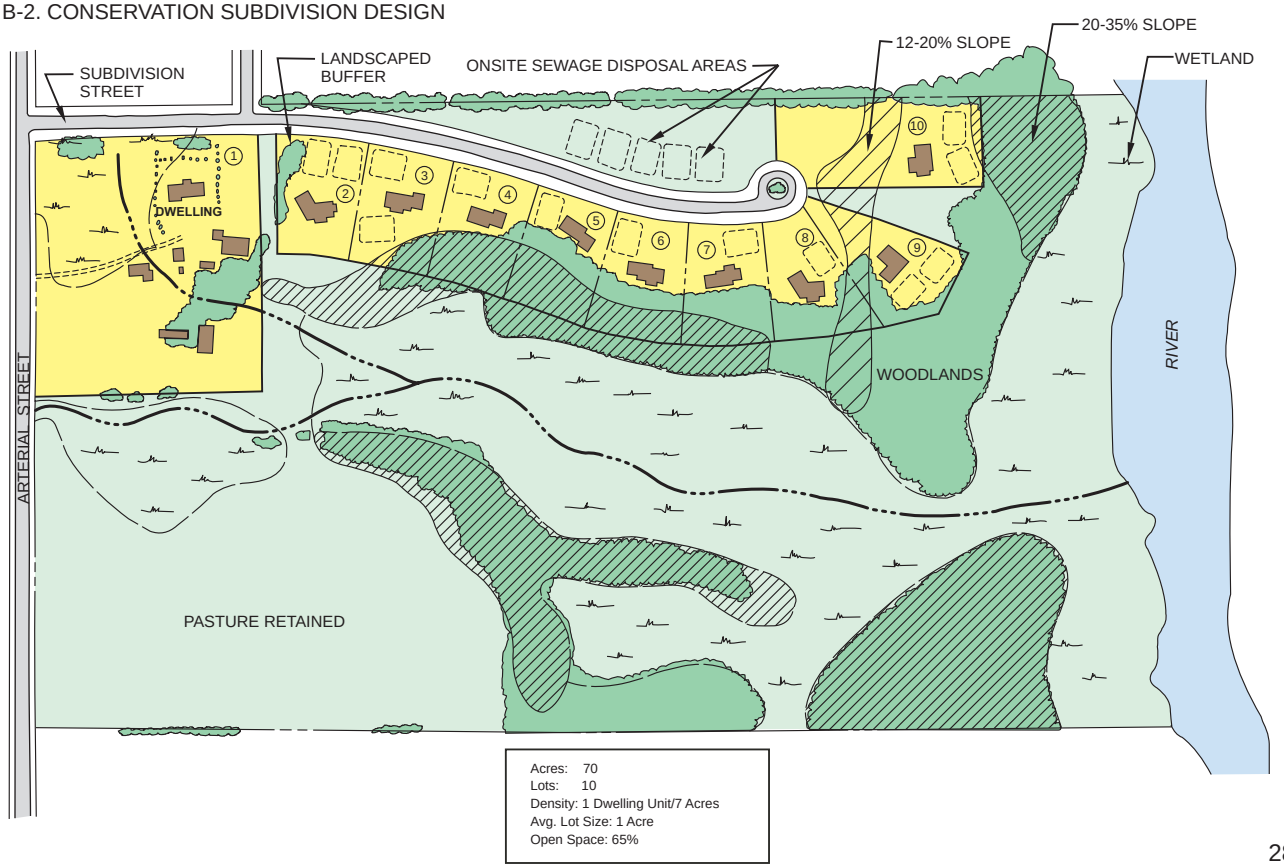
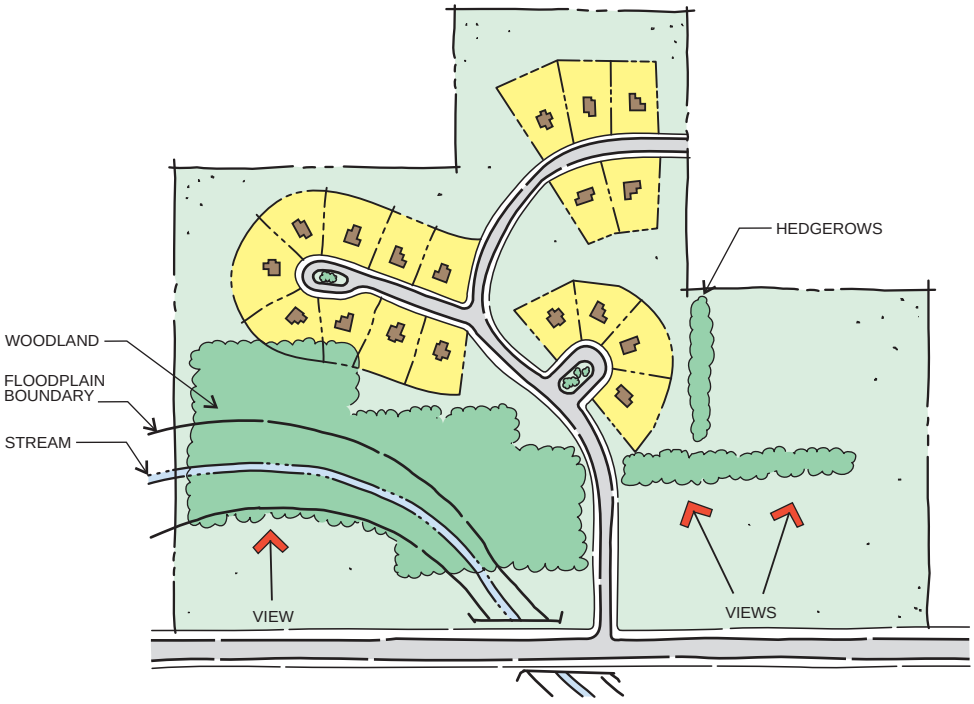


Figure 13 (continued)

C-1. CONVENTIONAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN

Acres: 93
Lots: 18
Density: 1 Dwelling Unit/ 5 Acres
Average Lot Size: 5 Acres
Common Open Space: 0%

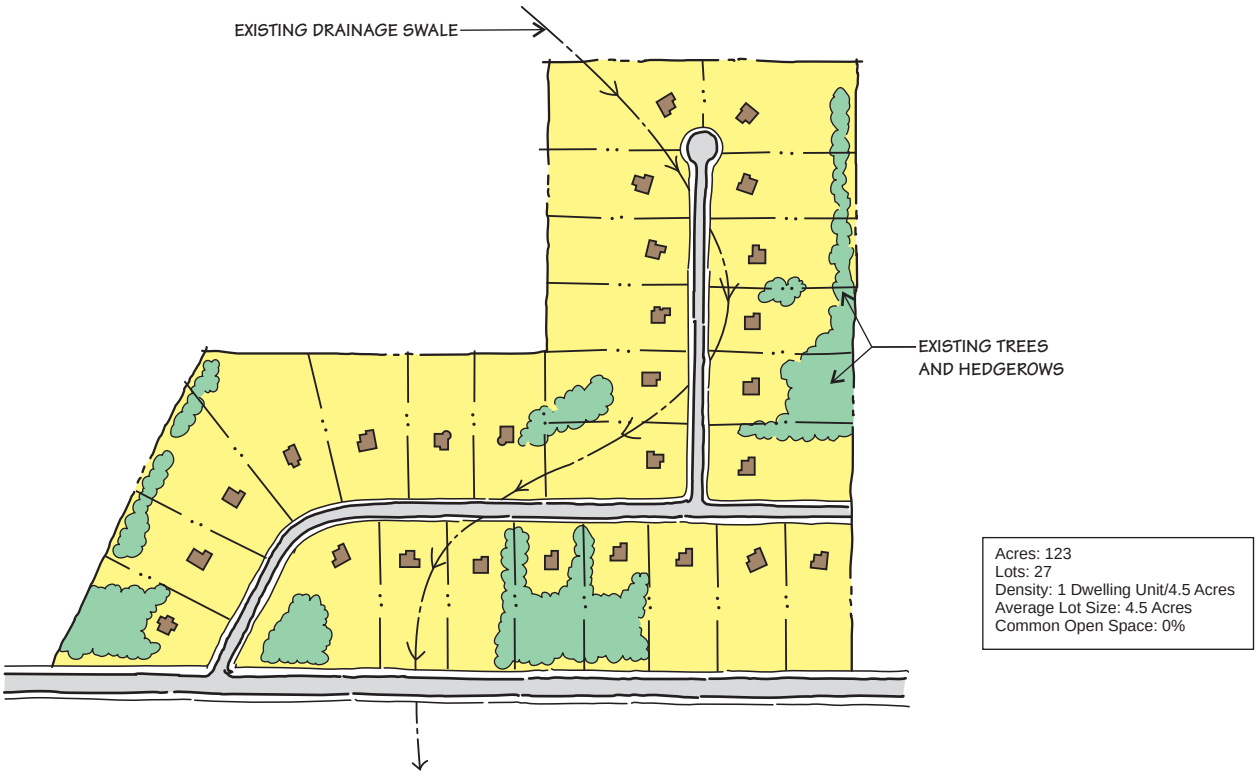
C-2. CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN



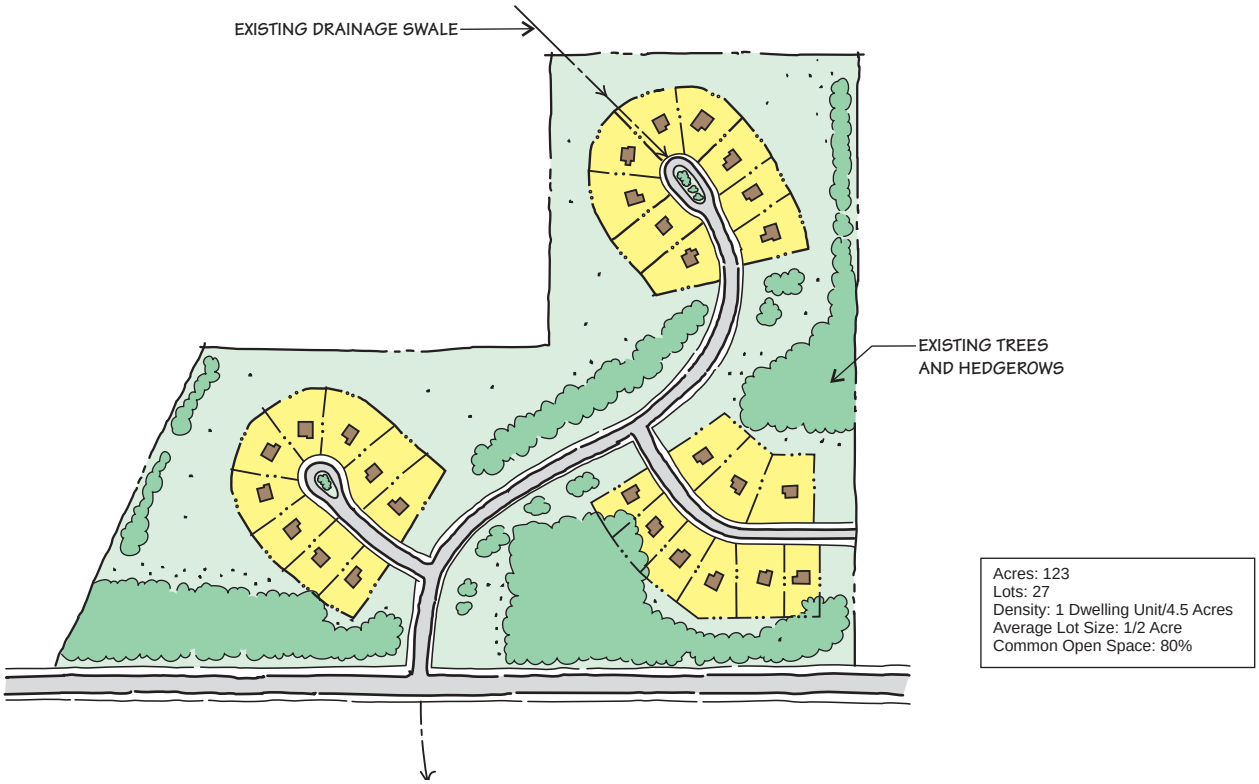
Acres: 93
Lots: 18
Density: 1 Dwelling Unit/ 5 Acres
Average Lot Size: 1/2 Acre
Common Open Space: 85%

Figure 13 (continued)

D-1. CONVENTIONAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN



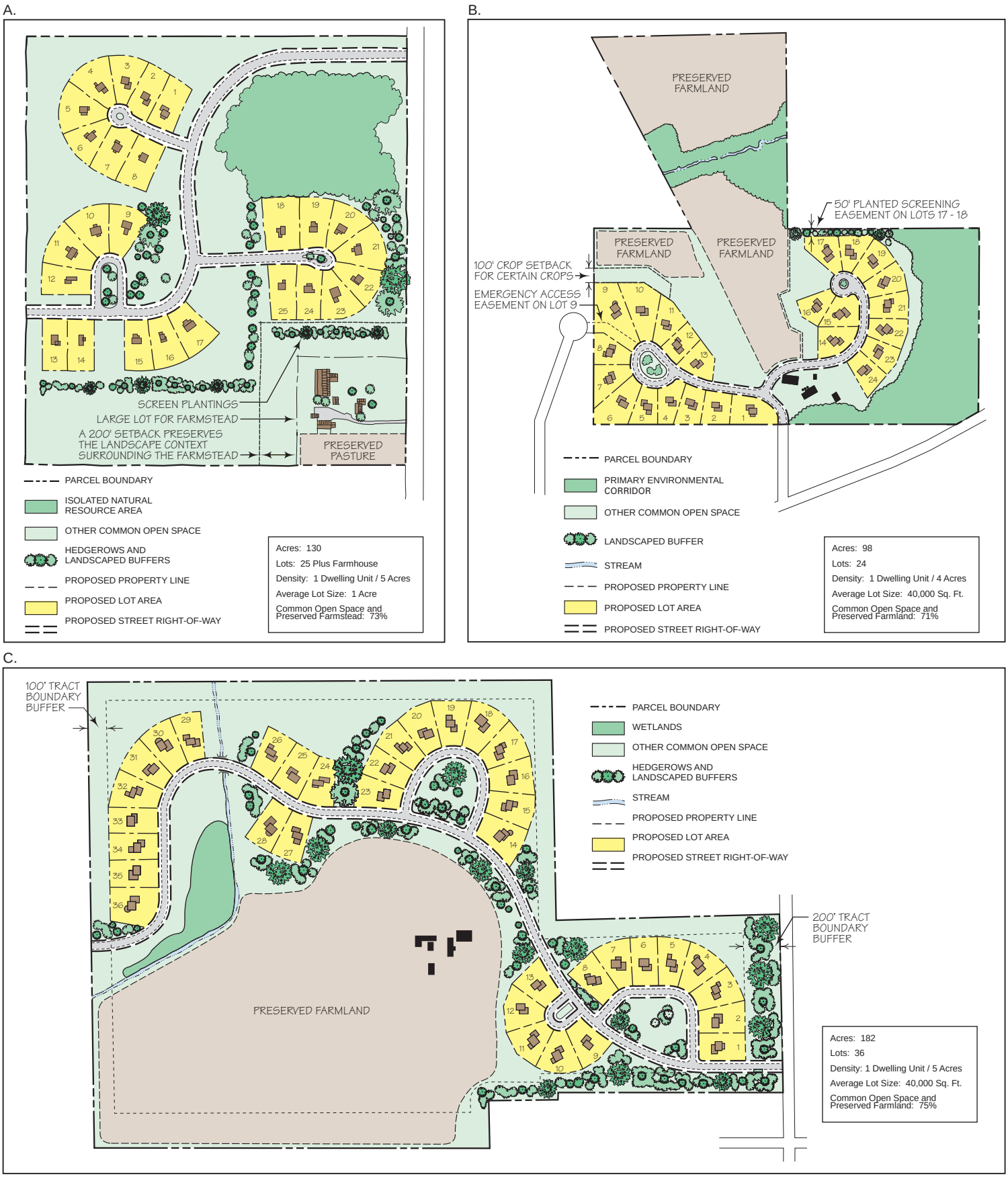
D-2. CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure 14

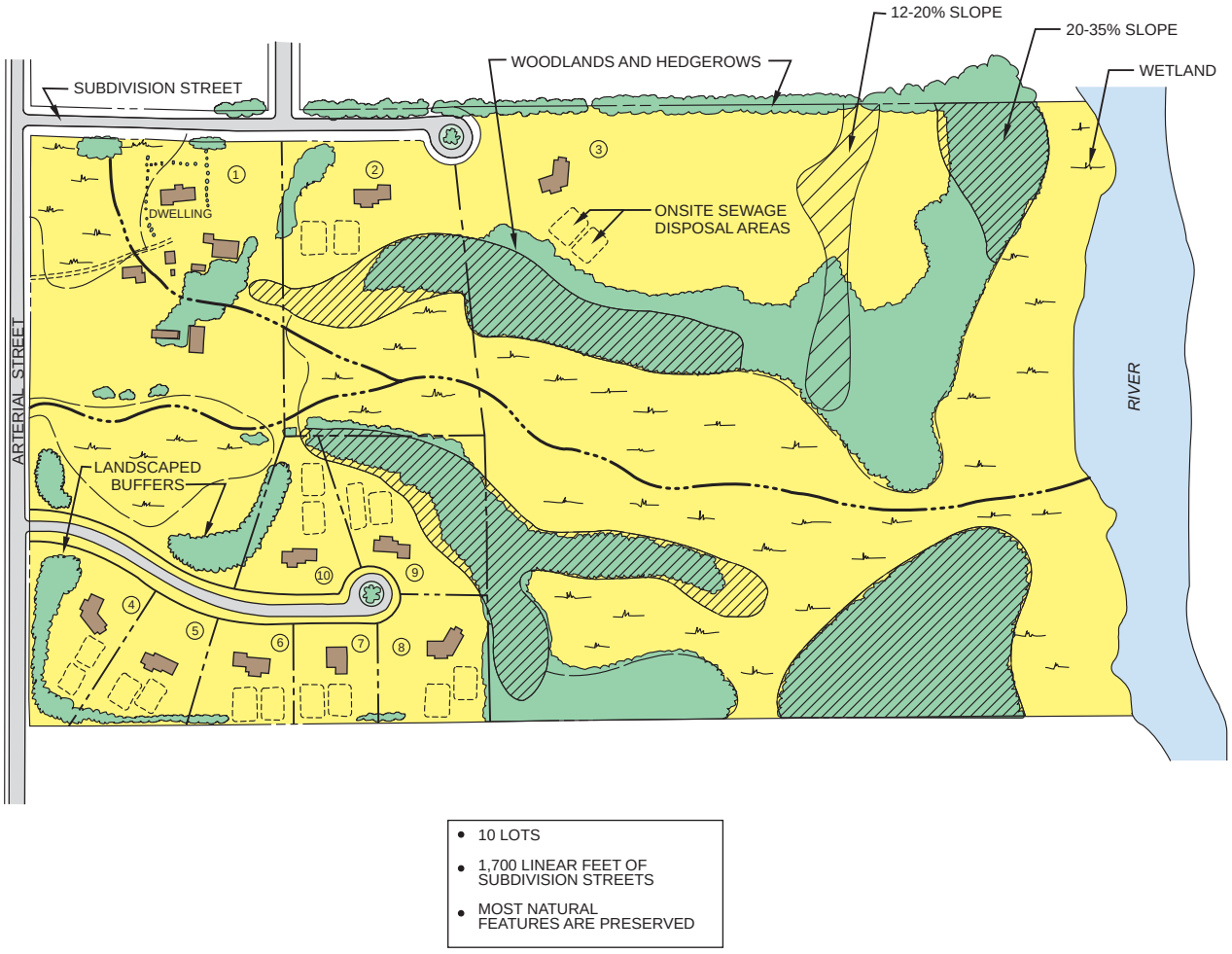
CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGNS WITHIN AGRICULTURAL AREAS



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure 15

EXAMPLE OF LOT AVERAGING



Source: SEWRPC.

estates which are held in individual private ownership. Concomitantly, the balance of smaller than normal lots in a given development would be less expensive than their counterparts within conservation subdivisions, because no common open space is being leveraged.

Purchase of Development Rights (PDR)

Purchase-of-development-rights programs, or "PDR" programs, represent another potential means to ensure the preservation of agricultural lands as well as other natural areas and open space. Under a PDR program, landowners are compensated for permanently committing their land to agricultural and open space use. Deed restrictions or easements are used to ensure that the lands concerned remain in agricultural or other open space use. Such restrictions are attached to the land and remain in effect regardless of future sale or other transfer of the land.

PDR programs may be administered and funded by State, county, or local units of government, land trusts and other private organizations, or combinations of these. The amounts paid to farmland owners under PDR programs may be calculated on the basis of the number of dwelling units permitted under existing zoning, on the basis of the difference between the market value of the land and its value solely for agricultural purposes, or on some other basis.

PDR programs provide assurance that farmland will be permanently retained in open use. Landowners receive a potentially substantial cash payment while retaining all other rights to the land, including the right to continue farming. The money paid to the landowner may be used for any purpose, such as debt reduction, capital improvement to the farm, or retirement income. Lands included in a PDR program remain on the tax roll and continue to generate property taxes. Since the land remains in private ownership, the public sector does not incur any land management responsibilities.

PDR programs have not been widely embraced within the Region to this point. The primary drawback of PDR programs is the potentially high cost. Given the attendant costs, PDR programs should be strategically targeted toward agricultural lands where long-term preservation is particularly important. A PDR program could, for example, be directed at existing farmland surrounding a public nature preserve or major park in order to ensure a permanent open space buffer around the park or nature preserve.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)

Under transfer-of-development-rights programs, or "TDR" programs, the right to develop a specified number of dwelling units under existing zoning may be transferred from one parcel, which would be maintained in open space use, to a different parcel, where the number of dwelling units permitted would be correspondingly increased. When the parcels are held by the same owner, the development rights are, in effect, simply transferred from one parcel to the other by the owner; when the parcels are held by different landowners, the transfer of development rights involves a sale of rights from one owner to another, at fair market value. In either case, the result is a shift in density away from areas proposed to be maintained in farming or other open use toward areas recommended for development. The transfer of development rights may be permanent or may be for a specific period of time or set of conditions.

The transfer of development rights may be implemented only if authorized under county or local zoning. To enable the transfer of development rights, the zoning ordinance must establish procedures by which the TDR technique will be administered, including the formula for calculating the number of residential dwelling units which may be transferred from the "sending" area to the "receiving" area. The zoning district map must identify the sending and receiving areas, or at least identify the districts within which development rights can be transferred from one parcel to another.

While the creation and administration of a TDR program is somewhat complicated, the technique remains a potentially effective means for preserving open space and maintaining rural densities, while directing development to areas where it may best be accommodated. Currently, the *Wisconsin Statutes* do not authorize TDR programs at the County level, which may limit their use in Kenosha County.

PART 2: AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth agricultural resource goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve agricultural resource goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve agricultural resource policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the agricultural resource data inventoried in Chapter III and the general planning issue statement and goals and objectives related to agricultural resources identified in Chapter VII. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis; Kenosha County Café; planning goals, objectives, principles, and policies from existing County and local plans; input from the nine local comprehensive plan informational meetings; and public comments obtained via the Kenosha County comprehensive planning website and e-mails were also reviewed to identify the agricultural issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Agricultural Resources Issues

The Agricultural and Farmland Preservation issue identified in Chapter VII indicates the high priority placed on preserving farmland by County residents. The loss of agriculture and farmland due to development pressures and

changes in the economy are considered major threats to Kenosha County. Agriculture is considered an important contributor to the County's economy and, due to changes in agricultural practices as well as the demand for new and innovative agricultural products and technologies such as bio-fuels, there is potential growth for businesses and industries based on agriculture. In addition to its impact on the economy, farmland preservation is also considered important to preserving the rural character and lifestyle in much of Kenosha County. Preservation of agricultural resources was identified as an opportunity for the County during the SWOT analysis and the loss of agricultural land was identified as a threat to the County. Rural character, which is enhanced by agricultural land uses, was identified as a strength of the County, while its loss was identified as both a weakness and threat to the County during the SWOT analysis.

The agricultural resource data collected in Chapter III indicate there are significant areas of the County with soils that are suitable for agricultural production. The data also indicates that there is a high level of agricultural activity in the County and that agriculture and agricultural-related businesses are an important segment of the County economy. Further analysis of this data refines the general agricultural resources issue into the following agricultural resources issues:

- Management of Productive Agricultural Areas Issue
- Farmland Protection Issue
- Viability of Agribusiness Issue

Recommendations have been developed to address each of the agricultural resources issues through the identification of goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

Agricultural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to an agricultural resources issue statement in the preceding section. Agricultural resources recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because some of the local governments will have influence over agricultural resources in the County, since city and village local governments have primary control over zoning and land division ordinances while town governments share this responsibility with Kenosha County. Each community should consider the local recommendations when reviewing development proposals, or if they choose to prepare a community comprehensive plan or agricultural preservation plan. Local governments may choose not to consider local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's need.

The following general goal and objectives related to agricultural resources are set forth in the Issues and Opportunities Element (Chapter VII). Planned farmland preservation areas in Kenosha County for the year 2035 are identified on Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035). The general goals and objectives are addressed in this Chapter, along with more specific goals and objectives and accompanying policies and programs:

Overall Agricultural Resources Goals and Objectives

Goals:

- Preserve and protect Kenosha County's agriculture and farmlands outside planned urban (sewer) service areas.
- Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable agri-businesses and job development.

Objectives:

- Develop methods to identify, protect, and preserve agricultural areas and lands.
- Develop methods to retain and encourage agriculture as a viable part of the economy.
- Discourage development on productive agricultural lands.
- Encourage preservation of agricultural activity outside planned urban (sewer) service areas.

- Encourage safe agricultural practices to minimize impact on the natural resources base.
- Encourage the preservation of rural (agrarian) character and vistas outside planned urban (sewer) service areas.
- Discourage development that is incompatible with agricultural uses.
- Capitalize on agri-tourism amenities.

Management of Productive Agricultural Areas Issue and Recommendations

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has classified the agricultural capability of soils based on their general suitability for most kinds of farming. The classifications are based on the limitations of the soils, the risk of damage to soils when used, and the way in which the soils respond to treatment. Using this methodology, Class I and II soils are considered "National Prime Farmlands," and Class III soils are considered "Farmlands of Statewide Significance." The location and amount of Class I, II, and III soils, as indicated in Table 17 and Map 8 in Chapter III, were critical in identifying farmland preservation areas in the Kenosha County Farmland Preservation Plan. Proper land management practices can help retain the amount of high quality soils in the County through the plan design year of 2035, which will be a key to sustaining agriculture in the County.

Goal:

- Preserve soils suitable for agricultural production in Kenosha County.

Objective:

- Encourage soil conservation practices to reduce farmland erosion and sustain and increase farmland productivity in the County.

Policies:

- Implement strategies regarding soil sustainability and sedimentation as recommended in *A Land and Water Resource Management Plan for Kenosha County: 2008-2012* and subsequent updates.
- Encourage wise soil management practices to protect farmland for continued agricultural use.
- Encourage the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) by farmers.

Programs:

- Continue to support the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department in its efforts to protect land and water resources, including farmland, and to implement recommendations set forth in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.
- Continue to update the County's land and water resource management plan every five years.
- Continue to support the educational program that distributes educational materials regarding farming techniques that promote soil conservation such as no till and zone tilling farming, contour stripping, grass waterways, terracing, crop rotation, and nutrient management through soil sampling. The educational program focus should continue to include local governments and individual farmers. Information and application assistance for Federal and State programs to implement farming practices that promote soil conservation should continue to be provided to farmers through the County educational program.
- Continue to support County educational program that outlines the soil conservation and Best Management Practices resources and grants available through State agencies such as the DATCP and DNR. The County Planning and Development staff should continue to act as a liaison between those interested in State agency assistance and State agencies as part of program implementation.
- Continue to increase the use of Best Management Practices including conservation tillage (where crops are grown with minimal cultivation of the soil).

- Work with the UW-Discovery Farms and Wisconsin Agricultural Stewardship Initiative programs to promote an increased understanding of agricultural impacts on soil quality and how to implement Best Management Practices among farmers and government officials in Kenosha County.
- Continue to pursue Federal and State soil resource conservation grant funds available to County governments.
- Develop methods to ensure nutrient management plans required by Section NR 151.07 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* are implemented in the County.
- Continue to actively promote the use of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in Kenosha County.
- Study the potential to implement a Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in Kenosha County.
- Continue to identify croplands that do not have a conservation plan and help develop such plans. Also, continue to assist in updating existing conservation plans.
- Enforce the guidelines required of participants in the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP).

Local Government Recommendations
Local governments should serve as a liaison between farmers and County, State, and Federal governments to disseminate information and assistance with government soil conservation programs and Best Management Practices.

Farmland Protection Issue and Recommendations
As stated earlier, Kenosha County residents have placed a high priority on ensuring that farming in the County remains viable in the future for economic, cultural, and aesthetic purposes. A sufficient amount of land should remain in agricultural use to ensure that farming remains viable in the County. There are many programs and techniques for protecting farmland and associated rural lands available to the County and local governments and individual farm operators and owners. Some of the programs outlined in this Chapter include the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Wetland Reserve Program (WRP), Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP), and Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). Although there are many government programs available to promote farmland protection, resources are often limited.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) established the Working Lands Initiative to develop a consensus vision on managing farmland in Wisconsin. One of the recommendations of this effort was to update the FPP tax credit system, zoning requirements, and application process, which may be expected to have a significant positive effect on farmland preservation in Kenosha County and throughout the State. Several new programs proposed by the Working Lands Initiative have been incorporated into the recommendations set forth for farmland protection in this Chapter.

Goals:

- Preserve a sufficient amount of agricultural land to ensure farming remains viable and sustainable in Kenosha County.
- Identify productive farmlands in Kenosha County and support their protection and management as an important economic resource.

Objectives:

- Protect the most productive agricultural lands in the County for long-term agricultural use.
- Protect farmland outside planned urban (sewer) service areas for long-term agricultural use.

Policies:

- Protect farmland identified for agricultural use on Map 65 in Chapter IX (Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035).
- Discourage urban development on productive farmlands and in large contiguous areas of agricultural use located outside of planned urban (sewer) service areas.
- Discourage incompatible uses near farms and large contiguous areas of agricultural use.
- Support implementation of the Working Lands Initiative recommendation to establish working land enterprise areas outside planned urban (sewer) service areas. As proposed in the Working Lands Initiative Final Report (August 2006), Working Lands Enterprise Areas would cluster active farms and slow farmland conversion by preventing annexations within enterprise areas and targeting funding and other resources, such as a recommended State Purchase of Development Rights program, to farmlands within enterprise areas.
- Encourage the use of development transitions between urban development (served with sanitary sewer) and agricultural development using, where practicable, open space development concepts such as rural cluster and other cluster development as the transitional development type.
- Encourage and assist, where requested, in developing boundary agreements between towns and adjacent cities and villages to limit conversion of farmland to urban uses.
- Encourage denser, more compact development within urban service areas to minimize the development of farmland.
- Implement strategies regarding the preservation and protection of farmland and other working lands recommended in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.
- Encourage development of highways, streets, and utilities in a manner that minimizes disruption of productive farmlands.

Programs:

- Analyze County regulatory tools, such as zoning and land division ordinances and zoning maps, to identify any necessary revisions to protect the agricultural uses identified on Map 65 (Kenosha County Planned Land Use Map: 2035).
- County and local governments should continue to participate in and support the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program which provides income tax credits to eligible farmland owners.
- Study the concept of a transfer of development rights (TDR) program and/or a purchase of development rights (PDR) program for local and county government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas.
- Work with the Kenosha/Racine Land Trust (KRLT) and other land trusts to protect productive agricultural lands through PDR, easements, and/or land purchases.
- Work with UW-Extension to develop an informational handout to educate residents on the State's right-to-farm law and what to expect when moving into a rural area.
- Support Wisconsin's Working Lands Initiative recommendations and work with appropriate organizations to develop programs that support Wisconsin's Working Lands Initiative recommendations.
- Work with UW-Extension to develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding the benefits of farming and the need to protect enough farmland in Kenosha County for farming to remain viable in the future.
- Develop an educational program outlining farmland preservation grants available through Federal and State agencies. The County should act as a liaison between those interested in Federal and State agency assistance and Federal and State agencies as part of program implementation.

- Continue to pursue Federal and State farmland protection grant funds available to County governments.
- Update the Kenosha County Farmland Preservation Plan to reflect changes to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program approved by the State Legislature in response to the Working Lands Initiative report. Encourage local governments to participate in developing and implementing the updated County Farmland Preservation Plan.
- Update the Kenosha County Zoning Ordinance to meet or exceed farmland preservation standards in accordance with Section 71.613 and Chapter 91 of the *Statutes*, in order to maintain a farmer's eligibility for State income tax credits and to implement the County Farmland Preservation Plan.
- Designate Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEA) containing contiguous lands devoted primarily to agricultural use as recommended in the updated County Farmland Preservation Plan. An AEA may be part of a broader strategy to protect farmland and promote agriculture and agriculturally-related development.
- Encourage implementation of the Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements (PACE) program, which provides State funding of the purchase of such easement from willing landowners in order to preserve agricultural capacity and conserve unique agricultural resources.
- Continue to encourage the use of the DNR Managed Forest Land program in the County and update the GIS database.
- Continue to encourage intergovernmental cooperation to protect farmland, including the use of boundary agreements.
- Promote the Wisconsin Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) and assist communities, non-government organizations, and the DNR in identifying appropriate areas to apply for FRPP grants.
- Work with UW-Extension to develop a fact sheet outlining the impact of agricultural land conversion in Kenosha County and an informational handout to educate farmers on benefits and tax advantages to preserving farmland.
- Continue to pursue, through the Planning and Development Department, Federal and State farmland protection grant funds available to County governments.
- Work with local governments to explore County and/or local adoption of a Livestock Facility Siting Ordinance under Section 93.90 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- Publicize and furnish information on sustainable and alternative agricultural practices.

Local Government Recommendations

Communities should use Map 65 in Chapter IX (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035) and Maps 8 and 9 in Chapter III to identify areas most suitable for long term agricultural use and to direct future growth away from productive farmlands as well as environmentally sensitive areas where possible. Zoning ordinances should be reviewed and revised if necessary to be consistent with Map 65 in Chapter IX. Communities should use additional land use control ordinances such as land division ordinances to protect agricultural land in areas identified for agricultural land use on the County land use plan map.

Communities should promote the protection of agricultural lands in the County by accommodating urban development at medium or higher densities within their sanitary sewer service areas, therefore alleviating the need for additional sub-urban and rural density housing within the areas identified for future agricultural use. The City and villages should consider limiting the use of Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) districts by first focusing on redevelopment and infill areas within developed portions of the city or village, and then using TIFs to convert land on the outskirts of developed areas from agricultural to urban uses, when warranted.

Communities should also work with the County to develop programming to protect farmland through education. Part of the education component should assist local farmers in obtaining grants from Federal and State agencies as outlined in the County programs listed above. Another component may include educating the public about the benefits of farmland and farming. In addition, communities should work with the County to study the potential development of countywide and/or local purchase of development rights (PDR) programs and/or transfer of development rights (TDR) programs, and work with the County to help implement such programs if they are consistent with local goals and objectives.

Viability of Agribusiness Issue and Recommendations

Preserving soil quality and open farmland are not the only agricultural issues in Kenosha County. Agriculture cannot remain in the County if farming is not economically viable. The agricultural activity statistics inventoried in Chapter III show that agriculture is still economically viable in Kenosha County. County farms combined to sell about $34 million worth of agricultural products in 2002, although several indicators of agricultural activity have been declining in recent years. The total number of farms decreased from 505 in 1987 to 466 in 2002, while the average size of farms decreased from 199 to 190 acres.

While the number of farms and dairy farms has decreased in the County over the last three decades, there are 30 farms growing vegetables for sale and 23 farms with orchards located in the County. Some of these farms may fit into the category of "small scale farming" and "niche agriculture". These types of operations may also be sustainable and desirable near the County's urban areas where parcels are generally smaller than in the County's historically rural areas, and a market for fresh, locally grown agricultural products is located nearby.

Development pressure in Kenosha County creates additional challenges for the agricultural industry. Rising land values and nearby incompatible uses, including urban-density residential development in rural areas, pose a threat to long term agricultural use for some areas of the County. Programs such as the Working Lands Initiative may help to promote the long term viability of agriculture in the County. Kenosha County should also study methods to market the County's agricultural industry and educate the public about the benefits of farming.

Goal:

- Protect farms and farming in Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Preserve the economic viability of agricultural activities in Kenosha County.
- Retain existing farm operations outside planned urban (sewer) service areas in Kenosha County to the extent possible.
- Retain existing agri-business in Kenosha County to the extent possible.
- Encourage agricultural activity on lands identified for agricultural use on the Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map for 2035.

Policies:

- Support economic initiatives to ensure farming remains viable in Kenosha County, including funding programs, agri-tourism, and direct marketing of farm products.
- Farmlands in planned urban (sewer) service areas should be encouraged to remain in agricultural use until public sewer and water services are extended to the parcel.
- Protect agricultural infrastructure in Kenosha County to support farm operations.
- Encourage niche farming operations in Kenosha County, such as organic farms, orchards, and landscape nurseries.
- Encourage farming by younger age groups in Kenosha County.
- Encourage retiring farmers to pass farms on to heirs or to sell farms to other farmers.

- Support implementation of the Working Lands Initiative recommendation to establish a beginning farmer program to recruit and train the next generation of farmers.
- Encourage the use and development of bio-fuels as an alternative energy source.

Programs:

- Work with Kenosha Area Business Alliance (KABA) to study the use of State and Federal bio-fuel grants to promote agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Kenosha County.
- Support Planning and Development Department efforts to distribute DNR and DATCP educational materials to appropriate landowners, through the County's Ties to the Land newsletter, County website, public informational meetings, and individual contacts with landowners.
- Develop an educational program outlining grants and loans available through Federal and State agencies for farm infrastructure and operation costs.
- Develop an educational program outlining grants and loans available through Federal and State agencies for beginning farmers.
- Work with NRCS and UW-Extension to establish a program to promote agri-tourism in Kenosha County through agricultural-related special events. Events could include farm breakfasts, farm tours, corn mazes, and u-pick farms. The program could include an educational component for farmers regarding possible agri-tourism enterprises.
- Work with KABA and UW-Extension to promote the economic impact of agriculture in Kenosha County.
- Work with KABA to develop a program to promote an agricultural economic cluster of farming operations and appropriate agri-businesses on lands designated for agricultural use on the County Land Use Plan Map (Map 65 in Chapter IX).
- Develop a program to market and link Kenosha County agricultural products, including organic products, to restaurants, stores, schools, and group residential facilities (nursing homes, for example) in Kenosha County and surrounding areas.
- Work with UW-Extension to develop an educational program outlining grants and loans available through Federal and State agencies for youth programs, including 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America (FFA).
- Work with UW-Extension to create a resource log of existing programs available to support young farmers and ensure that this resource is effectively communicated to existing and potential farmers so that people are aware of available programs.
- Work with UW-Extension and local high schools and colleges to promote agribusiness education programs.
- Promote existing Federal and State programs that provide financial support for beginning farmers.
- Work with UW-Extension to provide information to farmers on succession planning.
- Continue to allow produce stands, bed-and-breakfast establishments, and other types of home occupations or "home-based" businesses on farms to help supplement farming incomes. Incentives for activities such as produce stands and farmers markets through an expedited permitting process and reduced permitting fees should also be considered.

Local Government Recommendations

Local governments should serve as a liaison between farmers and the County to disseminate information and assistance with government grants and funding targeted for farm start-up costs, farm operation costs (including farmland and equipment acquisition), and youth farming programs. Local governments should also support County programs that promote local agricultural products to restaurants and stores within the community.

PART 3: NATURAL RESOURCES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth natural resources goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve natural resources goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve natural resources policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the natural resources data inventoried in Chapter III, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to natural resources identified in Chapter VI. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis; Kenosha County Café; planning goals, objectives, principles, and policies from existing County and local plans; input from the nine local comprehensive plan informational meetings; and public comments obtained via the Kenosha County comprehensive planning website and e-mails were also reviewed to identify the agricultural issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Natural Resources and Recreational Opportunities Issues

The overall natural resources issues identified in Chapter VII (natural resources preservation and protection issue) indicated a strong desire among County residents to preserve natural features. Results from the visioning process indicate that the loss of natural resources due to development is viewed as a threat to Kenosha County. Concerns include invasive species, depletion of groundwater supplies and declining water quality, and the perception that air quality is deteriorating. Kenosha County residents placed a high priority on preserving existing woodlands, wetlands, and river corridors, and applying stricter regulations for preserving water quality. Natural amenities that provide recreational opportunities are important to Kenosha County residents, and include Lake Michigan, the Bong State Recreation Area, prairies, inland lakes, and parks. Lake Michigan was viewed as a strength as a natural resource, as a tourism and recreational amenity, and for its potential to serve industry and create jobs. Development and enhancement of greenways and trails, the importance of Lake Michigan to the County, and improving parks and park amenities were recurring themes throughout the visioning process.

The natural resources data collected in Chapter III indicates there are significant geological, nonmetallic, surface water, groundwater, forest, plant and animal species habitat, and areas where high concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur (environmental corridors) within Kenosha County and each of its communities. Further analysis of this data refines the general natural resources issue into the following more specific natural resources issues:

- Environmental Corridors, Natural Areas, and Critical Species Habitats Issue
- Surface and Groundwater Resources and Watersheds Issue
- Floodplain, Wetlands, and Severe Structural and Severe Wet Soils Issue
- Lake Michigan Issue
- Nonmetallic Mineral Resources Issue
- Invasive Species Issue
- Environmental Health Issue
- Parks, Outdoor Recreation, and Open Space Preservation Issue

Natural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to a natural resources issue listed above. Natural resource recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because some of the local governments will have influence over natural resources in the County, since city and village local governments have primary control over zoning and land division ordinances while town governments share this responsibility with Kenosha County. Each community should consider the local recommendations when reviewing development proposals, or if they choose to prepare a community comprehensive plan or natural resource preservation plan. Local governments may choose not to consider local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's need.

The following general goal and objectives related to natural resources are set forth in the Issues and Opportunities Element (Chapter VII). The general goal and objectives are addressed in this Chapter, along with more specific goals and objectives and accompanying policies and programs.

Overall Natural Resources Goal and Objectives
Goal:

- Preserve and enhance Kenosha County's natural resources, including Lake Michigan, and park and open space sites.

Objectives:

- Support the development of a comprehensive system of parks and open spaces within the County to enhance the quality of the environment and life and to allow County residents adequate opportunities to participate in resource and nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, including water-based outdoor recreation activities.
- Encourage the preservation of natural features and open space as part of future development proposals in the County.
- Develop methods for the protection, sound use, and enhancement of the natural resource base, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, groundwater resources, and floodplains.
- Develop methods to preserve "natural" character and vistas in the County.
- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- Encourage the protection of Lake Michigan's water quality and shoreline, including Lake Michigan bluffs.
- Capitalize on natural and recreational tourism amenities.

Environmental Corridors, Natural Areas, and Critical Species Habitats Issue and Recommendations
One of the most important tasks completed under the regional planning program for Southeastern Wisconsin has been the identification and delineation of those areas in which concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur. It has been recognized by Kenosha County that preservation of these areas is essential to both the maintenance of the overall environmental quality of the County and to the continued provision of amenities required to maintain a high quality of life for residents. Environmental corridors and other natural resource areas encompass these areas and are shown on Map 60.

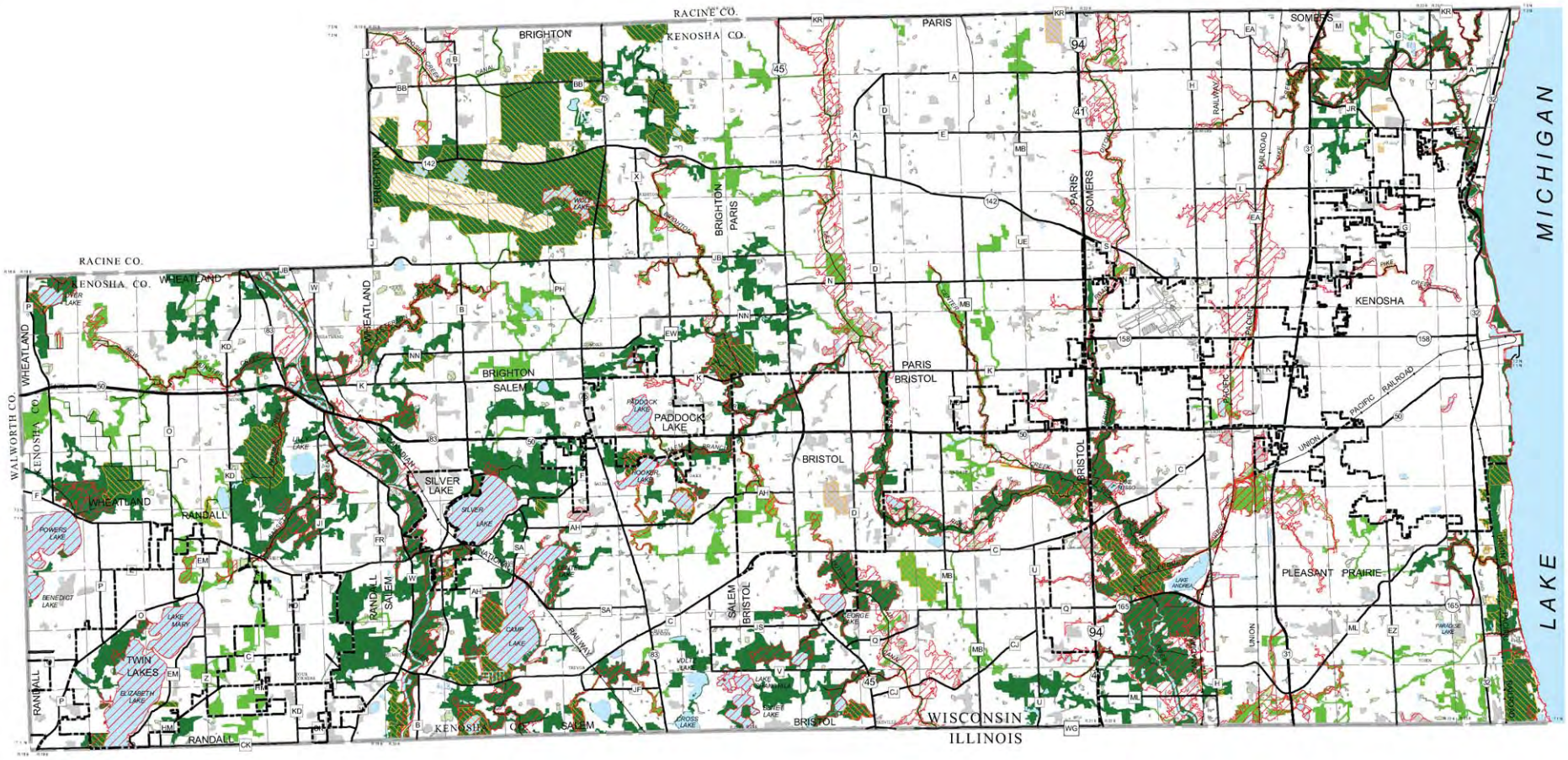
Environmental corridors often encompass natural areas, which are defined as tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement, and critical species habitat sites (terrestrial and aquatic), which are located outside of natural areas but are important for their ability to support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. While these sites are almost always located in environmental corridors, there are limited exceptions. Map 60 shows natural areas and critical species habitat sites in Kenosha County.

The resources encompassed by environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas have been identified through many sources of public input as vital to the future of Kenosha County; therefore, protection of these areas has been identified as a high priority through the comprehensive planning process. Preservation of natural areas was also specifically identified as an opportunity during the County SWOT analysis.

While the environmental corridor network includes sizable areas (areas of five acres or larger) of remaining natural resources, other smaller areas can also contribute to the environmental quality of the County by providing small areas for wildlife, plant habitat, and/or open space. Such areas can include common open space in conservation subdivisions managed for natural resource protection, and, in some cases, backyards that are designed to attract birds, butterflies, and other wildlife.

Map 60

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES IN KENOSHA COUNTY



PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS: 2000

SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS: 2000

ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS: 2000

SURFACE WATER: 2000

100 - YEAR FLOODPLAIN: 2009

NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES: 1994

NONFARMED WETLANDS OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS: 2005

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and SEWRPC.

0 2.5 5 Miles

Goals:

- Preserve primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas in Kenosha County.
- Preserve natural areas in Kenosha County.
- Preserve critical species habitat sites and critical aquatic sites located outside of natural areas in Kenosha County.
- Preserve habitat for native plants and wildlife by protecting environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and wetlands and surface waters located outside such corridors and isolated natural areas.
- Preserve significant geological areas in the County.

Objectives:

- Provide for permanent protection of primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, natural areas, and critical species habitat and aquatic sites outside of natural areas[12] in Kenosha County identified in associated Chapter III inventory maps and Map 60.
- Preserve "natural" character and vistas in Kenosha County.
- Encourage the preservation of open spaces and natural resources as part of future development proposals in the County.

Policies:

- Do not allow incompatible land uses in environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, natural areas, floodplains, wetlands, and critical species habitat sites in Kenosha County. Uses considered compatible with environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and guidelines for such uses, are provided in Table 82. Figures 16 and 17 illustrate and recommend use of open space and conservation designs concepts if urban development is allowed on lands containing environmentally sensitive features.
- Encourage the protection of environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through public and NCO fee simple purchase and conservation easements.
- Work to implement strategies regarding the preservation and protection of woodlands, environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites recommended in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan, and the Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan, including updates to the plans.
- Encourage the preservation of natural resources outside the environmental corridor network.

Programs:

- Promote the use of State and Federal set-aside and preservation programs.
- Study the creation of a dedicated County natural resources preservation fund. State and Federal funding resources should be sought as part of the implementation of this program.
- Incorporate the resources and areas identified on Map 60 into Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan map).

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[12]*Primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resources areas, natural areas, and critical species habitat and aquatic sites outside of natural areas are referred to as "environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites" in this report.*

Table 82

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERED COMPATIBLE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS

Component Natural Resource and Related Features within Environmental Corridors[a]	Permitted Development																
	Transportation and Utility Facilities (see General Development Guidelines below)				Recreational Facilities (see General Development Guidelines below)											Rural Density Residential Development (see General Development Guidelines below)	Other Development (See General Development Guidelines below)
	Streets and Highways	Utility Lines and Related Facilities	Engineered Stormwater Management Facilities	Engineered Flood Control Facilities[b]	Trails[c]	Picnic Areas	Family Camping[d]	Swimming Beaches	Boat Access	Ski Hills	Golf	Playfields	Hard-Surface Courts	Parking	Buildings		
Lakes, Rivers, and Streams	- -[e]	- -[f,g]	- -	- -[h]	- -[i]	- -	- -	X	X	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Shoreland[j]	X	X	X	X	X	X	- -	X	X	- -	X	- -	- -	X	X	- -	- -
Floodplain[k]	- -[l]	X	X	X	X	X	- -	X	X	- -	X	X	- -	X	X	- -	- -
Wetland[m]	- -[l]	X	- -	- -	X[n]	- -	- -	- -	X	- -	- -[o]	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wet Soils	X	X	X	X	X	- -	- -	X	X	- -	X	- -	- -	X	- -	- -	- -
Woodland	X	X	X[p]	- -	X	X	X	- -	X	X	X	X	X	X	X[q]	X	X
Wildlife Habitat	X	X	X	- -	X	X	X	- -	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Steep Slope	X	X	- -	- -	- -[r]	- -	- -	- -	- -	X[s]	X	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Prairie	- -	- -[g]	- -	- -	- -[r]	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	- -	- -
Historic Site	- -	- -[g]	- -	- -	- -[r]	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	X	- -	- -	- -
Scenic Viewpoint	X	X	- -	- -	X	X	X	- -	X	X	X	- -	- -	X	X	X	X
Natural Area or Critical Species Habitat Site	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -[q]	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

NOTE: An “X” indicates that facility development is permitted within the specified natural resource feature. In those portions of the environmental corridors having more than one of the listed natural resource features, the natural resource feature with the most restrictive development limitation should take precedence.

APPLICABILITY

These guidelines indicate the types of development that can be accommodated within primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas while maintaining the basic integrity of those areas. Throughout this table, the term “environmental corridors” refers to primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.
Under the regional plan:

- As regionally significant resource areas, primary environmental corridors should be preserved in essentially natural, open use—in accordance with the guidelines in this table.
- Secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas warrant consideration for preservation in essentially natural open use, as determined in county and local plans and in a manner consistent with State and Federal regulations. County and local units of government may choose to apply the guidelines in this table to secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

- Transportation and Utility Facilities: All transportation and utility facilities proposed to be located within the important natural resources should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to consider alternative locations for such facilities. If it is determined that such facilities should be located within natural resources, development activities should be sensitive to, and minimize disturbance of, these resources, and, to the extent possible following construction, such resources should be restored to preconstruction conditions.

  The above table presents development guidelines for major transportation and utility facilities. These guidelines may be extended to other similar facilities not specifically listed in the table.

- Recreational Facilities: In general, no more than 20 percent of the total environmental corridor area should be developed for recreational facilities. Furthermore, no more than 20 percent of the environmental corridor area consisting of upland wildlife habitat and woodlands should be developed for recreational facilities. It is recognized, however, that in certain cases these percentages may be exceeded in efforts to accommodate needed public recreational and game and fish management facilities within appropriate natural settings. In all cases however, the proposed recreational development should not threaten the integrity of the remaining corridor lands nor destroy particularly significant resource elements in that corridor. Each such proposal should be reviewed on a site-by-site basis.

  The above table presents development guidelines for major recreational facilities. These guidelines may be extended to other similar facilities not specifically listed in the table.

- Rural Density Residential Development: Rural density residential development may be accommodated in upland environmental corridors, provided that buildings are kept off steep slopes. The maximum number of housing units accommodated at a proposed development site within the environmental corridor should be limited to the number determined by dividing the total corridor acreage within the site, less the acreage covered by surface water and wetlands, by five. The permitted housing units may be in single-family or multi-family structures. When rural residential development is accommodated, conservation subdivision designs are strongly encouraged.

- Other Development: In lieu of recreational or rural density residential development, up to 10 percent of the upland corridor area in a parcel may be disturbed in order to accommodate urban-density residential development and certain commercial and other urban development under all of the following conditions: 1) the area to be disturbed is compact rather than scattered in nature; 2) the disturbance area is located on the edge of a corridor or on marginal resources within a corridor; 3) the development is compatible with and does not threaten the integrity of the remaining corridor; 4) the development does not result in significant adverse water quality impacts; and 5) development of the remaining corridor lands is prohibited by a conservation easement or deed restriction. Each such proposal must be reviewed on a site-by-site basis.

  Under this arrangement, while the developed area would no longer be part of the environmental corridor, the entirety of the remaining corridor would be permanently preserved from disturbance. From a resource protection point of view, preserving a minimum of 90 percent of the environmental corridor in this manner may be preferable over accommodating scattered homesites and attendant access roads at an overall density of one dwelling unit per five acres throughout the upland corridor areas.

- Pre-Existing Lots: Single-family development on existing lots of record should be permitted as provided for under county or local zoning at the time of adoption of the land use plan.

- All permitted development presumes that sound land and water management practices are utilized.

Table 82 (continued)

FOOTNOTES

[a]*The natural resource and related features are defined as follows:*

Lakes, Rivers, and Streams: Includes all lakes greater than five acres in area and all perennial and intermittent streams as shown on U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps.

Shoreland: Includes a band 50 feet in depth along both sides of intermittent streams; a band 75 feet in depth along both sides of perennial streams; a band 75 feet in depth around lakes; and a band 200 feet in depth along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

Floodplain: Includes areas, excluding stream channels and lake beds, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event.

Wetlands: Includes areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency, and with a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Wet Soils: Includes areas covered by wet, poorly drained, and organic soils.

Woodlands: Includes areas one acre or more in size having 17 or more deciduous trees per acre with at least a 50 percent canopy cover as well as coniferous tree plantations and reforestation projects; excludes lowland woodlands, such as tamarack swamps, which are classified as wetlands.

Wildlife Habitat: Includes areas devoted to natural open uses of a size and with a vegetative cover capable of supporting a balanced diversity of wildlife.

Steep Slope: Includes areas with land slopes of 12 percent or greater.

Prairies: Includes open, generally treeless areas which are dominated by native grasses; also includes savannas.

Park: Includes public and nonpublic park and open space sites.

Historic Site: Includes sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most historic sites located within environmental corridors are archaeological features such as American Indian settlements and effigy mounds and cultural features such as small, old cemeteries. On a limited basis, small historic buildings may also be encompassed within delineated corridors.

Scenic Viewpoint: Includes vantage points from which a diversity of natural features such as surface waters, wetlands, woodlands, and agricultural lands can be observed.

Natural Area and Critical Species Habitat Sites: Includes natural areas and critical species habitat sites as identified in the regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and management plan.

[b]*Includes such improvements as stream channel modifications and such facilities as dams.*

[c]*Includes trails for such activities as hiking, bicycling, cross-country skiing, nature study, and horseback riding, and excludes all motorized trail activities. It should be recognized that trails for motorized activities such as snowmobiling that are located outside the environmental corridors may of necessity have to cross environmental corridor lands. Proposals for such crossings should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and if it is determined that they are necessary, such trail crossings should be designed to ensure minimum disturbance of the natural resources.*

[d]*Includes areas intended to accommodate camping in tents, trailers, or recreational vehicles which remain at the site for short periods of time, typically ranging from an overnight stay to a two-week stay.*

[e]*Certain transportation facilities such as bridges may be constructed over such resources.*

[f]*Utility facilities such as sanitary sewers may be located in or under such resources.*

[g]*Electric power transmission lines and similar lines may be suspended over such resources.*

[h]*Certain flood control facilities such as dams and channel modifications may need to be provided in such resources to reduce or eliminate flood damage to existing development.*

[i]*Bridges for trail facilities may be constructed over such resources.*

[j]*Consistent with Chapter NR 115 of the* Wisconsin Administrative Code*.*

[k]*Consistent with Chapter NR 116 of the* Wisconsin Administrative Code*.*

[l]*Streets and highways may cross such resources. Where this occurs, there should be no net loss of flood storage capacity or wetlands. Guidelines for mitigation of impacts on wetlands by Wisconsin Department of Transportation facility projects are set forth in Chapter Trans 400 of the* Wisconsin Administrative Code*.*

[m]*Any development affecting wetlands must adhere to the water quality standards for wetlands established under Chapter NR 103 of the* Wisconsin Administrative Code*.*

[n]*Only an appropriately designed boardwalk/trail should be permitted.*

[o]*Wetlands may be incorporated as part of a golf course, provided there is no disturbance of the wetlands.*

[p]*Generally excludes detention, retention, and infiltration basins. Such facilities should be permitted only if no reasonable alternative is available.*

[q]*Only if no alternative is available.*

[r]*Only appropriately designed and located hiking and cross-country ski trails should be permitted.*

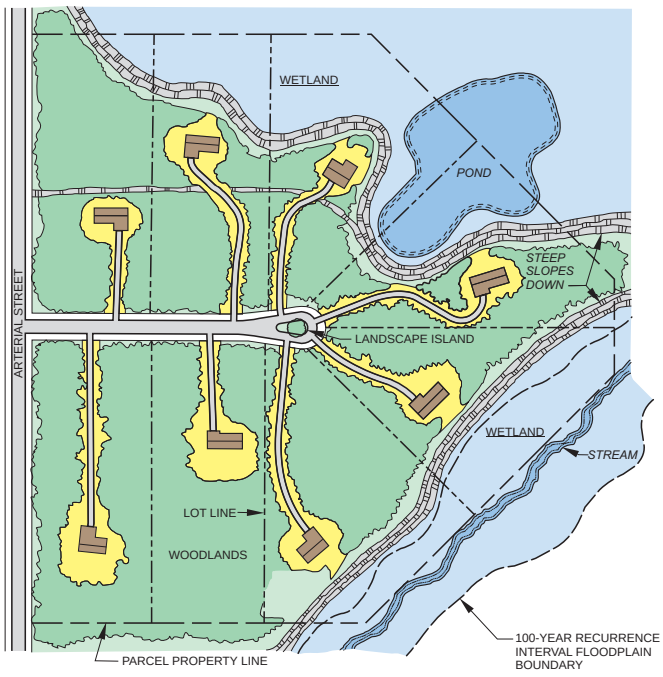
[s]*Only appropriately designed, vegetated, and maintained ski hills should be permitted.*

Source: SEWRPC.

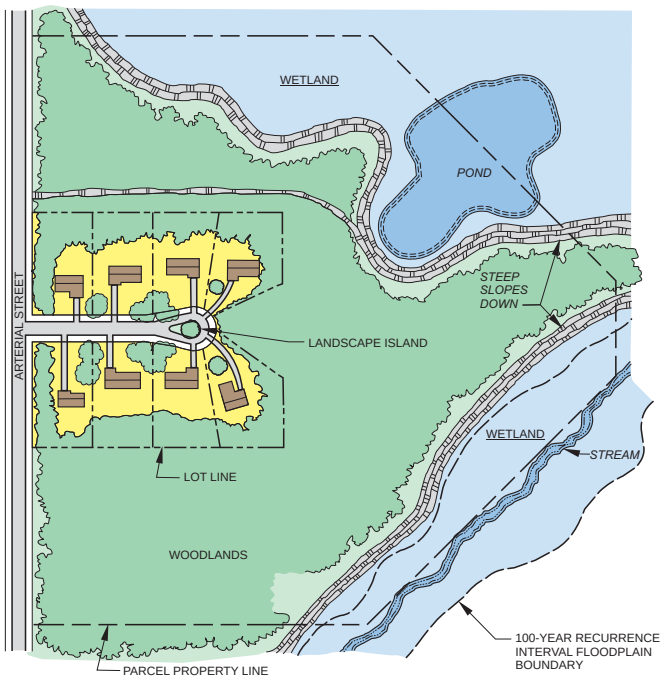
Figure 16

ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT DESIGNS COMPATIBLE WITH PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

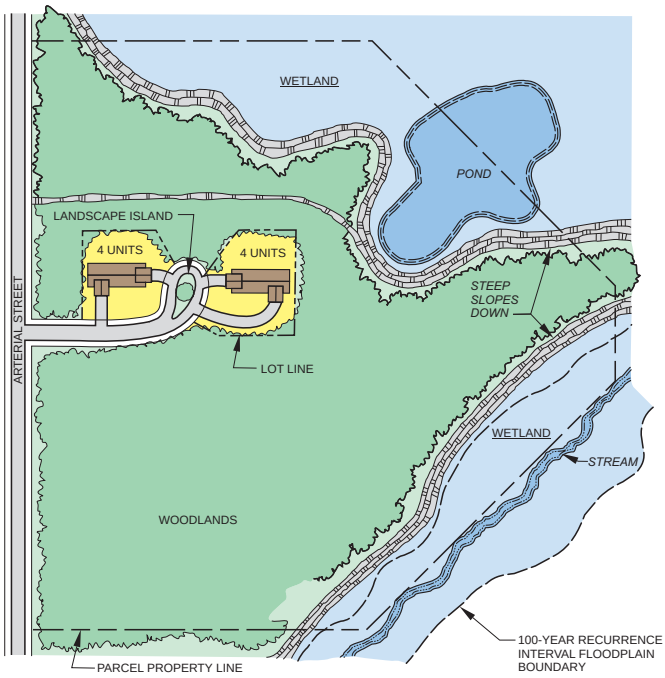
A. CONVENTIONAL FIVE-ACRE LOT DESIGN



B. CLUSTERED ONE-ACRE LOT DESIGN



C. CLUSTERED CONDOMINIUM DEVELOPMENT DESIGN

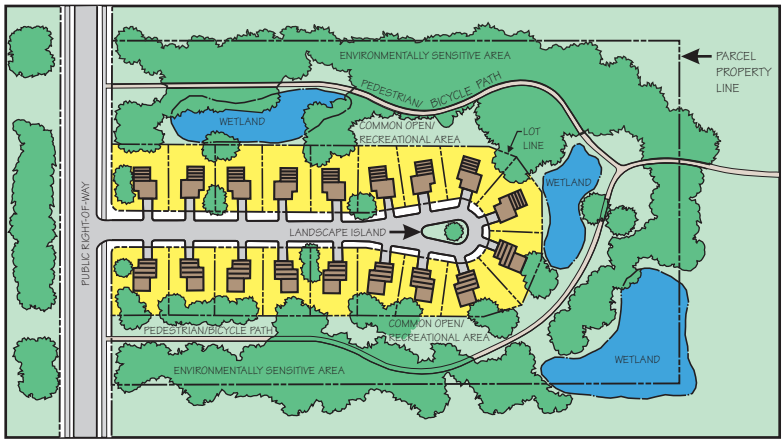


Source: SEWRPC.

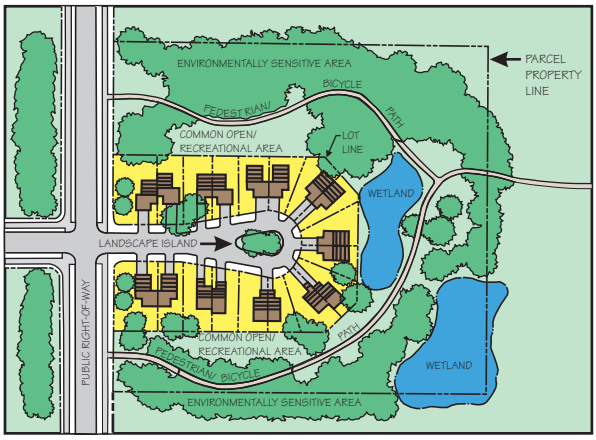
Figure 17

ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT DESIGNS
COMPATIBLE WITH PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

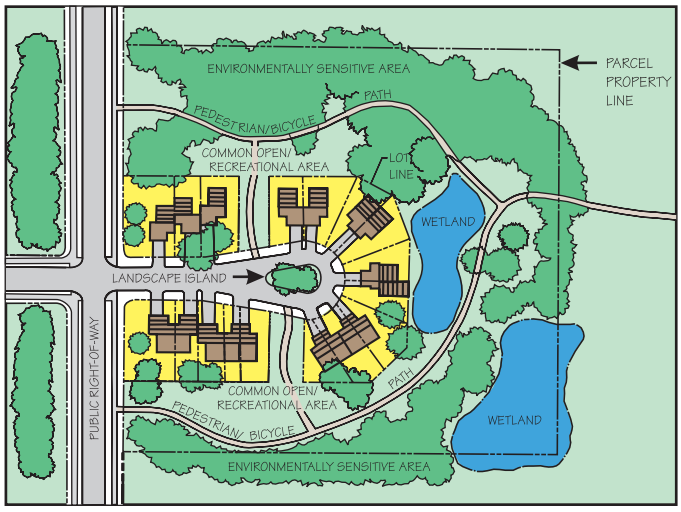
A. CLUSTERED SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT



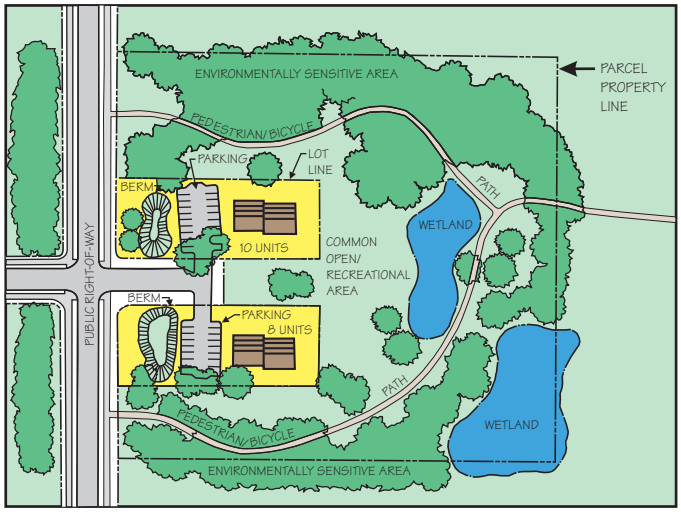
B. CLUSTERED TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT



C. CLUSTERED TOWNHOUSE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT



D. CLUSTERED MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT



Source: SEWRPC.

- Continue to protect lowland portions of environmental corridors and other lowland areas, including wetlands, through enforcement of C-1 district regulations set forth in the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
- Continue to protect upland portions of environmental corridors and other upland areas through enforcement of C-2 district regulations set forth in the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
- Develop an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding techniques that promote land use patterns that are sensitive to natural resource conservation such as overlay zoning, planned unit developments (PUD), conservation subdivisions, and transfer of development rights (TDR) programs. The educational program focus should include local governments and developers.

- Continue to work with the Kenosha/Racine Land Trust and other NCOs to protect environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements.
- Study the potential establishment of a County purchase of development rights (PDR) program to protect environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites. This program may be implemented in association with an agricultural PDR program.
- Continue to implement the recommendations for acquisition and management of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and significant geological areas as set forth in the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin.
- Consider developing an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding techniques to protect Kenosha County's environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements. The educational program focus should include local governments and NCOs.
- Continue to develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding the benefits of natural resources and the need to protect them from degradation.
- Develop a fact sheet outlining the impact of the loss and degradation of the County's natural resource base.
- Develop an inventory of scenic vistas to be protected, using public participation activities such as image preference surveys.
- Consider applying for a Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) grant to inventory fish impediments on waterways countywide and work on stream connectivity issues.
- Continue to protect environmental corridors through the County zoning administration and land division review process.
- Consider amending the Rural Cluster Overlay District in the County Zoning Ordinance to require stewardship plans for the management of common open space in conservation subdivisions.
- Encourage Kenosha County residents to follow the National Wildlife Federation's (NWF) guidelines for creating "Backyard Wildlife Habitats." The NWF and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service both offer guidelines for providing food, water, and cover for wildlife on residential lots.

Local Government Recommendations

See the above policies and programs. Protect upland and lowland portions of environmental corridors and other upland and lowland conservancy areas through the adoption and enforcement of conservation district regulations in City and Village Zoning Ordinances.

Surface and Groundwater Resources and Watersheds Issue and Recommendations

Surface waters, including streams, rivers, inland lakes, and Lake Michigan, greatly enhance the aesthetic quality of the environment in the County and constitute a focal point for water-related recreational activities. An adequate supply of groundwater for domestic consumption is essential for urban and rural development. Both surface water and groundwater quality are readily susceptible to degradation through improper land development and management. Surface water quality can be degraded by excess pollutant loads, including nutrient loads, from manufacturing and improperly located onsite wastewater treatment systems; sanitary sewer overflows; urban runoff, including runoff from construction sites and impervious surfaces; careless agricultural practices; careless lawn maintenance practices; excessive development of riparian areas; and inappropriate filling of wetlands. Groundwater quality can be degraded by the loss of groundwater recharge areas (potential groundwater recharge

areas identified through the regional water supply study[13] are shown on Map 20 in Chapter III), excessive or overly concentrated pumping, inappropriate or poorly maintained onsite wastewater treatment systems, surface water pollution, and careless agricultural practices. Developing methods to protect both surface water and groundwater resources has been identified as important in all areas of public input gathered during the comprehensive planning process, including the SWOT analysis and local informational meetings. These resources are vital to the preservation of the natural and rural character of the County and high quality urban development in the County.

Lakes, rivers, and Lake Michigan, recognized as a global resource, were specifically identified as strengths during the SWOT analysis. Lake Michigan is one of five Great Lakes, which together hold 10 percent of the world's fresh water. Lake Michigan has been identified as an important resource because of the County's location east of the sub-continental divide, which runs through the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. Three of the five major watersheds located in the County are part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system. Under the terms of the Great Lakes Compact, all of Kenosha County and its city, villages, and towns have access to Lake Michigan as a source of water. While the County currently relies heavily on groundwater resources for water supplies, areas within the Great Lakes watersheds have unlimited access to a vast source of water if needed in the future, and communities outside the watershed have access to Great Lakes water under certain conditions (see Appendix R for a summary of the Great Lakes Compact). Protection from pollution is vital to maintaining the water quality of Lake Michigan, inland surface water resources, and groundwater resources, which will have a great impact on Kenosha County's future.

Goals:

- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater (including both the shallow and deep aquifer), and water dependent natural resources.
- Protect and enhance surface water quality in Kenosha County.
- Protect, conserve, and enhance groundwater quality and quantity in Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Reduce sedimentation, pollution, and eutrophication[14] of lakes, rivers, and streams in Kenosha County.
- Ensure surface water resources, including Lake Michigan, remain a recreational focal point in Kenosha County.
- Protect groundwater quality and quantity in Kenosha County from the loss of recharge areas, excessive or overly concentrated pumping, inappropriate onsite waste treatment systems, surface water pollution, and careless agricultural practices.
- Encourage the conservation of groundwater and surface water resources for water supply in Kenosha County.

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

[14]*Eutrophication is caused by the increase of chemical nutrients, typically compounds containing nitrogen or phosphorus, in an ecosystem. Eutrophication typically occurs when nutrient pollution is released into water bodies and results in enhanced growth of phytoplankton (an algal bloom), which disrupts normal functioning of the ecosystem.*

Policies:

- Implement strategies regarding protection of natural systems, pollution reduction and control, and protection of public safety and public recreation and access recommended in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.
- Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities, programs, and operational improvements, including nonpoint source pollution controls and sewage and stormwater management systems, to effectively meet the wastewater disposal and stormwater runoff control needs of the County.
- Encourage recreational use of surface water resources located in the County by residents and tourists.
- Encourage eco-tourism in the County.
- Support the development of land use patterns, water supply infrastructure, including operational improvements, and water consumption methods to effectively meet the water supply needs of the County.

Programs:

- Develop a program to identify thermal threats to cold water streams and methods to reduce or eliminate such threats.
- Support and, where applicable, implement sanitary sewer and stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update and subsequent amendments.
- Study the creation and potential participation in a regional water resource authority.
- Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding nonpoint and point source pollution.
- Encourage the development of a pharmaceutical collection program in the County.
- Continue to cooperate with Waste Management/Pheasant Run Landfill to conduct the countywide hazardous household waste collection program.
- Work to install buffers along all watercourses in Kenosha County.
- Study the potential to develop a Manure Storage ordinance as authorized under Section 92.16 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- Enforce the recommendations for management of animal waste storage facilities and utilization of waste set forth in Standard 590 of the USDA-NRCS Technical Guide and conduct yearly follow-up inspections.
- Develop methods to collaborate with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the DNR to remove PCB's in 303(d)-listed waters.[15] This effort should include a public education component.
- Develop methods to reduce the amount of winter spread manure on 50 percent of the critical areas in 303(d) list waters and waters within the Great Lakes Watershed.
- Target priority farms by identifying sediment delivery fields, and phosphorus runoff sites in 303(d) list waters[16] areas.

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[15]*Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act requires the State to develop a list of impaired waters, commonly referred to as the "303(d) list." A documented methodology is used by the DNR to list waters in Wisconsin.*

[16]*Designated 303(d) waters in Kenosha County are located in the Fox River, Pike River, and Lake Michigan Direct watersheds.*

- Ensure Compliance with NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* through plat and zoning reviews, including construction site pollutant control (including plan review and compliance inspections) and post-construction stormwater management (including plan review and compliance inspections).
- Assist SEWRPC and other government agencies with implementation of the Regional Water Quality Management Plan.
- Develop methods to promote water resources located in Kenosha County to tourists, such as water trails,[17] as illustrated in Map 61.
- Support the Kenosha Area Convention and Visitors Bureau.
- Require public access to applicable water resources as required under Chapter 236 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* as part of the County and local land division review process.
- Work with the Kenosha County Health Department on beach water quality monitoring.
- Continue to implement Chapter 15, Sanitary Code and Private Sewage System Ordinance of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances, which includes regulation of private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS).
- Continuation of agricultural uses, preservation of natural resources, or residential development at an average density of at least five acres per home are recommended in areas identified as having very high or high groundwater recharge potential, in order to preserve groundwater recharge capabilities. If urban-density development is allowed, land development and stormwater management practices such as the use of permeable pavement, set-aside open space, infiltration basins and trenches, landscaping with drought-tolerant plants (i.e. native plants) and landscape mulch versus turf/grass, rain gardens, bioswales, and other groundwater recharge features should be integrated into the site design and development to help preserve groundwater recharge capability. The use of conservation subdivision design that results in less street and driveway pavement and provides more open space than a conventional subdivision design should also be encouraged.
- Develop methods to inventory existing abandoned wells and ensure that they are properly abandoned.
- Support and, where applicable, implement desirable objectives, principles, and standards recommended by the regional water supply plan.[18]
- Develop an incentive program to promote the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce stormwater runoff, such as rain gardens and permeable pavement.
- Continue to implement the Wisconsin Fund to improve failing septic systems that meet program requirements.
- Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding well water safety information and well monitoring.
- Promote landfill abandonment/monitoring efforts.

Local Government Recommendations

Local governments should continue to be aware of the State requirements such as NR 216 (stormwater discharge permits for applicable communities), NR 151 (runoff management), and NR 116 (floodplain management

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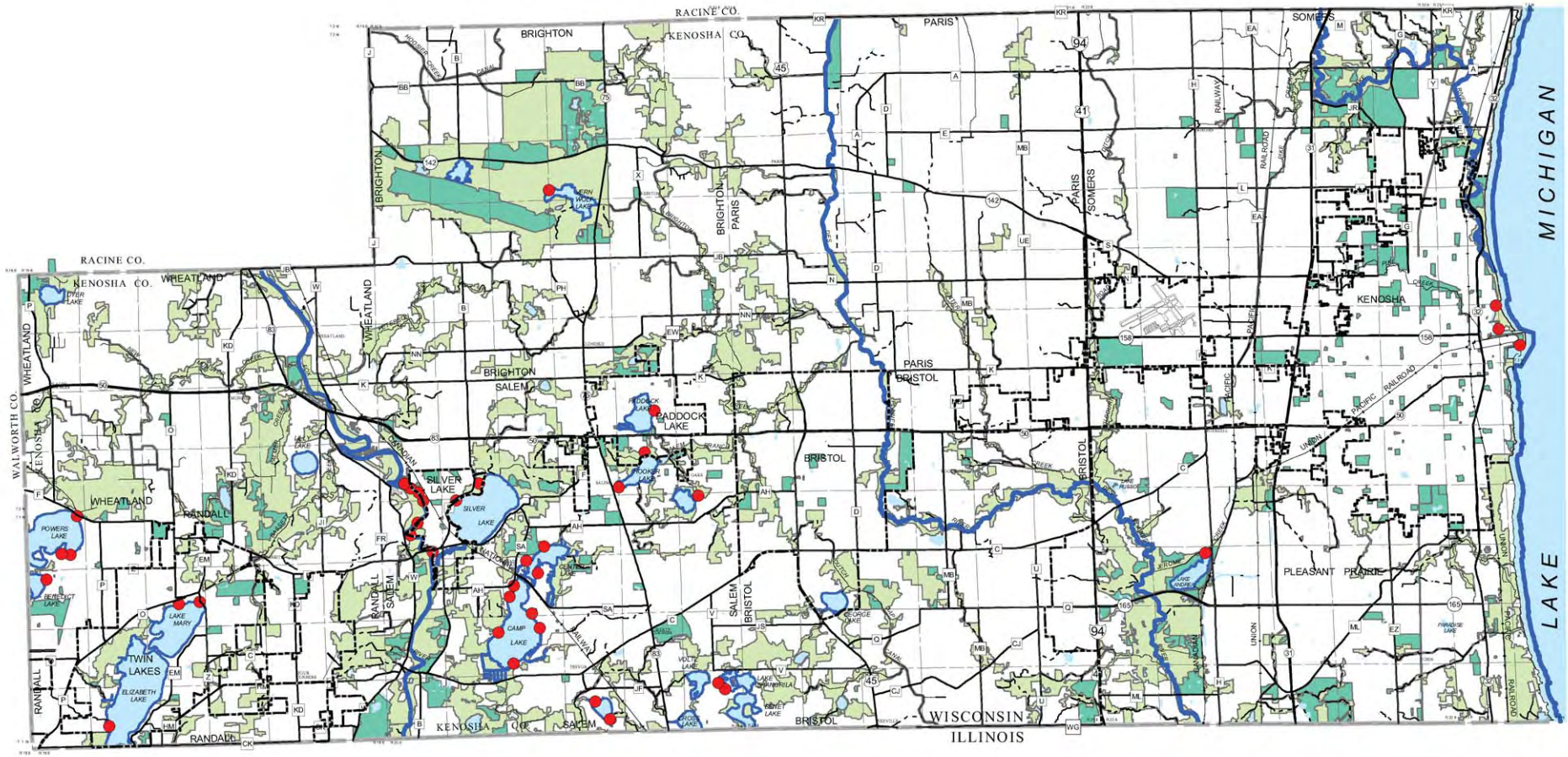
[17]*A "water trail" is an officially designated trail on a lake (typically along the shoreline), waterway, or portion of a waterway that usually contains a sufficient water level to navigate a small watercraft such as a canoe or kayak with unobstructed passageways while providing safe and convenient access points (put-in and take-out points). Support facilities for water trails may include parking areas, restrooms, and picnic areas.*

[18]*A Water Supply Plan for the Region is expected to be completed in 2010.*

Map 61

POTENTIAL WATER TRAILS FOR MAJOR LAKES AND RIVERS IN KENOSHA COUNTY



POTENTIAL WATER TRAIL

EXISTING PUBLIC BOAT ACCESS SITES: 2006

EXISTING PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES: 2006

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS: 2000

SURFACE WATER

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

program) of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*. Existing construction site erosion control ordinances should be enforced and programs such as an illicit discharge detection, elimination, and enforcement component should be considered. Recharge areas should be considered when local land use controls such as zoning and land division ordinances are reviewed and amended to be consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Floodplain, Wetlands, and Severe Structural and Severe Wet Soils Issue and Recommendations

Floodplains, wetlands, and saturated soils have been identified as areas to protect from urban uses because of their incompatibility with urban development and their significant ecological importance. Floodplains are the wide, gently sloping areas typically lying on both sides of a river or stream channel and the channel itself which hold the flow of the channel during flood events. For planning and regulatory purposes, the floodplain is defined as those areas subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. They are not well suited to urban development because of flood hazard, high water tables, poorly suited soils, and because development in a floodplain may adversely affect flooding further downstream.

Soils in wetland areas are not well suited for urban or agricultural uses. Wetlands also have important ecological value. They contribute to flood control and water quality enhancement because they naturally serve to temporarily store excess runoff, thereby reducing peak flows and trapping sediments, undesirable nutrients, and other water pollutants. Wetlands are also important groundwater recharge and discharge areas. In addition, they provide breeding, nesting, resting, and feeding grounds for many forms of wildlife. Soils that are saturated with water or have high water tables, also known as hydric soils or severe structural or severe wet soils, are also poorly suited for urban development because they can cause wet basements and poorly functioning septic tank absorption fields. These soils can serve as important locations for restoration of wetlands, wildlife habitat, and stormwater detention. Saturated soils are often associated with wetlands, but may also be located outside of wetlands, particularly where tiled to drain the land for farming.

Goals:

- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- Protect floodplains from incompatible lands uses.
- Protect wetlands from destruction and degradation.
- Encourage urban development in the County to be located on soils suitable for such development.

Objectives:

- Guide urban development away from floodplains.
- Guide urban development away from wetlands.
- Protect wetlands from pollution.
- Guide urban development away from saturated (hydric) soils in the County.

Policies:

- Implement recommendations set forth in the Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Implement strategies regarding the protection and restoration of wetlands, stream corridors, floodplain areas, and protection of natural systems recommended in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.
- Restrict urban land uses and other incompatible land uses and structures in areas identified as floodplains and wetlands on Map 17 in Chapter III and any subsequent update to floodplain and wetland delineations. Require mitigation (creation of new wetlands or enhancement of existing wetlands) if wetlands are destroyed as part of a development project in accordance with State and Federal requirements.

- Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as severe structural or severe wet soils on Map 6 in Chapter III.
- Seek to minimize the use of fill in floodplains for new construction, and continue to require compensatory flood storage areas when floodplain areas are filled.
- Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities, programs, and operational improvements, including nonpoint source pollution controls and sewage and stormwater management systems, to protect wetlands in the County from pollution.

Programs:

- Incorporate the updated floodplain mapping from the Kenosha County floodplain map modernization project into the County zoning maps following approval of the maps by the DNR and FEMA.
- Continue to administer and enforce floodplain and shoreland regulations included in the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/ Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
- Continue to implement County ordinance requirements related to land suitability to avoid inappropriate development on severe structural or severe wet soils.
- Identify stream corridor and floodplain areas to be preserved and/or restored.
- Continue to apply for available Federal and State flood mitigation grant funds.
- Continue to partner with the NRCS, DNR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and non-profit organizations such as Ducks Unlimited to promote wetland creations, enhancements, and restorations in Kenosha County.
- Continue to implement the CRP, SWRM, TRM, UNPS&SW, and WRP programs in Kenosha County.
- Consider participation in the Potentially Restorable Wetlands (PRW) Planning and Prioritization Program.
- Promote wetland creations, enhancements, and restorations through implementing the County Priority Watershed and Soil and Water Resource Management Program.
- Maintain, update, and implement recommendations set forth in the Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan as funding becomes available, including acquisition of properties in the floodplain without “buildable” areas.

Local Government Recommendations

The City and villages should review their zoning ordinances and revise accordingly to be consistent with floodplain and wetland protection recommendations outlined in Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035). A corresponding conservancy zoning district or districts that provide for natural resource protection should be included in the local zoning ordinance if the planned land use map includes features such as floodplains and wetlands. Local governments should also consider Map 6 (Soil Limitations for Development in Kenosha County) indicating areas with severe structural and severe wet soils. This map is informational in nature, and while a conservancy zoning district related to saturated soils will not be necessary to meet consistency requirements, it can be used as an informational tool for local officials, developers, and the public during the local project review process.

Cities and villages should continue to implement local shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations and Towns should continue to assist the County in shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinance implementation in unincorporated areas by forwarding certified survey maps and preliminary plats to the County for review. Local governments should also support the partnership between the County, other government agencies, and NCOs in the effort to create, enhance, and restore wetlands in Kenosha County and educate the public about floodplains, wetlands, and saturated soils.

Lake Michigan Issue and Recommendations

Shoreline erosion and bluff stability conditions are important considerations in planning for the protection and sound development and redevelopment of land located along Lake Michigan. Unstable bluff areas are not compatible with urban uses and should be protected from development. It is also important to protect Lake Michigan, which is a National resource, from degradation by threats such as point and nonpoint pollution sources. The proximity of the County to Lake Michigan was identified during the SWOT analysis as a strength due to its recreational resources and as a source of water for consumption in the County. Loss of water supply was identified as a threat during the SWOT analysis.

Goals:

- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- Protect Lake Michigan's water quality and shoreline, including Lake Michigan bluffs.

Objectives:

- Protect land from Lake Michigan bluff erosion.
- Protect and enhance Lake Michigan water quality.

Policies:

- Implement strategies regarding water resources including protecting and enhancing Lake Michigan water quality as recommended in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.
- Restrict urban land uses and other incompatible land uses and structures in bluff areas.
- Encourage eco-tourism in the County.

Programs:

- Consider cooperating with State agencies to develop an educational program and lecture series to educate the public on the importance of bluff setback requirements and the bluff erosion process.
- Support the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program's (WCPM) coastal erosion webpage and market it to the public (http://www.geography.wisc.edu/coastal/viz3d/index.html).
- Consider amending the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Ordinance to address Lake Michigan bluff erosion more comprehensively, and develop bluff setback requirements for new development and redevelopment projects, with assistance from the WCMP and Wisconsin Sea Grant.
- Continue to work with the WCMP and Wisconsin Sea Grant on Lake Michigan bluff erosion public education initiatives.
- Implement programs recommended under the "Surface Water and Groundwater Resources Issue and Recommendations" to protect Lake Michigan water quality.
- Work with the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie to establish boat cleaning stations to limit the spread of invasive aquatic species (see related programs in "Invasive Species Issue and Recommendations" section).
- Encourage the Wisconsin State Legislature to enact ballast water treatment requirements to limit the introduction of invasive aquatic species by ocean-going ships.
- Continue beach clean-up events with the Kenosha County Public Health Department.
- Consider establishing the CREP program for properties in the direct Lake Michigan Drainage area of the County.

Table 83

ZONING DISTRICTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES IN WHICH NONMETALLIC MINING MAY BE ALLOWED: 2007

Local Government	Zoning District	Comments[a]
City of Kenosha	M-2 (Heavy Manufacturing District)	Mining operations, including a quarry or stone mill and rock crushers may be allowed as a conditional use
Village of Paddock Lake	M-2 (General Manufacturing District)	Extraction and processing of natural resources indigenous to Kenosha County are permitted uses
Village of Pleasant Prairie	M-3 (Mineral Extraction and Landfill District)	All quarrying and nonmetallic mining activities may be allowed as conditional uses
Village of Twin Lakes	All Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Districts	All quarrying and nonmetallic mining activities may be allowed as conditional uses
Kenosha County Towns	M-3 (Mineral Extraction District)	All quarrying and nonmetallic mining activities may be allowed as conditional uses

[a]*All extractive uses are subject to conditions specified in the zoning ordinance. Local plan commissions may also attach additional conditions to the conditional use permit.*

Source: Local government zoning ordinances and SEWRPC.

- Continue beach monitoring with the Kenosha County Public Health Department.
- Work to research and identify the causes of Cladophora algae along the Lake Michigan shoreline.
- Work with private and public groups on programs designed to control and eradicate invasive species associated with Lake Michigan.
- Work with private and public groups to implement Lake Michigan water quality priority programs.
- Develop methods to promote Lake Michigan to tourists and the Kenosha Area Convention and Visitors Bureau.
- Promote public access sites and canoe/kayak launches and landings along Lake Michigan.

Local Government Recommendations

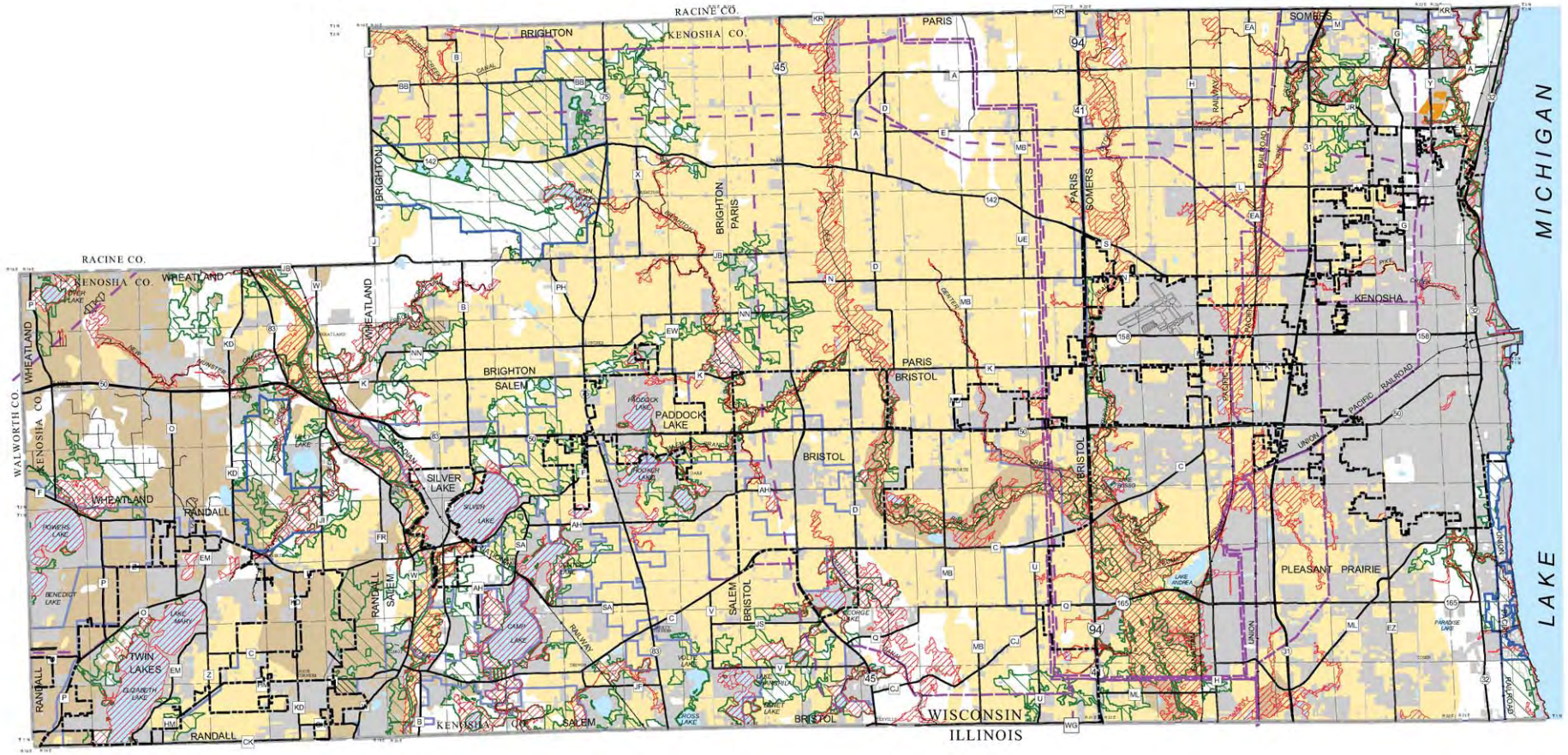
Local governments adjacent to Lake Michigan should adopt programs similar to those of the County. The local government should work with private and public groups and the County to implement programs that address development along the Lake and water quality. Communities along the lake should consider adopting minimum bluff setback requirements.

Nonmetallic Mineral Resources Issue and Recommendations

Nonmetallic mineral resources include sand, gravel, crushed stone, building (dimension) stone, peat, and clay. These minerals constitute much of the material used to construct roads and also provide materials for structures and landscaping. The location of these resources should be taken into account when land is under consideration for development because they have an important economic impact. Preserving sources of aggregate for building material relatively close (within 25 miles) of a construction project lessens the overall cost of construction significantly. An adequate amount of nonmetallic mining sites should be allowed to operate in the County to provide the building material needed for future urban development, including roads, buildings, and other structures in the County. Careful consideration should also be given to reclamation of these sites after their resources have been fully exploited. Areas of potential sources of sand, gravel, clay, and peat, and crushed or building stone are shown in Maps 14 and 15 in Chapter III. Areas with sand, gravel, crushed stone, and building stone resources where extraction is precluded due to existing development, protective ownership or zoning, or other factors are shown on Map 62. In addition to conservancy zoning districts, County and local zoning ordinances restrict where resource extraction can occur and shoreland regulations limit natural vegetation removal within 35 feet of the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters in unincorporated areas. Table 83 lists zoning districts that allow extraction of nonmetallic resources.

Map 62

CONSTRAINTS TO EXTRACTION OF SAND, GRAVEL, AND CRUSHED OR BUILDING STONE IN KENOSHA COUNTY



OUTWASH DEPOSIT AREA -
HIGHEST POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFCANT DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL AND COARSE TO MEDIUM SAND

GLACIAL TILL AREA -
MAY CONTAIN LOCAL ECONOMIC DEPOSITS OF SAND AND GRAVEL. RESOURCE POTENTIAL MEDIUM TO LOW

AREA UNDERLAIN BY SILURIAN DOLOMITE/LIMESTONE BETWEEN 25-50 FEET. HIGH QUALITY MATERIAL FOR CRUSHED OR BUILDING STONE, BUT EXTRACTION MAY NOT BE ECONOMICALLY VIABLE IN SHORT TERM

PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA

EXISTING URBAN DEVELOPMENT: 2007

PARK AND OPEN SITE OR CONSERVATION EASEMENT

PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR: 2000

SURFACE WATER

100 - YEAR FLOODPLAIN

NON-METALLIC MINING SITE
(SEE MAP 13 FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION)

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT BOUNDARIES

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES AND PIPELINES

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, Public Service Commission, and SEWRPC.

Goal:

- Ensure an adequate supply of nonmetallic resources at a reasonable cost for new construction and maintenance of existing infrastructure in the future.

Objective:

- Encourage the wise management of nonmetallic resource areas in Kenosha County.

Policies:

- Support the development of land use patterns and regulations to effectively meet the nonmetallic needs of the County while limiting the effects of extractive operations (dust, noise, and truck traffic) on County residents and without adversely impacting or destroying delineated environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.
- Encourage full exploitation of existing and future mining sites, in accordance with approved reclamation plans, without adversely impacting or destroying delineated environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.
- For future sites or the expansion of existing nonmetallic resource (extractive) sites, promote the expansion as close as possible or adjacent to existing sites. Where a new site is not adjacent to an existing site, allow for the transport of raw material into an existing site for processing where possible.

Programs:

- Continue to enforce Chapter 13, Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation, of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances in the city, villages, and towns that have not adopted a local reclamation ordinance under Section 295.14 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* and Section NR 135.32(2) of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
- Continue to provide written notice of public meetings and hearings to owners and operators of nonmetallic mining operations and to persons who have registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit under Section 295.20 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* in which the allowable use or intensity of use of a property is proposed to be changed by the County comprehensive plan. Those who would like to be notified of these meetings must request the County to send notification.
- Consider developing an educational program and distribute educational materials regarding statutory requirements for nonmetallic reclamation plans and the mineral rights program. The educational program focus should include local government officials and staff, operators, and the public.
- Work with local governments and aggregate producers to identify suitable areas with commercially viable sources of sand and gravel. Ideally, suitable areas should be located in sparsely populated areas and not have significant surface natural resources. Exceptions may be considered for innovative mining methods that have minimal impacts on surrounding residents and land uses.
- Educate nonmetallic mining operators in Kenosha County about the DNR Green Tier Program[19] and encourage operators to become involved with the program.

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[19]*The Green Tier Program is based on a collaborative system of contracts and charters that participating businesses and the DNR craft together. The program streamlines environmental requirements and encourages new environmental technologies, enabling participating companies to make both environmental and economic gains.*

- Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding the use and cost of nonmetallic resources.
- Maximize the use of recycled asphalt and other building materials in County projects to conserve limited nonmetallic resources. Encourage public and local government use of recycled asphalt and other building materials.

Local Government Recommendations
Local land use maps and land use control ordinances should allow for the wise management of potential nonmetallic mineral resources areas to ensure an adequate supply of aggregate at a reasonable cost in the future. Local zoning ordinances and maps should be amended, if necessary, to be consistent with the County land use plan map for 2035 to discourage urban development on or adjacent to identified resource areas.

City and village governments should develop a method, if applicable, to notify owners and operators of non-metallic mining operations and persons who have registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit of meetings and hearings in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is proposed to be changed by the local government.

Invasive Species Issue and Recommendations
Invasive plant and animal species present a threat to the bio-diversity of high-quality natural resource areas located in Kenosha County. These species out-compete native plants and reduce the bio-diversity of an area. This, in turn, causes degradation or destruction of fish and wildlife habitat and can lower the overall quality of natural areas and environmental corridors. Figures 6 and 7 in Chapter III list invasive plant and animal species found in the State as of 2007.[20] The County, local governments, and NCOs should work to control these species in light of the high importance placed on natural resources by County residents.

Goal:

- Protect Kenosha County's naturally occurring bio-diversity.

Objective:

- Control and reduce the spread of invasive species in Kenosha County, including both terrestrial and aquatic species.

Policy:

- Develop programs to control and reduce the spread of invasive species in Kenosha County.

Programs:

- Implement strategies regarding invasive species as recommended in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.
- Consider developing a model landscaping ordinance for County and local government use that restricts landscaping with invasive plant species.
- Consider developing a public educational program to discourage the use of invasive plant species in landscaping.
- Continue to support the Kenosha County Gypsy Moth Suppression program.
- Work with NCO's to support implementation of methods to control invasive species, with a focus along major transportation routes and corridors through the County, such as IH 94; the Des Plaines, Fox, and Pike Rivers; and County parks.

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[20]*Several of the plants and animals listed in Figures 6 and 7 may not be found in Kenosha County due to the statewide scope of the DNR invasive species listing.*

- Consider developing model public/private landscaping construction and facilities maintenance guidelines to ensure transported soil, fill, and rock do not contain invasive plants or seeds, and use the guidelines for County projects.
- Provide for an invasive plant education and outreach program in Kenosha County through a partnership with the UW-Extension, the Invasive Plant Association of Wisconsin, and other partners (the Southeastern Wisconsin Cooperative Weed Management Area, for example).
- Consider requiring vegetation management plans for land divisions in the County through a revision to the Kenosha County Subdivision Control Ordinance and potentially the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Ordinance.

Local Government Recommendations
Local governments should help to control and reduce invasive plant species in Kenosha County through educational outreach programs and local ordinances. Local governments can partner with the County and NCOs to promote invasive plant species awareness among its residents. Local governments can also adopt ordinances such as weed control ordinances and landscaping ordinances to help reduce the spread of invasive plant species in the County. In addition, local governments should consider using model construction and facilities maintenance guidelines developed by the County.

Environmental Health Issue and Recommendations
It is important to protect Kenosha County's natural resource base from pollutants for human and environmental health purposes as well as aesthetic and economic purposes. A healthy environment, including land and water, can help to reduce the risk of disease, injury, and premature death associated with or caused by hazardous environmental factors and help to promote the health, safety, and welfare of Kenosha County residents.

Goals:

- Reduce the risk of disease, injury, or premature death associated with or caused by hazardous environmental factors in Kenosha County.
- Reduce the human and environmental risks posed by hazardous and animal waste.

Objectives:

- Reduce human health hazards and health nuisances for citizens of Kenosha County.
- Provide cost effective ways for County residents to dispose of unused hazardous waste.
- Increase awareness on the hazards of dioxins and other toxins/carcinogens emitted by open burning.

Policies:

- Support State and County programs to identify and reduce public health hazards related to environmental factors.
- Implement programs to reduce the human and environmental risks posed by hazardous and animal waste.
- Investigate methods to collect and safely dispose of unused pharmaceuticals.

Programs:

- Continue enforcement of the Kenosha County Environmental Health/Food Ordinance (Chapter 16 of the County Code of Ordinances) in compliance with Chapter 254[21] of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.

[21]*Section 254.01 of the* Statutes *defines a "Human Health Hazard" as "a substance, activity or condition that is known to have the potential to cause acute or chronic illness or death if exposure to the substance, activity or condition is not abated."*

- Consider the potential establishment of a Kenosha County Manure Storage Ordinance.
- Continue to provide education and assistance to citizens on potential environmental problems that may impact human health, including home health hazards such as mold, lead, and asbestos; indoor and outdoor air quality; solid and hazardous waste; and pest control.
- Encourage the development of a pharmaceutical collection program in the County.
- Continue to support Kenosha County Health Department's capacity to offer health and environmental safety programs.
- Continue to monitor and test private well water and ponds.
- Continue, and expand as appropriate, monitoring and testing of publicly-owned beaches.
- Promote intergovernmental agreements for evaluation and enforcement of human health hazards.
- Investigate potential human health hazards, and take appropriate follow-up actions.
- Cooperate with DNR in implementing the Wisconsin Mercury Reduction program.
- Continue to assist the EPA, DNR, and local governments to identify and manage sites contaminated by PCBs and Superfund sites.
- Continue to cooperate with Waste Management/Pheasant Run Landfill to conduct the countywide hazardous household waste collection program, and incorporate other recycling efforts and awareness into the program.
- Provide educational materials to landowners as part of farm assessment.
- Provide educational materials outlining the hazards of dioxins and other toxins/carcinogens emitted by open burning.

Local Government Recommendations
Local governments should support policies and programs implemented by the County to reduce human health hazards and health nuisances for County residents and reduce the human and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste. The local government should disseminate information and assist where appropriate with County, State, and Federal government human and environmental health programs.

Parks, Outdoor Recreation, and Open Space Preservation Issue and Recommendations
Parks significantly contribute to the County's quality of life. They provide intensive and non-intensive recreational activities as well as opportunities for public gathering, festivals, and other social occasions. They also contribute to the physical health and well being of the County's residents. Parks, tourism, and recreational opportunities were specifically identified as opportunities and strengths during the County SWOT analysis. Taking these factors into consideration, maintaining and expanding parks and recreational opportunities will be a critical part of the future development of the County.

Open space preservation is also a key issue in planning for Kenosha County's future. As noted throughout this Chapter, the natural and other rural characters of the County and preservation of the existing natural resource base have been overwhelmingly identified as critical to the future of the County in every phase of public input. Open space preservation activities undertaken by the County, local governments, and non-government organizations, including fee simple purchase and conservation easements, can, in part, help to preserve the existing natural resource base and rural character of the County.

Goals:

- Preserve and enhance Kenosha County's natural resources.
- Preserve rural and "natural" character and vistas in Kenosha County.
- Provide a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities to all citizens of Kenosha County.

- Preserve and enhance the system of parks, trails, and open space within Kenosha County.
- Improve access to recreational opportunities.

Objectives:

- Provide an integrated system of public parks, trails, and related open space areas that will provide County residents with adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.
- Preserve high-quality open space lands for protection of the underlying natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well being and environmental quality of the County.
- Provide an interconnecting system of trail-oriented facilities, such as bikeways, hiking trails, and water trails in Kenosha County.

Policies:

- Implement the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan[22] and any subsequent updates.
- Implement strategies regarding park and open space resources recommended in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.
- Encourage the protection of high-quality open space lands through public and NCO fee simple purchase and conservation easements.
- Implement the open space preservation recommendations of the Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan and the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan.

Programs:

- Incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Kenosha County Park and Open Space plan into Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035).
- Update the County park and open space plan, including updates from the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan, to maintain eligibility for DNR Stewardship funding.
- Ensure future County park and open space plans are adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and certified by the DNR so the County is eligible to receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants.
- Assist SEWRPC and consider adoption of the update to the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan.
- Study the purchase of natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified for County acquisition in the Regional Natural Areas Plan through a County funded program.
- Study the establishment of a dedicated County funding source for park and open space acquisition.
- Apply for DNR Stewardship funds, WCMP grants, and other State and Federal funding.
- Work to protect environmental corridors and natural areas through County and local plat review processes.
- Continue the development, enhancement, and management of recreational trail facilities to ensure connectivity of such facilities in Kenosha County including potential water trails, as illustrated in Map 61, and potential areawide recreational bicycle trails, as illustrated in Map 63.

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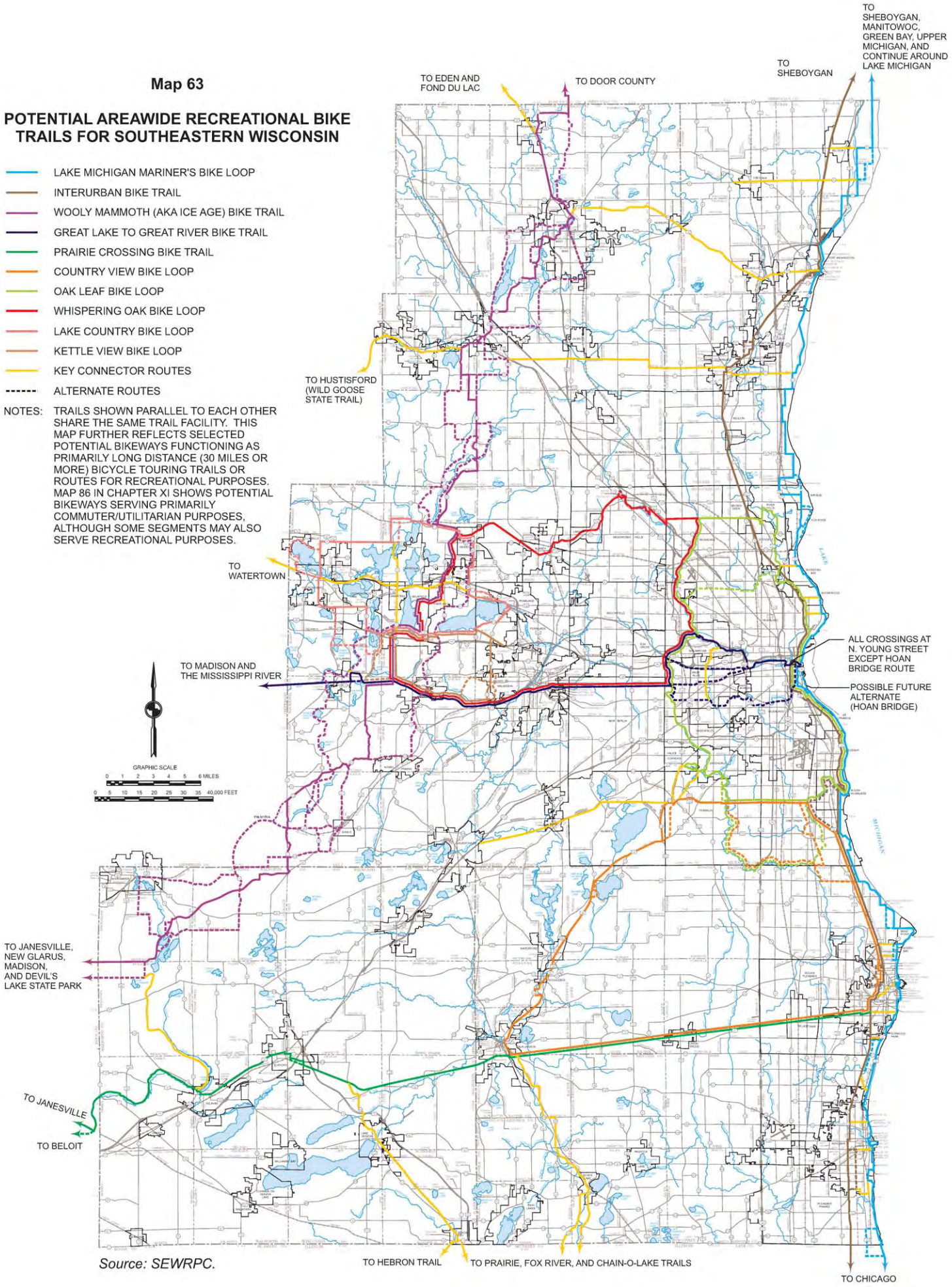
[22]*See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 131,* A Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County, *November 1987 (amended 1999).*

Map 63

POTENTIAL AREAWIDE RECREATIONAL BIKE TRAILS FOR SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN



Source: SEWRPC.

Local Government Recommendations
Local governments wishing to maintain a local park system that provides facilities for intensive recreational purposes (ball fields, play lots, etc.) and picnicking facilities should develop and update local park and open space plans. These plans should be updated and adopted by the local governing body every five years and certified by the DNR to ensure the local government remains eligible for available State and Federal grants to fund capital improvements and land acquisition associated with the local park system. Local governments also wishing to provide a local trail system should prepare or update local detailed trail system plans, including bikeway plans, which could be a separate document or a part of a park and open space plan. Local governments should further consider future recreational needs during the local plat review process. Adequate land for community and neighborhood parks should be ensured by the plat review process and implementation mechanisms such as impact fees and subdivision dedication requirements should be considered. General locations of current and future parks should also be identified on local land use plan maps.

Local governments should support the partnership between the County, other government agencies, and NCOs in the effort to protect high-quality open space sites through fee simple purchase, conservation easements, and educational efforts. County and local governments should also review their zoning ordinances and maps, and revise them accordingly to be consistent with the land use plan map for 2035. Conservancy zoning districts that provide for natural resource protection should be included in the local zoning ordinance and zoning map if the planned land use plan map includes high-quality open space sites such as environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites.

PART 4: CULTURAL RESOURCES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth cultural resources goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve cultural resources goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve cultural resources policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the cultural resources data inventoried in Chapter III, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to cultural resources identified in Chapter VII. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis; Kenosha County Café; planning goals, objectives, principles, and policies from existing County and local plans; input from the nine local comprehensive plan informational meetings; and public comments obtained via the Kenosha County comprehensive planning website and e-mails were also reviewed to identify the agricultural issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

Cultural Resources Issues
The overall cultural resources issue identified in Chapter VII was a strong desire among residents to preserve and enhance cultural opportunities in Kenosha County. The development and enhancement of cultural opportunities and activities is important to Kenosha County, and is viewed as a way to enhance tourism as well as improve the overall quality of life in Kenosha County, making it a more attractive community in which to live, work, and play. Recreational and cultural opportunities were seen as a strength in the SWOT analysis, and the Kenosha Public Museum complex and improvement of blighted downtown areas were viewed as opportunities.

The cultural resources data collected in Chapter III indicates there are significant historical, archaeological, and other cultural resources that provide Kenosha County and each of its distinct communities with a sense of heritage, identity, and civic pride that promote the diverse character of the County. Further analysis of this data refines the general cultural resources issue into the following more specific cultural resources issues:

- Historic Resources Issue
- Archaeological Resources Issue
- Local Historical Societies and Museums Issue
- Cultural Venues, Events, and Organizations Issue

Recommendations have been developed to address each of the cultural resources issues through the identification of goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

Cultural Resources Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to a cultural resources issue statement in the preceding section. Cultural resources recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments will have influence over cultural resources in the County, especially with regards to providing protection for historical and archaeological sites against degradation and destruction. This is because city and village governments have primary control over zoning ordinances, land division ordinances, and building codes and are authorized under State law to adopt local historic preservation ordinances and create historic preservation commissions while town governments share this responsibility with Kenosha County. Each community should consider the local recommendations when reviewing development proposals. Local governments may choose not to consider local recommendations that are not relevant to their community's need.

The following general goal and objectives related to cultural resources are set forth in the Issues and Opportunities Element (Chapter VII). The general goal and objectives are addressed in this Chapter, along with more specific goals and objectives and accompanying policies and programs:

Overall Cultural Resources Goal and Objectives

Goal:

- Preserve and enhance the historic and cultural resources and character of Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Encourage preservation of historic and cultural structures and districts and archaeological sites.
- Encourage development and redevelopment that is sensitive to the preservation of significant natural, historic, and cultural features, and is compatible with such uses.
- Encourage new development and redevelopment that is compatible with the existing historic and cultural character of neighborhoods and downtowns.
- Develop methods to preserve distinct urban and rural characters and vistas.
- Encourage the development of site and architectural design guidelines that preserve the aesthetics that contribute to the County's rural and small town character in towns outside urban service areas and in small villages.
- Encourage an attractive and healthful physical and social environment with ample opportunities for high-quality education, cultural activities, and outdoor recreation.
- Capitalize on historic and cultural tourism amenities.

Historical Resources Issue and Recommendations

Kenosha County has many significant historical resources that contribute to the urban, rural, and small town character of the County and provide economic opportunities for its communities through tourism. This is evidenced by the 25 sites and districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places, the 78 sites and structures that have been designated as local landmarks by the City of Kenosha Historic Preservation Commission, the 10 historical markers, and the State heritage and maritime trails located in the County. Although these sites have been recognized as significant by various levels of government, concerns have also been raised about the many structures and sites which have not received formal recognition but are known to contribute significantly to the heritage, economy, and quality of life of the County (see the historical resources section of Chapter III).

Goals:

- Preserve historical resources that contribute to Kenosha County's distinct urban, rural, and small town characteristics.
- Preserve historical resources that contribute to Kenosha County's heritage.
- Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.

Objectives:

- Preserve historic structures and sites in the County.
- Preserve historic districts in the County.
- Preserve historical and cultural resources that attract tourists to the County.

Policies:

- Preserve historic structures, sites, and districts that have been listed on the National and/or State Registers of Historic Places.
- Encourage the preservation of local landmarks.
- Encourage the preservation of historical resources that contribute to the heritage and economy of Kenosha County, but have not yet been recognized or designated by a Federal, State, or local unit of government.

Programs:

- Study the requirements for Kenosha County to become a Certified Local Government by the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- Consider developing a model historic preservation ordinance for towns under the provisions of Section 60.04 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (consult the State Historical Society Division of Historic Preservation model ordinance).
- Preserve and maintain structures with significant historical value owned by the County.
- Observe Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which requires local governments, including counties, to consider how a project may affect historic properties and archaeological sites listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places.
- Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding Wisconsin's Historic Building Code, which can be used in lieu of the prevailing code for eligible buildings to retain historical features not permitted by the prevailing code.
- Study the development and funding of a historical preservation covenant program in Kenosha County to protect historical structures.
- Consider developing and distributing educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding Federal and State Investment Tax Credits available for rehabilitation of historic properties.
- Consider developing and distributing educational materials to local governments and property owners regarding grants available for historic preservation and rehabilitation, with a concentration on programs that focus on smaller communities and rural areas such as the Jeffris Family Foundation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation/Jeffris Preservation Services Fund, and Wisconsin Humanities Council Historic Preservation Program Grants.
- If requested, provide assistance to local governments interested in participating in the State's Main Street program.
- Develop methods to promote historical sites located in Kenosha County to tourists.

- Develop methods to support cultural and civic institutions, including the Kenosha County Historical Society, the Western Kenosha County Historical Society, the Kenosha Public Museum, the Dinosaur Museum, and the Kemper Center.

Local Government Recommendations
There are many measures communities in Kenosha County can take to ensure the preservation of historic structures through local ordinances and review procedures and State and Federal programs. One of the key steps a local government can undertake to preserve historical structures and districts is to adopt a historic preservation ordinance under the provisions of Section 62.23 (for cities and villages), or Section 60.04 (for towns) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. By adopting a historic preservation ordinance a community is entitled to form a landmarks commission or historic preservation commission. These bodies can confer local landmark status on structures with historical significance. Once a structure has been designated a local landmark, the landmarks or historic preservation commission can regulate alterations, new construction, or demolitions that affect the site. This is especially important for communities with sites or districts listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places. Landmark status will provide these sites with some measure of legal protection against degradation and destruction. A local historical plaque program can be established to further identify local landmarks to the public.

Local government plan commissions, including town plan commissions and boards in coordination with the County, should also review demolition projects that may affect a designated site. In addition, local governments should review their zoning ordinances to ensure they are consistent with historic preservation goals. The local zoning ordinance may need to be amended to ensure consistency. Additional design guidelines for historical areas of the community can also be developed to ensure future development is compatible with the area's historical resources.

Local governments that adopt a historic preservation ordinance should also seek Certified Local Government status from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Certified Local Governments receive several benefits regarding the preservation of historic sites including: the ability to authorize the use of the Wisconsin Historic Building Code for locally designated structures, ability to comment on National Register nominations, and eligibility for Wisconsin's Historic Preservation grants.

There are several programs available to local governments, businesses, and property owners that assist with historic preservation funding. The Main Street Program is designed to promote economic development (identified in Part 1 of this Chapter) with historic preservation being one of the major components of the program. Funding is available through the program for projects such as façade improvements, and communities can receive technical assistance and training through the program. Businesses improvement districts (BID) are another method to raise funding for historic preservation projects like façade improvements. Communities with historic districts may also establish an architectural conservancy district, which functions similar to a BID. Kenosha County communities also have a competitive advantage for obtaining funding through the Jeffris Family Foundation Preservation Services Fund, which focuses on historic preservation in smaller communities throughout the State.

Archaeological Resources Issue and Recommendations
Like historical sites, archaeological sites can provide the County and its communities with a sense of heritage and identity and can provide for economic opportunities through tourism if properly identified and preserved. There are 438 known archaeological sites located in the County; however, these are estimated by the State Historical Society to be only a small fraction of the potential sites in the County. Value that cannot be replaced is lost once an archaeological site is disturbed. Identifying sites and protecting them from development will be an ongoing challenge as the County and its communities plan for the future.

Goals:

- Preserve archaeological resources that contribute to Kenosha County's rural and small town character.
- Preserve archaeological resources that contribute to Kenosha County's heritage.
- Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.

Objectives:

- Preserve known archaeological sites in the County.
- Identify and preserve additional archaeological sites in the County.
- Preserve archaeological sites that attract tourists to the County.

Policies:

- Preserve archaeological sites inventoried in Chapter III.
- Preserve archaeological sites inventoried or identified through various surveys, studies, and reports prepared for the County or areas within the County through the plan design year of 2035.
- Encourage land use and development patterns that conserve land where archaeological features are located.

Programs:

- Consider developing a model archaeological ordinance for local or county government use. This model ordinance is similar to a historic preservation ordinance; however, its focus is preservation of archaeological sites.[23]
- Study the use of methods such as land trust programs in Kenosha County for archaeological preservation purposes.
- Study the development and funding of an archaeological preservation easement program in Kenosha County to protect archaeological sites.
- Obtain records from the State Division of Historic Preservation regarding all State inventoried archaeological sites and lands that have been surveyed. Consider conducting additional archaeological survey work in areas that have not yet been surveyed. The UW-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory may be contacted to assist in this effort.
- Preserve and maintain sites owned by the County that have significant archaeological value.
- Continue to comply with Section 66.1111 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which requires local governments, including counties, to consider how a project may affect historic properties and archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or State Register of Historic Places. There are several archaeological sites in Kenosha County listed on the National or State Registers, and there are many sites of significant value that should be considered in the same manner.
- Consider developing and distributing educational materials to local government and property owners regarding the archaeological tax exemption available under Section 70.11 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. This exemption may prompt owners of significant archaeological sites in the County to nominate the site for the State and National Registers of Historic Places (only sites listed on the State and National Registers are eligible for the exemption).
- Consider developing methods to promote archaeological sites located in Kenosha County to tourists.

Local Government Recommendations

Local governments have a significant influence on archaeological resource protection through land use controls such as the zoning ordinance and land division ordinance. Zoning ordinances that include planned unit development (PUD) districts and zoning and subdivision ordinances that allow conservation subdivisions have the flexibility to allow for site and subdivision design that effectively protect archaeological resources, as well as

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[23]*The City of La Crosse has adopted an archaeological preservation ordinance that may serve as a model.*

historical and natural resources, by maintaining these sensitive areas in open space. Incentive zoning can also be used by local governments to protect archaeological features. Density bonuses may be awarded to a new development that protects archaeological features (or natural features or historic sites).

Land division and subdivision ordinances can also be used to protect archaeological sites. Requirements relating to archaeological preservation can be included in the design requirements of these ordinances. Local governments should review their zoning and land division ordinances to ensure they are consistent with archaeological preservation goals. The ordinances may need to be amended to ensure consistency.

Local Historical Societies and Museums Issue and Recommendations

Local historical societies and museums provide County residents and visitors with the opportunity to experience Kenosha County's history and heritage. They also provide the public with materials and facilities to conduct research for community, professional, and individual purposes that may further the understanding of the County's history and development. While some of the museums and facilities are housed in structures with historical significance, those that are not are cultural resources because they provide the facilities that make displays of historical exhibits and historical research possible.

Goals:

- Support the efforts of local historical societies to provide a greater understanding of Kenosha County's history and heritage to the public.
- Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.

Objective:

- Support the efforts of local historical societies to research and display Kenosha County's history and heritage to the public.

Policy:

- Encourage the development and maintenance of facilities such as museums and research centers in the County.

Programs:

- Consider developing and distributing educational materials to local historical societies and the public regarding agencies, such as the State Historical Society Office of Local History, and funding sources that may support the work and facilities of local historical societies in Kenosha County.
- Develop methods to support local historical societies, museums, and research facilities through funding.
- Develop methods to promote museums located in Kenosha County to tourists.

Local Government Recommendations

Local governments should support the development, maintenance, and expansion of local historical society facilities and museums through expedited permitting and reduced permit fee programs. Local governments should also study methods to promote museums located in the community to tourists and support local historical societies.

Cultural Venues, Events, and Organizations Issue and Recommendations

Performing arts and exhibits that highlight Kenosha County's history also provide the County and its communities with a sense of heritage. These types of displays provide both an educational and recreational outlet for County residents and visitors to the County. While many of the cultural venues in the County are not historical resources in themselves, they provide the facilities that make performances and exhibits possible. Cultural events also

provide an avenue for a wide range of performances, artistic displays, historical and informational exhibits, crafts, educational opportunities, and community gatherings. These events provide recreation for County residents and can attract tourism to the County and its communities. Operation of these cultural venues and events would not be possible without the support of the cultural organizations present in the County. These organizations provide staffing, fundraising, and promotion for the cultural venues and events that, in many cases, help to define the image of a community and its heritage.

Goals:

- Support a wide range of artistic performances, art exhibits, displays, fairs, and educational programs in Kenosha County.
- Support a wide range of entertainment and recreational opportunities in Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Encourage the development and maintenance of cultural venues in the County.
- Support cultural events held in the County.

Policy:

- Support the efforts of cultural organizations to staff, fund, and promote cultural venues and events in the County.

Programs:

- Develop methods to support cultural venues through funding and in-kind contributions (such as providing public space for events free of charge).
- Develop methods to promote cultural venues and events located in Kenosha County to tourists, and provide support to the Kenosha Area Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Kenosha County Historical Society, and the Western Kenosha Historical Society.

Local Government Recommendations

Local governments should support the development, maintenance, and expansion of cultural venues and cultural events through expedited permitting and reduced permit fee programs and/or in-kind services. Local governments should also study methods to promote cultural venues and events located in their community to tourists and support local cultural organizations through funding and in-kind contributions.

Chapter IX

LAND USE ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The land use element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001(2)(h) 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 this element to include:

- Information regarding the amount, type, and intensity or density of existing land uses
- Land use trends
- Potential land use conflicts
- 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; and boundaries of areas to which public utility and community services will be provided by the plan design year

As indicated in Chapter VIII, general "community design" recommendations and tools are also discussed in this chapter.

The 14 general comprehensive planning goals of the State set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* must also be addressed as part of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.[1] The Land Use Element relates to each of the other comprehensive plan elements, and therefore relates to all 14 State comprehensive planning goals. State 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.

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

- Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.
- Balancing property rights with community interests and goals.
- Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.

Section 16.965 also requires the identification of "Smart Growth Areas" in County and local comprehensive plans. A "Smart Growth Area" is defined by the *Statutes* as "an area that will enable the development and redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and municipal, State, and utility services, where practicable, or that will encourage efficient development patterns that are both contiguous to existing development and at densities which have relatively low municipal, state governmental, and utility costs."

Part 1 of this chapter includes an analysis of existing land use conditions and trends and describes potential "Smart Growth Areas." Part 2 describes the framework for development of the plan, including the supporting maps required by the *Statutes*, and potential development techniques and tools. Part 3 presents the County land use plan map and describes the land use categories included on the map. Part 4 presents the land use plan map adopted or developed by each local government. Part 5 describes existing and potential conflicts among units of government related to land use. Part 6 sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to guide the future development of public and private property in Kenosha County through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035. The Land Use Element, in particular the 2035 Land Use Plan 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 Land Use Plan Map also serves as a visual representation and summary of the comprehensive plan.

PART 1: EXISTING LAND USE CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

Existing Land Uses

Data regarding the amount, type, and intensity of land uses in the County in 2000 are set forth in Chapter IV of this report. Major development projects that occurred between 2000 and 2007 are also identified in Chapter IV. In an effort to obtain the most current information available prior to developing the Land Use Element, the 2000 land use inventory was updated to 2007 as part of the comprehensive planning process. The 2007 land use inventory for the County is shown on Map 64 and is quantitatively summarized in Table 84. Figure 18 presents a comparison of the percentage of the County devoted to various types of land uses in 2007. Information on existing 2007 land uses in each of the participating local governments is provided in each community's Appendix. City, village, and town limits as of December 2007 were used to prepare the maps and acreage tables for participating local governments.

The 2007 generalized land use inventory differs somewhat from the detailed land use inventories conducted by SEWRPC in 2000 and prior years. The 2007 inventory is therefore not directly comparable to earlier SEWRPC land use inventories. The generalized 2007 inventory identifies entire parcels of about 10 acres or less of recent residential development as residential if a house with largely open space was on the property, and identifies entire parcels as commercial or industrial if the majority of a parcel was recently developed with a commercial or industrial use. Agricultural use is shown on the inventory if a parcel was developed partially for urban use and partially for agricultural use. In prior inventories, areas devoted to landscaping and other open space on residential lots larger than approximately two acres and on commercial and industrial parcels were coded as "open lands". Also, lands under development in 2007 are included in the future land use category. For example, lands platted for residential use that had the associated infrastructure (streets, sewer, or water) in place, but were not developed with homes, are included in the residential category.

Based on the 2007 generalized inventory, approximately 49,000 acres, or about 28 percent, of the County were in urban uses. Also, approximately 32,246 acres, or about 18 percent, were encompassed in natural resource areas (woodlands, nonfarmed wetlands, and surface waters). Almost half of the County, about 82,089 acres, or approximately 46 percent, were in agricultural use with an additional 1,358 acres, or 1 percent, consisting of farmed wetlands.

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 following sections describe trends in land supply, land demand, and land price.

Land Supply and Demand

Chapter IV includes a map and description of development trends in the County from 1830 to 2000. More detailed information on land use trends in the County from 1975 to 2000 is presented in Table 41 in Chapter IV. Between 1975 and 2000, all urban land uses, with the exception of railroad rights-of-way, experienced an increase in acreage. Residential land uses experienced an increase of 4,617 acres, which was the largest increase of all land use categories in the County between 1975 and 2000. Single-family residential accounted for 3,939 acres, or about 85 percent of the total residential land increase. The second largest urban land use category increase was transportation, communications, and utilities. These land uses increased by 3,059 acres. Street and highway rights-of-way accounted for about 78 percent of the increase in this category between 1975 and 2000. The third largest increase in urban land use was recreational land uses. Recreational land use increased by 969 acres, due primarily to the development of the Prairie Springs Park and Kenosha County golf courses. Commercial land use increased by 686 acres (fourth largest increase), and industrial land use increased by 488 acres (fifth largest increase).

Between 1975 and 2000, nonurban land uses decreased by about 10,000 acres, or by about 7 percent. Agricultural, woodlands, and extractive land uses were nonurban land use categories that decreased in acreage. Agricultural lands decreased by 14,077 acres, or by about 13 percent, between 1975 and 2000. Woodlands decreased by 463 acres, and extractive land uses decreased by 309 acres between 1975 and 2000. All other nonurban land uses, including wetlands, surface water, landfills, and open lands, experienced an increase in acreage.

These trends indicate a demand for additional land to accommodate urban land uses, especially for single-family residential and the transportation infrastructure that serves it, in Kenosha County. There is also a decreasing supply of land for agricultural use. This trend poses several challenges to the desire of County residents to preserve productive farmland while identifying an adequate amount of land to accommodate the projected increase of about 26,800 additional households and 19,850 additional jobs expected in the County between 2000 and 2035.

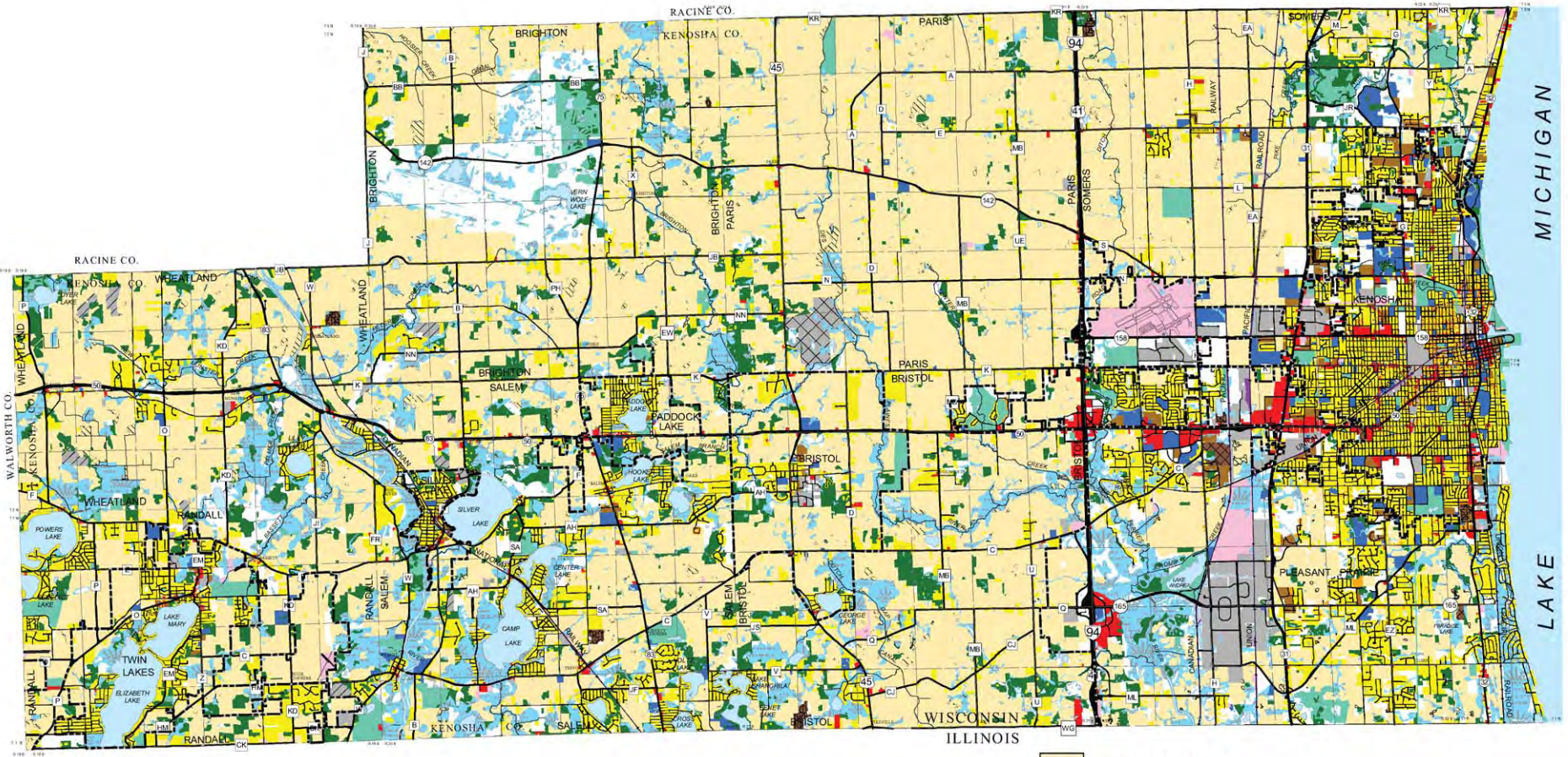
Land Price

Equalized value trends by real estate class in the County in 2003 and 2007 are set forth in Table 85. Such information for each of the participating local governments is provided within the community's Appendix. Residential properties in Kenosha County experienced the greatest increase in equalized value, with an increase of about 50 percent. Commercial and industrial properties also experienced increases over the same period. Commercial properties experienced an increase of about 37 percent and industrial properties experienced an increase of about 15 percent. The County experienced an overall increase in equalized value of about 46 percent between 2003 and 2007, which was above the 39 percent increase State-wide over the same period.

Agricultural land, undeveloped land, and other lands also experienced increases in value between 2003 and 2007. Agricultural land increased about 9 percent, undeveloped lands increased about 22 percent, and other lands increased 37 percent in value. Although the equalized value of agricultural land has increased moderately, the sale price of agricultural land increased substantially in the County between 2000 and 2005. Between 2000 and 2005,

Map 64

GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MOBILE HOME
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMUNICATION, UTILITY, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- RAILWAY
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- EXTRACTIVE
- LANDFILL
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- OPEN LAND
- FARMED WETLAND (2005)
- NONFARMED WETLAND (2005)
- WOODLAND
- SURFACE WATER
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Local Governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol.

Table 84

LAND USES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	22,966	46.9	12.9
Two-Family	450	0.9	0.3
Multi-Family	1,128	2.3	0.6
Subtotal	24,544	50.1	13.8
Commercial	2,117	4.3	1.2
Industrial	3,050	6.2	1.7
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	10,431	21.3	5.9
Railroad Rights-of-Way	635	1.3	0.4
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	1,692	3.5	0.9
Subtotal	12,758	26.1	7.2
Governmental and Institutional[d]	2,399	4.9	1.3
Recreational[e]	4,132	8.4	2.3
Urban Subtotal	49,000	100.0	27.5
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	9,005	7.0	5.1
Nonfarmed Wetlands	18,196	14.1	10.2
Surface Water	5,045	3.9	2.8
Subtotal	32,246	25.0	18.1
Agricultural	82,089	63.6	46.1
Farmed Wetlands	1,358	1.0	0.7
Extractive	361	0.3	0.2
Landfill	381	0.3	0.2
Open Lands[f]	12,714	9.8	7.2
Nonurban Subtotal	129,149	100.0	72.5
Total	178,149[g]	- -	100.0

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

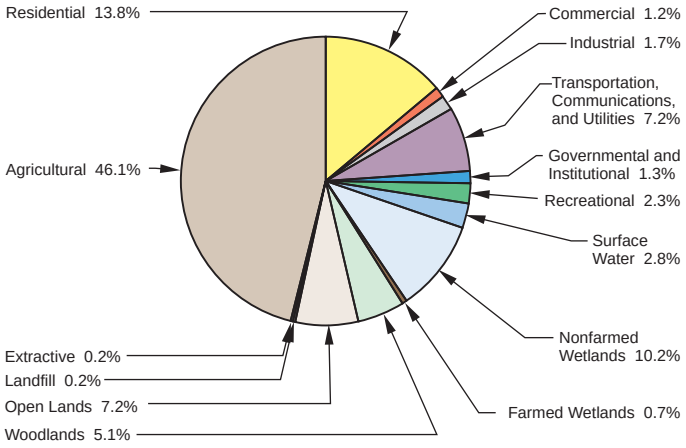
[f]*Includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed and other lands that have not been developed, including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.*

[g]*The reported size of the County differs from the 2000 data due to use of more precise cadastral maps and the changing location of the Lake Michigan shoreline.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Figure 18

EXISTING LAND USES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



Source: SEWRPC.

the average agricultural land sale price[2] for parcels 35 acres or greater in the County increased from $9,449 per acre to $11,316 per acre, or about 20 percent. The average agricultural land sale price increased 38 percent in Southeastern Wisconsin and 87 percent in the State of Wisconsin over the same time period.

Opportunities for Redevelopment and Smart Growth Areas

The greatest opportunities for redevelopment in the County exist where there is available land served by existing infrastructure and existing community facilities located within a reasonable service area, typically in older and underutilized commercial or industrial buildings and parcels located in and adjacent to traditional downtowns. Downtown redevelopment efforts in recent years are most notable in the City of Kenosha. Several economic development programs that can help to facilitate downtown commercial district rehabilitation and redevelopment of abandoned industrial buildings and parcels are inventoried and recommended for further study and implementation in Chapter XIII.

Additional opportunities for commercial, mixed use, multi-family, or light industrial redevelopment may occur on environmentally contaminated sites, with the

[2]Data is derived from the Wisconsin Department of Revenue through real estate transfer returns. The transfer returns include information pertaining to the parties involved, size of the parcel, the predominant use of the land, and the sale price. The analysis of agricultural land prices includes only transactions between non-related parties of parcels greater than 35 acres of vacant land.

Table 85

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2003 AND 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	31,846	$1,810,748,500	$5,727,216,800	$7,537,965,300
Commercial	9,597	456,876,400	1,360,544,000	1,817,420,400
Manufacturing	1,147	65,824,700	339,825,100	405,649,800
Agricultural	81,406	17,152,600	N/A	17,152,600
Undeveloped	12,096	13,152,600	N/A	13,152,600
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest[a]	4,115	12,691,400	N/A	12,691,400
Other	1,794	23,436,900	54,640,500	78,077,400
Total	142,001	$2,399,883,100	$7,482,226,400	$9,882,109,500

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	32,694	$2,688,445,200	$ 8,584,650,400	$11,273,095,600	32,694	49.5
Commercial	9,226	654,152,900	1,837,440,900	2,491,593,800	9,226	37.1
Manufacturing	1,086	87,585,500	379,154,300	466,739,800	1,086	15.1
Agricultural	80,053	18,656,400	N/A	18,656,400	80,053	8.8
Undeveloped	14,153	16,084,700	N/A	16,084,700	14,153	22.3
Ag Forest[a]	2,858	11,963,000	N/A	11,963,000	2,858	- -
Forest[a]	672	6,977,900	N/A	6,977,900	672	-45.0
Other	1,463	38,786,600	68,265,300	107,051,900	1,463	37.1
Total	142,205	$3,522,652,200	$10,869,510,900	$14,392,163,100	142,205	45.6

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class. As a result, most of the lands classified as "Forest" in 2003 were added to the new "Ag Forest" class in 2007. As shown in the table, this resulted in a loss of acreage and a decrease in equalized value in the "Forest" classification in 2007.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

environmental clean-up of such sites being accomplished prior to site redevelopment. Contaminated sites are identified on Map 95 and Table 146 in Chapter XIII. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Department of Commerce administer a number of brownfield redevelopment grant programs, as indicated in Chapter XIII and Appendix U, that can assist communities and developers with redevelopment efforts.

The following areas are identified as potential "Smart Growth Areas" in Kenosha County:

- Sites identified by local governments as suitable for redevelopment.
- Abandoned industrial buildings and parcels.
- Underutilized parcels in and adjacent to traditional downtowns, including older shopping centers.
- Aging commercial districts located on urban service area fringes.
- Undeveloped land within planned sanitary sewer service areas that is adjacent to existing development, provided significant natural resources are protected and that such areas do not create a need for additional community facilities such as a new fire station, new emergency medical service facilities, or new libraries that are not designated on a comprehensive plan.

PART 2: PLAN FRAMEWORK AND DEVELOPMENT TECHNIQUES

Inclusion of City, Village, and Town Plans in the County Plan

The County 2035 land use plan is shown on Map 65. The map sets forth the desired development pattern for the County over the comprehensive planning period. The land use plan map is designed to accommodate projected population, household, and employment growth; provide for the infrastructure and institutions required to serve residential, commercial, and industrial uses; to protect the County's natural resources; and to maintain the agricultural base in those local governments that have placed a priority on preserving agricultural lands. Uses considered consistent with the land use categories shown on Map 65 are described in Part 3.

Map 65 is a compilation of the land use plan map adopted or developed by each local government in the County. Each local land use plan map is included in Part 4. Land use categories used on adopted local land use plan maps were converted, where necessary, to the appropriate category shown on the County map. Tables S-1 through S-12 in Appendix S provide a comparison of the land use categories shown on city, town, and village land use plan maps to the corresponding categories on the County land use plan map.

For the most part, the local land use plan maps used a plan design year of 2035, which is the design year for the County plan map. To assist in plan implementation, the Towns of Bristol, Salem, and Wheatland developed "phased" land use plan maps, which consist of a series of plan maps for specific time periods within the 2008 to 2035 planning period. The phasing maps for each of the Towns, and a description of how the maps should be used to implement the Town plan, are included in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV).

The Towns of Salem and Somers have developed land use plan maps that reflect a "buildout" of the planned sanitary sewer service area (see Map 36 in Chapter V for sewer service area boundaries) and some adjacent areas within each Town. It is unlikely that full buildout of either plan will occur by 2035. For the Town of Salem, the Phase 2 land use plan map, which is designed for the period 2025 to 2035, was incorporated into the County land use plan map and is included in Part 4. The Town of Salem buildout plan (Phase 3; beyond the year 2035) is shown on Map 102 in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV). In the case of Somers, the portion of the Town considered likely to be developed by the year 2035 was included on the County land use plan map. The Town of Somers land use plan map included in Part 4 is the "buildout" map reflecting a composite of recently adopted neighborhood plans, which extends beyond the planned sewer service area in certain areas.

The consistency requirement in Section 66.1001(3) of the comprehensive planning law states that any County or 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[3] comprehensive plan." This requirement applies most directly to the land use element and the land use plan map in local comprehensive plans. Outside areas included in boundary agreements, the County comprehensive plan incorporates the land use plan map of the unit of government that has zoning authority for the area in question, because the *Statutes* require the regulatory ordinances of a local government to be consistent with the local government's comprehensive plan. Although subdivision and official mapping ordinances can also regulate the use of land, zoning is the primary regulatory tool used by local governments to determine and control land use.

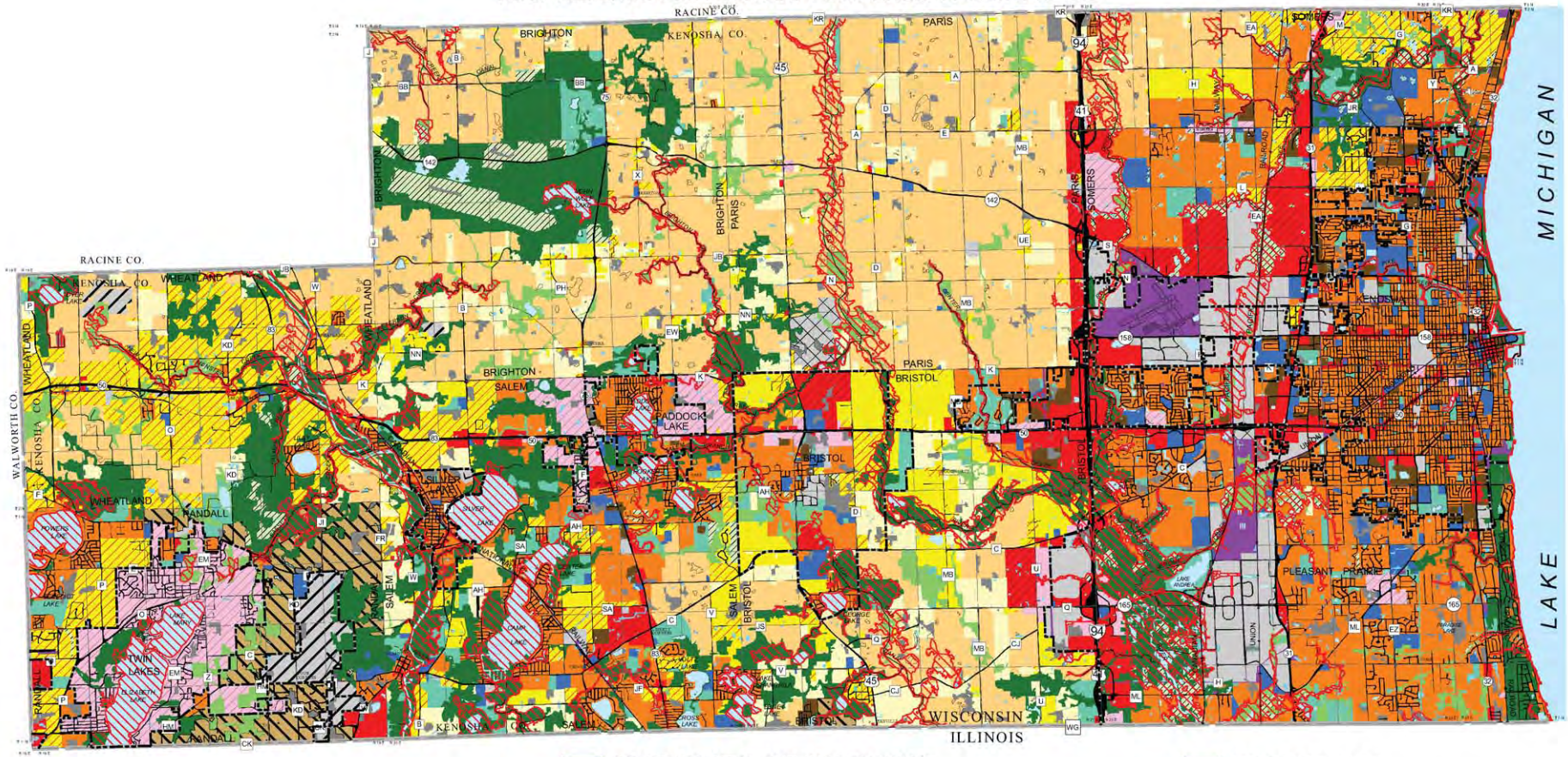
The following method was used to create the County land use plan map:

- Town land use plan maps were incorporated into the County land use plan map for the entire area within the Town, except for those areas included in a boundary agreement area (see third bullet point for boundary agreement areas). Kenosha County administers both general and shoreland zoning regulations within all Towns in the County. The County works closely with each Town when administering the ordinance. Each Town took the lead in developing its land use plan map, in cooperation with Kenosha

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

Map 65

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035



- FARMLAND PROTECTION
- GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN LAND
- RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- SUBURBAN-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- HIGH-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MIXED USE
- COMMERCIAL
- OFFICE/PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
- INDUSTRIAL
- BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL PARK
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- PARK AND RECREATIONAL
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- OTHER TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITY
- EXTRACTIVE
- LANDFILL
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED
- NONFARMED WETLAND OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA, AND OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED
- SURFACE WATER
- FARMED WETLAND (OVERLAY)
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN (OVERLAY)

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Local Governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

County and, in many cases, SEWRPC. Town land use plan maps were carefully designed to ensure they could be implemented using County zoning districts, in order to meet the consistency requirement of the comprehensive planning law. New or modified zoning districts may be needed to implement planned mixed use and business park categories included in some town plans, however.

- City and village land use plan maps are included in the County land use plan map for areas where the city or village zoning ordinance and map control. This applies within city and village incorporated areas. City and village land use plan maps are shown to the full extent of their respective planning areas in Part 4. City and Village planning areas are shown on Map 82. When cities and villages annex land, the city or village comprehensive plan will apply at the time the parcel or parcels annexed become part of the city or village.
- In cases where a boundary or other agreement has been approved by a town and an adjacent city or village, the future land uses agreed to under the terms of the agreement are included on the County plan map. Boundary or other agreements between the City of Kenosha and Town of Bristol; City of Kenosha and Town of Somers; Village of Pleasant Prairie and Town of Bristol; and Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Salem identify areas that will be annexed over time into the City or Villages. The land use designations agreed to under the terms of the agreements are reflected on the County land use plan map for these areas. The boundary agreement between the Village of Paddock Lake and the Town of Bristol includes a provision that the Village will not annex any lands within the Town or exercise extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction within the Town. Land use designations from the Town of Bristol land use plan map are therefore included on the County plan map for the area covered under the agreement.
- Primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas are included to their full extent in the County plan, including in those local governments that do not include at all or do not reflect current features on the local land use plan map. In addition, all existing 100-year floodplains and "farmed" and "nonfarmed" wetlands located outside environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas are included on the County plan. Not all local plans included floodplains and/or wetlands, particularly wetlands identified on the 2005 update of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory.

Planned Environmentally Significant Areas

The delineated environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and wetlands on the County land use plan map account for planned gains and losses of such features. The planned gains are primarily existing "farmed wetlands" that are located within areas of existing or planned urban development. Farming activities on these wetlands may likely cease, which would allow the wetland to return to a natural condition. The boundaries of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas have also been adjusted to reflect new natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified in 2008 as part of the update of the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan, or changes to the boundaries of such areas since the inventory for the original plan was completed in 1994.[4] Planned losses to environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas included in adopted sanitary sewer service area plans, due to locally committed urban development, are also reflected on the land use plan map.

During the life of the plan, communities may wish to include additional areas as part of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas over time, particularly abutting undeveloped and revegetated floodplains to be preserved as open space and areas established for floodplain, wetland, or other natural feature mitigation purposes. Lands proposed for development that have or may contain environmentally significant areas, such as

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[4] *An update to SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42,* A Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, *September 1997, is expected to be completed in 2010. The updated inventory has identified 18 additional critical species habitat sites and three additional natural areas in Kenosha County. One critical species habitat site identified in the 1994 inventory has been lost, and a second has been significantly reduced in size.*

primary environmental corridors or isolated wetlands, should be field verified to determine the precise boundaries of such features on the property prior to development in order to identify and properly protect natural resources.

Background Data and Maps

Chapters II through VI provide background data and maps used to help design the County land use plan map. In addition to the detailed inventories included in these chapters, the comprehensive planning law requires that the following maps be included in the land use element:

- ***Productive Agricultural Soils***
  Agricultural lands identified by local governments for farmland protection are shown on the County land use plan map (Map 65). Agricultural soil capability classes and agricultural soil land evaluation (LE) scores for soils in Kenosha County are shown on Maps 8 and 9, respectively, in Chapter III. Soil capability classes and LE scores are determined by the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service.

- ***Environmentally Sensitive Areas***
  Environmentally sensitive areas reflected on the land use plan map include primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, natural areas, critical species habitat sites, critical aquatic habitat sites, surface water, wetlands, woodlands, 100-year floodplains, and a significant geological site. Recommendations for the protection and management of these resources are included in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VIII). In addition, existing conservation easements are shown on Map 26 in Chapter III.

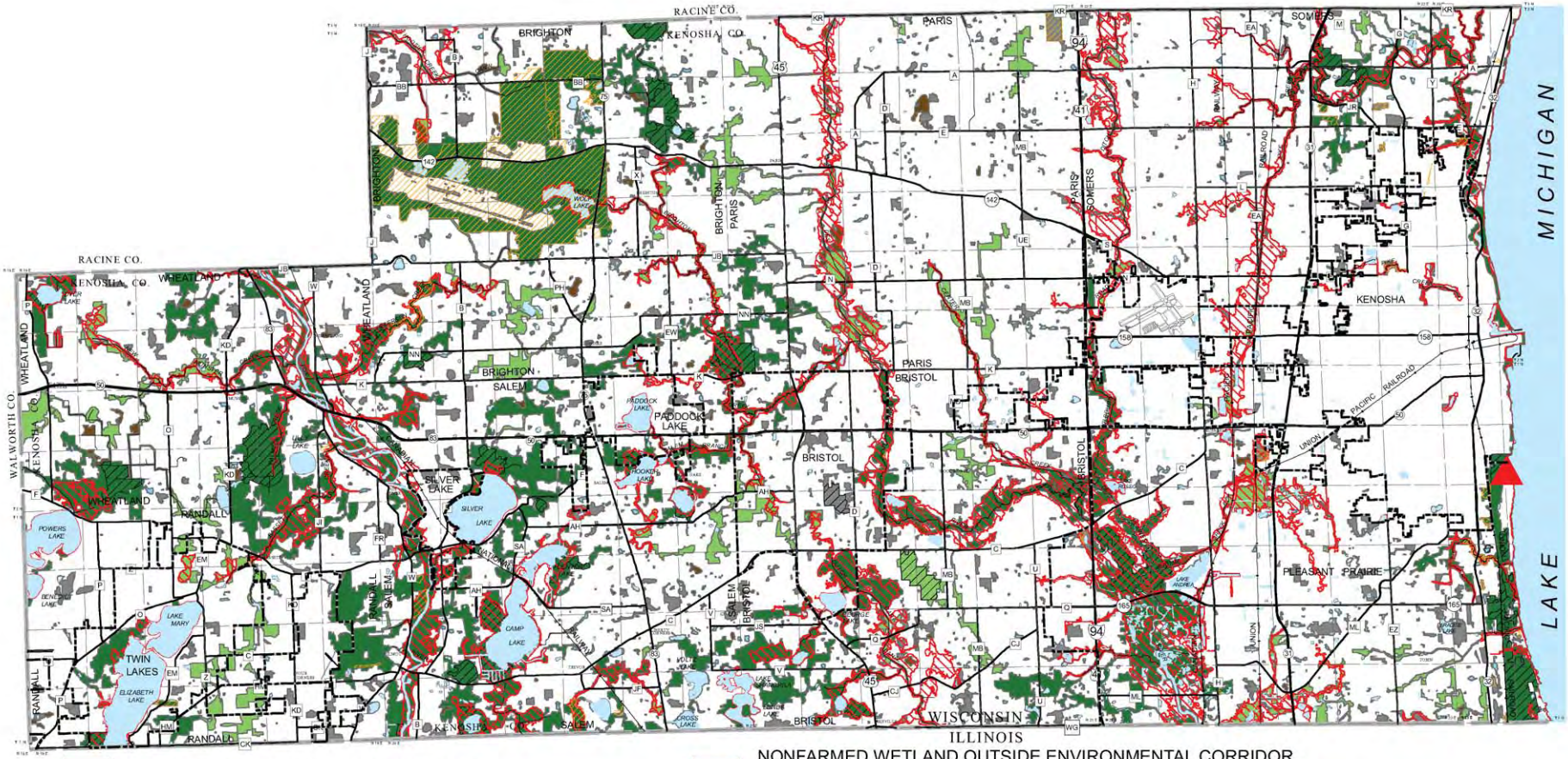
  Environmentally sensitive lands are shown on Map 66. The wetlands reflected on Map 66 are generally those identified on the 2005 Wisconsin Wetland Inventory maps. In some cases, more detailed wetland boundaries, or new wetland areas, have been identified through field investigations and stakings. The wetland boundaries on Map 66 have been adjusted to reflect such recorded field stakings. Updated boundaries of natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified in 2005 as part of the update of the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan are also shown on Map 66.

- ***Potential Natural Limitations to Building Site Development***
  Several natural resource features that may limit development were identified as part of the multi-jurisdictional plan. These features include environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, Lake Michigan bluffs, slopes of 12 percent or greater, wetlands, severe wet soils (hydric soils), severe structural soils, 100-year floodplains, and surface water. These features are shown on Map 67. Additional constraints to development or special circumstances that must be carefully addressed when a parcel is developed are also included on Map 67, and include transitional landfills, former landfills, and solid and hazardous waste disposal sites. All of these conditions or features affect the construction costs of urban development, and may limit the location of buildings, pavement, utilities, and private onsite waste treatment systems. In some cases, particularly in wetlands and floodplains, State regulations and County, City, or Village ordinances will also affect site development.

  There are two active licensed landfills in Kenosha County, the Waste Management Pheasant Run landfill in the Town of Paris and the We Energies boiler and coal fly ash landfill in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The DNR also identifies 53 former landfills and solid and hazardous waste disposal sites in Kenosha County in the State registry of waste disposal sites, which includes 12 “Inactive” landfills. A complete inventory of inactive and transitional landfills in Kenosha County, as identified by the DNR, is provided on Map 96 and Table 147 in Chapter XIII. Former landfills and solid and hazardous waste disposal sites are shown on Map 68 and listed in Table 86. The DNR may allow building on former landfills or solid and hazardous waste disposal sites, subject to a case-by-case review of the proposed building and the condition of the landfill or solid and hazardous waste disposal site. Although development of former landfills typically consists of recreational uses, such as ski or sledding hills, and other passive uses, the development of buildings and parking lots may be allowed, depending on site conditions. More information is available on the DNR website (www.dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/rr/rbrownfields/ historic_fill.htm).

Map 66

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY



PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR

SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR

ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA

NATURAL AREA

CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE OUTSIDE NATURAL AREA

NONFARMED WETLAND OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA

FARMED WETLAND

100 - YEAR FLOODPLAIN

SURFACE WATER

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGICAL SITE

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Kenosha County, Local Governments, and SEWRPC.

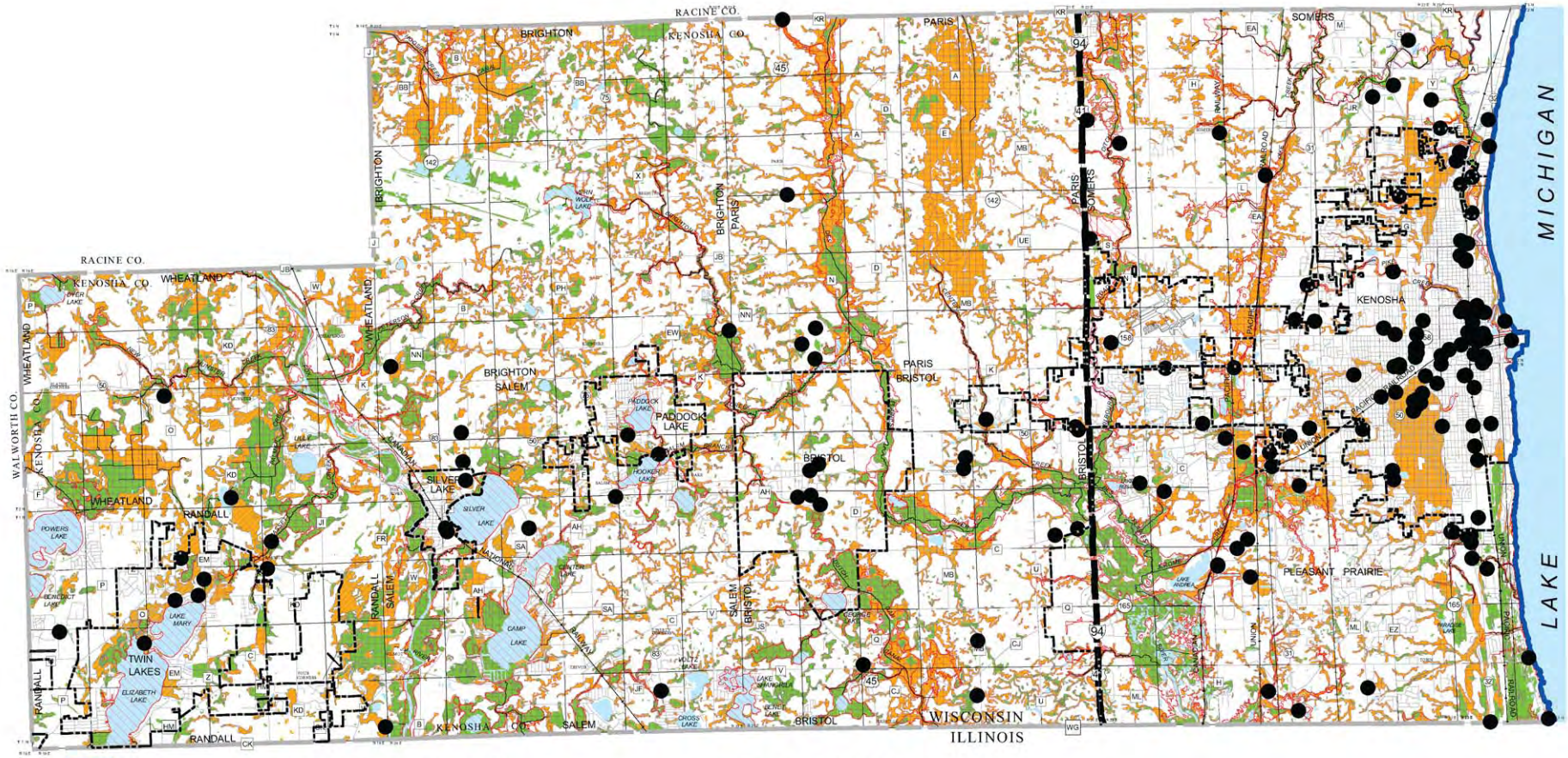
Note: Wetlands are from the 2005 Wisconsin Wetland Inventory, except the City of Kenosha, which includes areas zoned C-2 as wetland, plus updates to reflect field stakings through December 2008 and approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Remaining data are current to 2009 with the exception of floodplains and surface water. Floodplain boundaries may be affected by the FEMA Map Modernization program, which is anticipated to be completed in late 2010.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Map 67

POTENTIAL NATURAL LIMITATIONS TO BUILDING SITE DEVELOPMENT IN KENOSHA COUNTY



SEVERE SLOPE (12 PERCENT OR GREATER)

SEVERE WET SOIL (HYDRIC SOIL) OUTSIDE WETLANDS

FARMED AND NONFARMED WETLAND

SEVERE STRUCTURAL SOIL

100 - YEAR FLOODPLAIN

SURFACE WATER

IH-94 CORRIDOR NOISE LEVELS

LAKE MICHIGAN SHORELINE AND BLUFFS (SEE MAP 12)

CONTAMINATED SITE, INACTIVE LANDFILL, TRANSITIONAL LANDFILL, OR FORMER LANDFILL OR SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

Note: Wetlands are from the 2005 Wisconsin Wetland Inventory, except the City of Kenosha, which includes areas zoned C-2 as wetland, plus updates to reflect field stakings through December 2008 and approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Remaining data are current to 2009 with the exception of floodplains and surface water. Floodplain boundaries may be affected by the FEMA Map Modernization program, which is anticipated to be completed in late 2010.

Source: USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Kenosha County, Local Governments, and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Although not a "natural" limitation to development, the Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the IH 94 North-South construction project identified future noise levels within approximately 900 feet of the freeway as a concern. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) determined that noise barriers would not be feasible along the freeway in Kenosha County, but recommended that the County and local governments consider requiring noise mitigation for future development along the freeway. High noise levels are of most concern when residential uses and hotels are proposed along the freeway. Retail, office, warehousing, manufacturing, and agricultural uses are less sensitive to freeway traffic noise. Site design techniques, such as providing open space, parking areas, and/or berms between the freeway and buildings may decrease noise levels. Building design and materials, such as avoiding windows facing the freeway, the use of sound-absorbing insulation, or other sound abatement techniques for wall structure construction (such as wall separation techniques), can also be used to decrease noise levels. Consideration should also be given to requiring a landscaped buffer to provide visual screening between the freeway and urban development on adjacent parcels.

- ***Utilities and Community Services***
  The comprehensive planning law requires the land use element to include maps showing boundaries of areas to which public utility and community services will be provided by the plan design year. Such maps are included in Chapters V and XII.

Development Techniques or Tools

Although land use patterns essentially establish the general character of an area, attention paid to detailed layout and design of developments is also crucial to preserve or achieve the appearance desired by communities. Various development techniques or tools are important to help further protect or achieve a community's identity. These include, but are not limited to, neighborhood and special district planning, community design and sustainability concepts, and other design implementation tools.

Neighborhood and Special District Planning

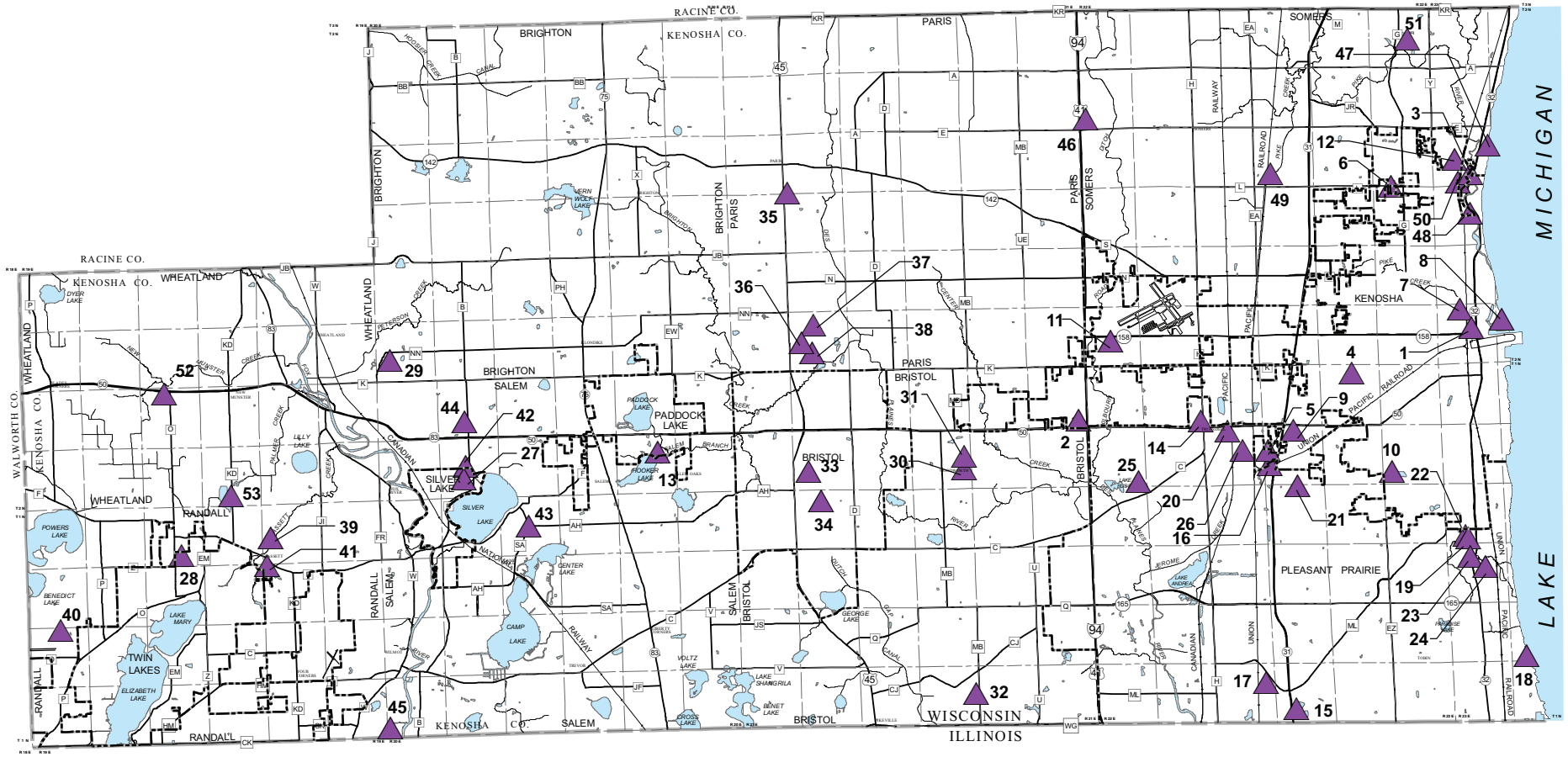
Within the context of community-level plans, the preparation of detailed neighborhood development plans as illustrated in Figure 19 and Map J-3 in Appendix J should be considered for each residential neighborhood or special planning district where significant urban development or redevelopment is expected. Several communities in Kenosha County have prepared neighborhood plans for all or portions of their communities, and are described in Part 4. Future neighborhood plans should attempt to integrate green development standards, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Standards for Neighborhood Development (LEED-ND), to help achieve sustainability, insofar as such standards are consistent with individual community plans, goals, objectives, policies, and programs. While such plans may also vary in format and level of detail, they should generally do the following to further refine and detail community-level land use plans:

- Designate future collector and land-access (minor) street locations and alignments, pedestrian paths and bicycle ways, and, as appropriate, the configuration of individual blocks and lots.
- Further classify residential areas as to structure type and density, with the mix of housing structure types and lot sizes resulting in an overall density for the neighborhood consistent with that recommended in the community-level and county plans.
- Identify specific sites for neighborhood parks, schools, and retail and service centers which are recommended on a general basis in the community-level plan. Neighborhood commercial centers may contain compact mixed-use developments.
- Identify environmentally significant areas to be preserved consistent with the community-level, county, and regional plans.
- Indicate areas to be reserved for stormwater management and utility easements.

The neighborhood planning process should make full use of the many design concepts that can enhance the living environment and increase efficiency in the provision of urban services and facilities and in travel patterns. These design concepts include:

Map 68

FORMER LANDFILLS AND SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2008



▲ FORMER LANDFILL OR SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

47 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 86)

Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol. Sites within the Village are listed under the Town of Bristol on Table 86.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Table 86

FORMER LANDFILLS AND SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2008

Number on Map 68	Name	Location (Local Government)	Size (acres)
1	Ashmus Belting, Inc.	City of Kenosha	- -[a]
2	Brat Stop Restaurant	City of Kenosha	0.5
3	Carthage College	City of Kenosha	- -[a]
4	City of Kenosha (Parks Department)	City of Kenosha	1.2
5	Gerald Kramer	City of Kenosha	1.4
6	Kenosha County Trucking	City of Kenosha	- -[a]
7	N. S. Koos and Sons, Inc.	City of Kenosha	1.4
8	Nardi Electric	City of Kenosha	0.1
9	Ron's Rubbish	City of Kenosha	- -[a]
10	Tirabassi	City of Kenosha	2.3
11	Town of Somers	City of Kenosha	2.4
12	Unknown	City of Kenosha	- -[a]
13	C. Bryzek (Fish Dump)	Village of Paddock Lake	0.3
14	Ace Construction Company	Village of Pleasant Prairie	2.1
15	All-State Development Corporation	Village of Pleasant Prairie	15.8
16	Chicago and Northwestern Transportation	Village of Pleasant Prairie	1.5
17	City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie Landfill	Village of Pleasant Prairie	65.7
18	Daniel Dorece	Village of Pleasant Prairie	0.1
19	Elizabeth Fraeterick (Wood)	Village of Pleasant Prairie	2.3
20	Harry Crow	Village of Pleasant Prairie	6.6
21	Harry Crow and Sons, Inc.	Village of Pleasant Prairie	0.8
22	Keno Drive-In	Village of Pleasant Prairie	0.4
23	Kreger Brothers	Village of Pleasant Prairie	0.2
24	Luckason	Village of Pleasant Prairie	0.1
25	Town of Pleasant Prairie	Village of Pleasant Prairie	4.1
26	Wisconsin Electric Power – Pleasant Prairie	Village of Pleasant Prairie	139.3
27	Village of Silver Lake Landfill	Village of Silver Lake	1.3
28	Village of Twin Lakes Landfill	Village of Twin Lakes	10.5
29	Town of Brighton Landfill	Town of Brighton	- -[a]
30	Bristol Mushroom Farm	Town of Bristol	16.8
31	Kenosha Bowman, Inc.	Town of Bristol	0.2
32	Noel Elfering	Town of Bristol	2.1
33	Robert Watring	Town of Bristol	0.1
34	Town of Bristol Landfill	Town of Bristol	10.7
35	Thomas Hancock	Town of Paris	0.8
36	Waste Management of Wisconsin – Pheasant Run	Town of Paris	- -[a]
37	Waste Management of Wisconsin – Pheasant Run North	Town of Paris	68.1
38	Waste Management of Wisconsin – Pheasant Run South	Town of Paris	51.5
39	New Munster Deep Pit (DNR)	Town of Randall	0.1
40	Nippersink Manor Resort	Town of Randall	1.0
41	Town of Randall Landfill	Town of Randall	10.8
42	Kenosha County Highway Department	Town of Salem	0.8
43	Salvation Army	Town of Salem	0.1
44	Town of Salem Landfill	Town of Salem	17.0
45	Wilmot Mountain, Inc.	Town of Salem	1.5
46	Blackmon Trucking	Town of Somers	0.7
47	No Name Dump (Private)	Town of Somers	0.1
48	St. George's Cemetery	Town of Somers	1.6
49	Town of Somers Landfill	Town of Somers	5.9
50	Town of Somers Dump	Town of Somers	0.4
51	Warren Hansche	Town of Somers	0.8
52	Dan Peterson Property	Town of Wheatland	3.0
53	Town of Wheatland	Town of Wheatland	0.8
Total – 53 Sites		- -	455.3

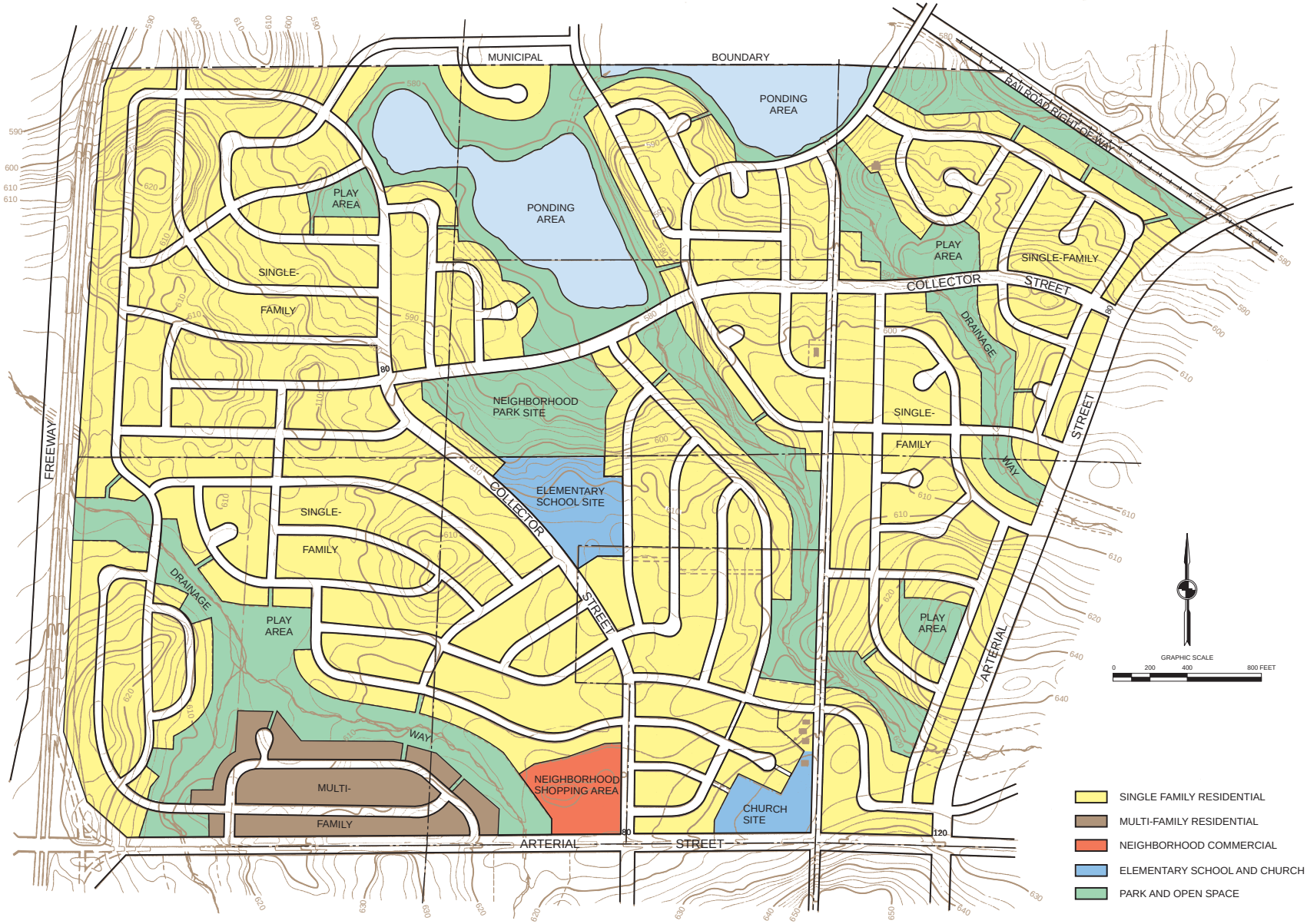
[a]*Data not available.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

- **Mixed-Use Development**. This term refers to a development that contains a diversity of land uses that are compatible and complementary to each other. It typically consists of residential development in a mixed-use setting with compatible commercial and/or institutional uses that provide a desirable environment for a variety of housing types, including those for elderly and persons with disabilities (senior and assisted living facilities), seeking the benefits of proximity to places of employment as well as civic, cultural, commercial, health, and other urban amenities. Mixed uses, as illustrated in Figure 20, can be horizontal or vertical arrangements, or a combination thereof. Horizontal mixed uses typically include residential structures intermixed with, or located adjacent to, buildings containing complementary commercial, institutional, or other civic uses. Vertical mixed uses may include residential living units on

Figure 19

LAKE HIGHLANDS NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT DEVELOPMENT PLAN



The figure above depicts a neighborhood unit design that incorporates some key design principles. It provides, for example, a centrally located neighborhood park and gathering place in conjunction with a neighborhood school site, allowing dual use of the facilities and efficient maintenance. The collector street layout is designed to carry traffic into, and out of, the neighborhood, rather than through it. A neighborhood shopping center convenient to the collector and arterial street system is provided. The neighborhood shopping or commercial center may contain mixed-use development. The collector and land access streets are carefully adjusted to the topography and natural vegetation of the site to minimize grading and destruction of tree growth and ground cover. Vehicular access to arterial streets is limited by backing lots against such streets. The street layout facilitates good lot layout and convenient pedestrian and bicycle access to neighborhood amenities such as play areas and natural open spaces. A system of natural drainageways, together with the street rights-of way, form a viable major stormwater drainage system.

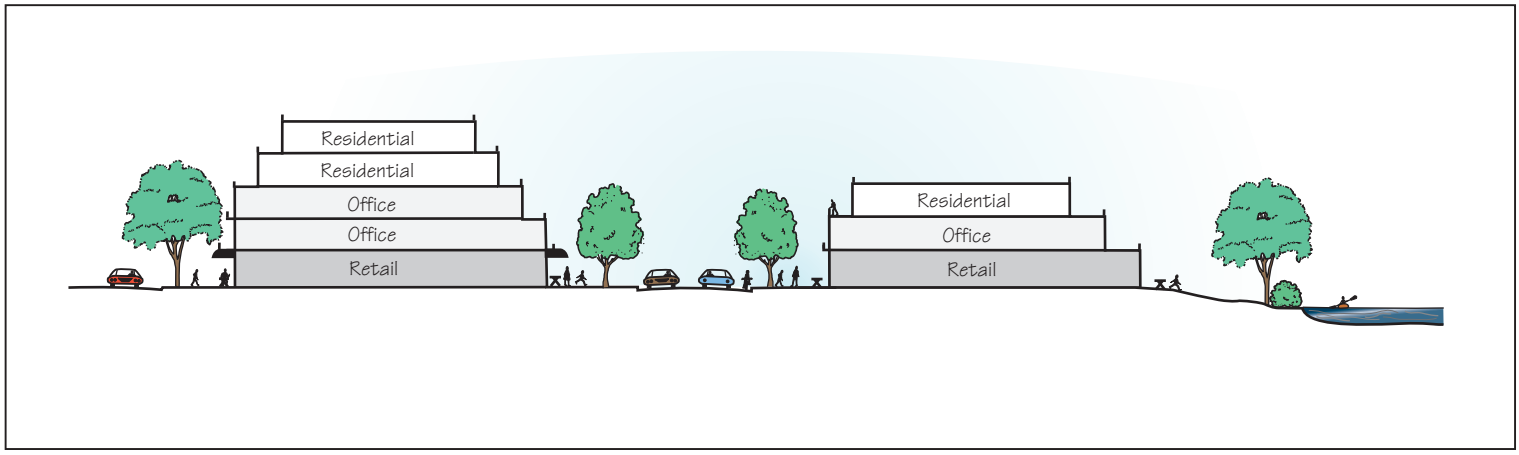
Source: SEWRPC.

Figure 20

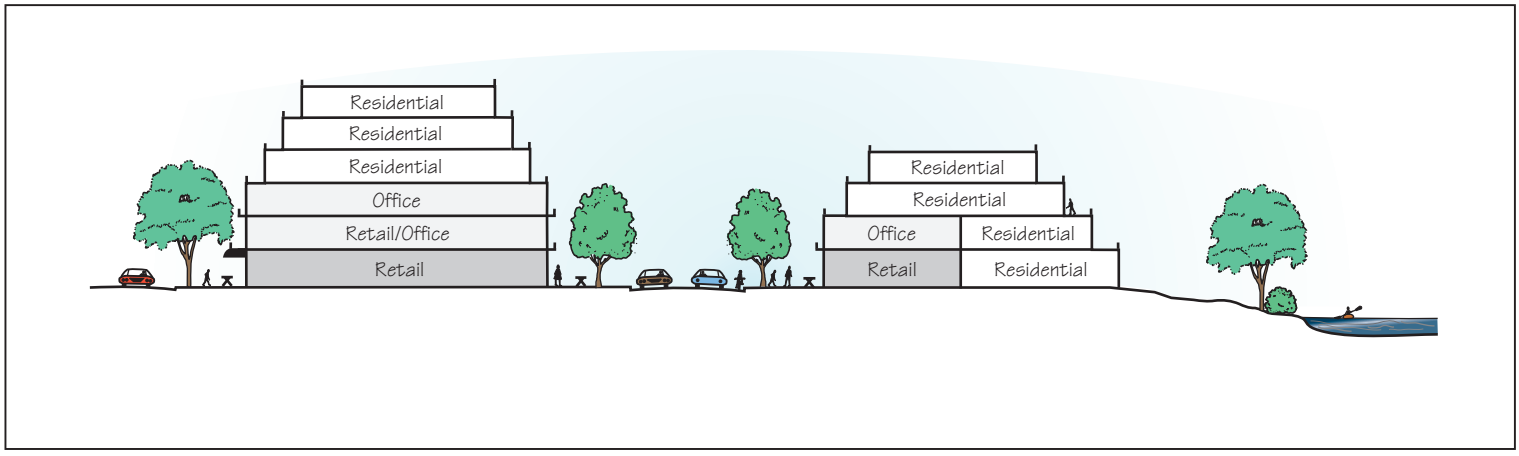
EXAMPLES OF VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENTS

A. VERTICAL ARRANGEMENTS

1.



2.



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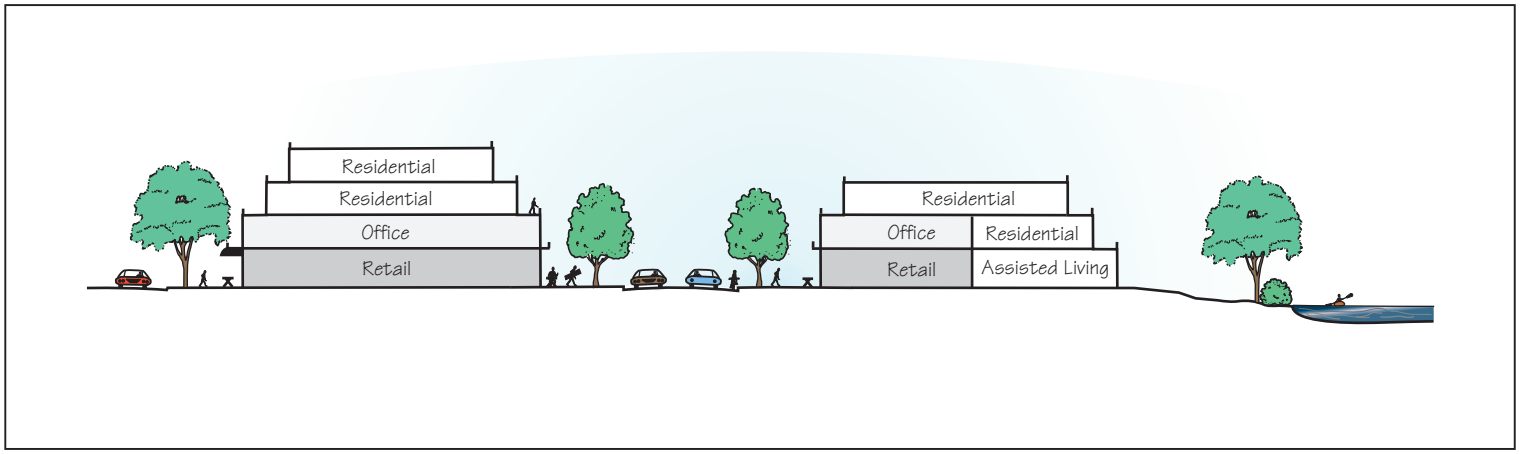
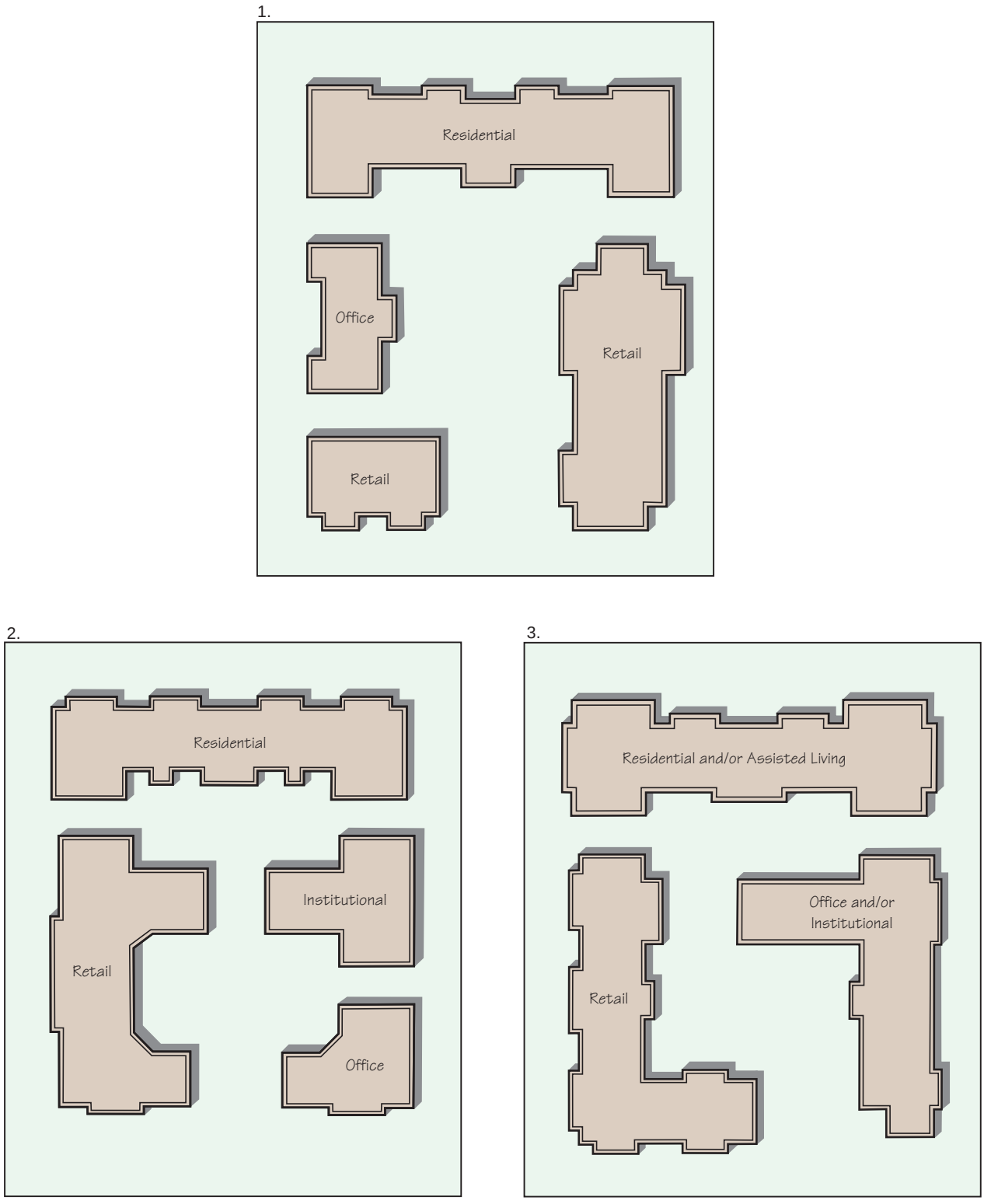


Figure 20 (continued)

B. HORIZONTAL ARRANGEMENTS



Source: SEWRPC.

the ground/first floor level (convenient for elderly and persons with disabilities) in the rear of compatible businesses; or commercial uses located on the street level and residential uses located on upper levels, with offices potentially acting as a "transition" or buffer between retail activities and residential dwellings. General industrial uses should not be intermixed with residential or school uses. Suitable controls should be in place to ensure compatibility between different uses.

- **Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND)**. This term refers to very compact, pedestrian-oriented, mixed-use neighborhoods typically characterized by a gridlike street system, possibly with alleyways, and street-oriented setbacks and building designs. The overall design, including the layout of "complete" streets with sidewalks and wheelchair accessibility, encourages walking and bicycling as alternatives to automobile transportation within the neighborhood. TND is suitable for areas that have access to public facilities, such as schools and civic buildings, which are in close proximity. TNDs are typically designed around a commercial center or other identifiable center (i.e. park or civic center) that functions as a neighborhood gathering place.
- **Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)**. This term refers to compact, mixed-use development whose internal design is intended to maximize access to a transit (bus or rail) stop located within or adjacent to the development, as illustrated in Figure 30 in Chapter XI. Within the development, commercial uses and medium- to higher-density residential uses are located near the transit stop. The layout of streets and sidewalks with curb cuts or ramps provides convenient walking and bicycling access and wheelchair access to the transit stop. Such development may be appropriate around existing or future commuter rail stations. The Town of Somers land use plan map (Map 80) includes higher-density residential development near the commuter rail station proposed as part of the KRM commuter rail project at the intersection of CTH A and the Union Pacific Railway. Other local land use plan maps may be amended to include transit-oriented development around proposed transit stations if additional commuter rail or other transit systems are proposed within the County.

In addition to plans for developing neighborhoods, the preparation of detailed plans should also be considered for mature neighborhoods or special-purpose districts showing signs of land use instability or deterioration. Such plans should identify areas recommended for redevelopment to a different use, areas recommended for rehabilitation, any local street re-alignments or improvements, and other public utility and facility improvements. Special consideration should be given in such planning to overcoming contamination problems at, and reuse of, brownfields. Redevelopment plans should seek to preserve those historic, cultural, and natural features and features of the urban landscape which provide for neighborhood identity within the larger urban complex. Such plans should maximize opportunities for the provision of living arrangements and amenities that are unique to older communities in the County, such as "downtown" housing and urban waterfront development.

Community Design and Sustainability Techniques

One of the goals of the comprehensive plan is to achieve communities that are aesthetically pleasing and efficient while promoting a sustainable land use pattern that meets the social, economic, physical, ecological, and quality-of-life needs of the County and all its communities, maintaining a sense of place in urban and rural areas.

Community Design

Community design includes beautification techniques, such as tree planting programs, Main Street redevelopment, neighborhood enhancements, and the aesthetic benefits of buffering and landscaping. A well-designed County will attract quality development, improve the visual character, and enhance important natural resources. Community design is an integral part of the planning process, and directly affects land use patterns, transportation planning, and neighborhood livability.

As Kenosha County's population grows, community design concepts and methods should be addressed to accommodate new residential, commercial, utility, community facility, and industrial development. Development designs should be environmentally sensitive and complement adjacent land uses. In urbanized areas of the County, new growth can be accommodated through compatible infill, higher density mixed-use development, and redevelopment areas. Mixed-use development, Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND), and Transit-

Oriented Development (TOD) are types of development associated with high-density areas. Mixed-use development may help minimize street and utility requirements and promote alternative modes of transportation, particularly if such development is designed to provide high-density residential development; employment opportunities; transit, bike, and pedestrian facilities; parks; retail areas; and personal services.

Neighborhood planning and subdivision designs should also incorporate pedestrian/bike trails, pathways, and/or bikeways as means of transportation or recreational activity. It is also important that new development be designed so it is compatible with established development, and be set back and/or provide shoreline protection measures along Lake Michigan bluffs and shorelines to control erosion and provide bluff and shoreline stability.

Commercial and office uses should be grouped in commercial nodes or located in suitable locations in mixed-use neighborhoods. Ideally, mixed-use development in redevelopment areas should promote the use and improvement of existing infrastructure, increase pedestrian activity and transit use, and provide needed goods and services for nearby residents. Industrial uses and business and industrial parks should be developed in areas served by existing infrastructure with convenient access to highway, rail, or air services. Major business parks should ideally be served by transit to serve employees and have pedestrian and bicycle access and facilities between transit (bus or rail) stops and employment centers.

In rural or nonsewered areas of the County, the development of urban land uses should be minimized and limited to hamlet areas or other rural centers, and the emphasis should be on conserving and protecting agricultural, natural, and cultural resources, while allowing compatible residential development. Conservation subdivision designs, sometimes called cluster development design or open space subdivisions, allow residential development at appropriate and planned densities, but residential dwellings are typically clustered, thus preserving agricultural lands; protecting environmentally sensitive areas, historic areas, and community landmarks; and/or providing open space and recreational facilities. Conservation subdivision design techniques and guidelines are described in Chapter VIII.

The use of flexible zoning techniques in the city, villages, and towns is encouraged throughout the County to accommodate a variety of housing options, such as infill development, live-work units, planned unit developments (PUDs), planned development districts (PDDs), TNDs, TODs, and cluster development. “Universal Design” and “Visitability” design concepts, which provide increased accessibility for persons with disabilities by providing homes with wider doors and hallways, step-free level entrances and other surfaces, locating key rooms on ground or first floor levels, and other features, should also be considered during the review of proposed development projects. Building designs should minimize the apparent scale of structures and emphasize the sense of place for the streetscape. It is also recommended that a variation in lot and home sizes in the same neighborhood be provided within the framework of established minimum lot sizes and home sizes to avoid a repetitious façade on the homes in a subdivision or neighborhood, and also provide housing for a range of household incomes.

Sustainability

Countywide development and redevelopment projects are integral parts of a green economy with intentions for sustainability. “Sustainable development” is a pattern of resource use that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Ideally, sustainability or “green” development should be practiced throughout the County and at government facilities, with the intent of improving air and water quality and conserving energy. All types of development should consider incorporating energy-efficient techniques or renewable energy such as solar energy, wind energy, high-efficiency lighting, and geothermal energy. Residential “green-related” development programs, such as Energy Star Qualified Homes, Green Built Home, and LEED, described in Chapter X, provide initiatives that certify new homes and remodeling projects that meet sustainable building and energy standards. LEED promotes a whole-building approach to sustainability by recognizing performance in sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection, and indoor environmental quality.

New and existing development should ideally include techniques and designs that protect and improve water quality. Some examples of water quality management and conservation practices include maximizing porous and permeable materials and permeable soils;[5] vegetated buffers and infiltration zones; incorporating infiltration and retention areas such as rain gardens, green (vegetated) roofs, bioswales, bioinfiltration trenches and basins, and vegetated buffer or perimeter strips; and installing "gray water" systems, which allows certain water that has been used for hand washing, showering, and any other uses from sinks, showers, or washing machines to be reused for other purposes, especially landscape irrigation. Rain barrels, xericscaping, dual-flush toilets, low-flow showerheads and faucets, and energy-efficient washing machines, dishwashers, and water heaters should also be considered as water quality management practices. The regional water supply plan provides additional information about water conservation practices and levels of conservation that are recommended for various water utilities and individual users in the County.

Other Development Tools

Basic important regulatory tools that can be used to help direct the design of development and redevelopment, as well as achieve or implement plan recommendations, include zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances, which are discussed in Chapters VI and XV.

Communities may establish urban or rural design guidelines, for which compliance may be mandatory (regulatory approach by converting guidelines into ordinance regulations) or voluntary (nonregulatory approach by encouraging developers to follow a design manual). As an integral part of this comprehensive plan and in unincorporated Towns, Towns may establish Town-specific urban and rural design guidelines as a Town ordinance for residential, commercial, industrial, office, business park, village center, recreational, and institutional development, provided said design guidelines are first approved by Kenosha County before a design guideline ordinance is enacted by a Town. Such guidelines may be further expanded to include "green," historic preservation, and other specific design guidelines. Guidelines may be quantitative, so that compliance is directly measureable, or subjective in nature, where determination of compliance involves experienced judgment by qualified designers, such as professional architects, engineers, and/or landscape architects, as applicable. Design guidelines are not intended to hinder creative design, but to help guide the design of development or redevelopment to achieve the visual quality level desired by the community.

Form-based zoning is an emerging concept that is flexible and generally places more emphasis on physical building and site design attributes ("form"- i.e. mass, scale, layout) and less emphasis on the regulation of specific uses and certain measurable regulations than conventional zoning. The use of form-based zoning is most likely applicable where a diversity of uses is desired and to allow buildings to accommodate different uses over time. Alternatively, hybrid zoning is another emerging concept that attempts to achieve the same results as form-based zoning by meshing conventional zoning codes with design standards.

Conservation techniques that are applicable to natural and rural areas and help retain rural or "country" character are discussed in Chapter VIII. These include conservation easements, rural cluster development, lot averaging, purchase of development rights, and transfer of development rights. Examples of conservation subdivision designs are provided in Figures 13 through 17 in Chapter VIII and in Appendix Q.

PART 3: COUNTY LAND USE PLAN

Land Use Plan Map

The land use plan for Kenosha County for the year 2035 is presented on Map 65. The plan map indicates where certain types of urban development should be encouraged while preserving agricultural and environmentally

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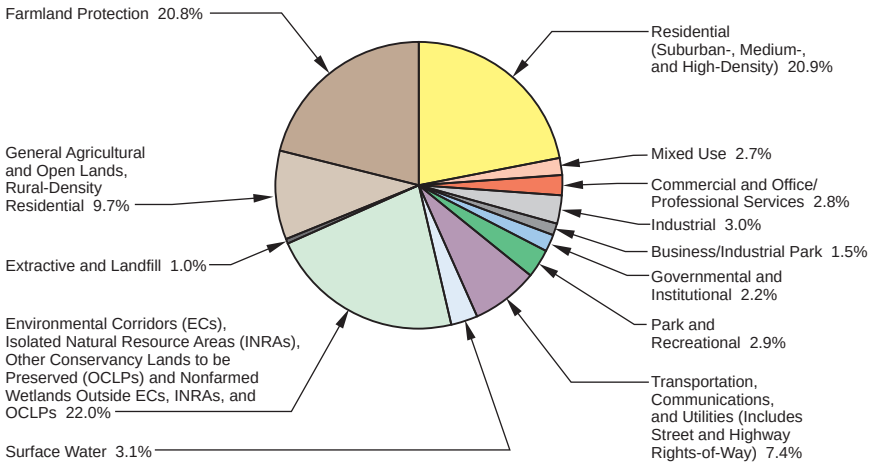
[5]*The use of permeable pavement should generally be avoided if chlorides (salt) are directly applied for deicing and anti-icing, or if the area of permeable pavement will receive runoff from paved areas to which chlorides are applied.*

Figure 21

PLANNED LAND USES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035



Source: SEWRPC.

significant land and resources. Table 87 sets forth the number of acres and percent of the County in each land use category on the Land Use Plan Map. Such data for each of the participating local governments is provided in each community's Appendix. Figure 21 presents a comparison of the percentage of the County devoted to various types of planned land uses in 2035.

The Kenosha County land use plan map is a compilation of the land use plan maps prepared by each local government in the County. Local government land use plan maps are included in Part 4.[6] Land use plan categories shown on each local land use plan map were standardized where necessary to the categories shown on Map 65.[7] A description of typical land uses existing or anticipated within each category follows. For clarification and density calculation purposes, net acreage is generally considered the remaining land area after excluding all portions of existing and proposed street rights-of-way within a development site or subdivision; however, the County and/or local government zoning ordinance and/or comprehensive plan should be referred to for further clarification.

The plan recognizes that most preexisting legal, nonconforming small lots with homes or other uses, surrounded by and/or located within large areas of existing or planned residential or other uses containing larger lot sizes, will likely continue as allowed uses in said areas during the plan design period.

Farmland Protection

Areas designated for farmland protection occupy 37,129 acres, or about 21 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map. This category allows for all agricultural uses and consists primarily of parcels at least 35 acres or greater in size that contain soils suitable for agricultural production. The plan encourages continuation of agricultural activity in these areas, including dairy farming, row crops, and niche agriculture, such as orchards and organic farming.

General Agricultural and Open Land

General agricultural and open land uses occupy 8,621 acres, or about 5 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map. The general agricultural and open land use category would allow all agricultural uses, as well as residential development with an average density of one home for each 10.0 to 34.9 acres of land. The plan encourages continuation of agricultural related activity in this area, including dairy farming, row crops, equestrian farms, agricultural related warehousing and food processing,[8] plant nurseries, and niche agriculture such as orchards, organic farming, and hobby farms. Open lands may include pasturelands and fallow fields.

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[6]*Part 4 includes local land use plan maps for the year 2035. See Chapter XV for information and maps for those communities that have developed land use plan maps for various time periods, or "phases."*

[7]*Appendix S provides a comparison of County land use plan categories and the categories shown on local government comprehensive, land use, or neighborhood plan maps.*

[8]*The Town of Bristol designated the one parcel zoned A-3 (Agricultural-Related Manufacturing, Warehousing, and Marketing) in the Town as Industrial on the Town land use plan map. The parcel is therefore shown as "Industrial" on the county land use plan map.*

Table 87

PLANNED LAND USES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Suburban-Density Residential[a]	11,115	14.4	6.2
Medium-Density Residential[b]	24,373	31.5	13.7
High-Density Residential[c]	1,864	2.4	1.0
Subtotal	37,352	48.3	20.9
Mixed Use	4,742	6.1	2.7
Commercial	4,397	5.7	2.5
Office/Professional Services	581	0.7	0.3
Industrial	5,307	6.9	3.0
Business/Industrial Park	2,725	3.5	1.5
Governmental and Institutional	3,861	5.0	2.2
Park and Recreational[d]	5,090	6.6	2.9
Street and Highway Right-of-Way[e]	10,910	14.1	6.1
Other Transportation, Communication, and Utility	2,367	3.1	1.3
Urban Subtotal	77,332	100.0	43.4
Nonurban			
Farmland Protection	37,129	36.8	20.8
General Agricultural and Open Land[f]	8,621	8.6	4.9
Rural-Density Residential[g]	5,653	5.6	3.2
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential[h]	2,914	2.9	1.6
Extractive	1,384	1.4	0.8
Landfill	421	0.4	0.2
Primary Environmental Corridor[i]	23,616	23.4	13.3
Secondary Environmental Corridor[i]	6,409	6.4	3.6
Isolated Natural Resource Area[i]	3,903	3.9	2.2
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved[j]	3,671	3.6	2.1
Nonfarmed Wetland[k]	1,509	1.5	0.8
Surface Water	5,607	5.5	3.1
Nonurban Subtotal	100,837	100.0	56.6
Total	178,169[l]	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	20,193	- -	- -
Farmed Wetland[m]	883	- -	- -

[a] *Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres.*

[b] *Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[c] *Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[d] *Excludes natural resource areas within public parks.*

[e] *Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way, planned public street rights-of-way mapped in adopted local neighborhood plans, and proposed rights-of-way for the IH 94 corridor, including interchanges, to be constructed in 2009 and 2010. Otherwise, future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[f] *Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10.0 to 34.9 acres.*

[g] *Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres.*

[h] *This category was created to accommodate two land use categories that combine agricultural uses, rural residential uses, forest, and wetlands in the adopted Town of Randall comprehensive plan. Wetlands and woodlands located in the areas so designated in the Town of Randall plan are typically shown as environmental corridor, isolated natural resource area, other conservancy lands to be preserved, or wetlands on the County land use plan map. This category also includes areas intended to be developed in accordance with the Agricultural Equestrian Cluster Single-Family (AE-1) zoning district regulations in the Kenosha County zoning ordinance.*

Footnotes to Table 87 (continued)

[i]*Does not include associated surface water areas.*

[j]*Includes certain areas located outside of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, such as woodlands, natural areas, critical species habitat sites, State-owned wildlife areas, and certain nonfarmed wetlands; a significant geological site; and common open areas of residential developments, including conservation subdivisions.*

[k]*Includes mostly those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. This category also includes existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development (ranging from rural residential uses to industrial uses).*

[l]*The size of the County increased by 20 acres between 2007 and 2008 due to the changing location of the Lake Michigan shoreline.*

[m]*Includes those wetlands that do not contain wetland vegetation due to farming (cultivation, pasturing, or other agricultural activities) that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved, in areas not anticipated to be developed for urban use during the planning period. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands with supporting soils when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area, or as a nonfarmed wetland.*

Source: SEWRPC.

The use of conservation subdivision design or lot-averaging techniques is encouraged to help preserve rural character in areas where rural-density residential development is allowed, provided minimum required lot size standards are met. Under conservation design, individual lot sizes may be reduced below those permitted by the basic zoning district for conventional development, provided the average density of the land division complies with zoning regulations. Land not included in individual lots is typically maintained in open space for agricultural, recreational, or resource protection purposes.

Rural-Density Residential

The rural-density residential use category occupies 5,653 acres, or about 3 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map. This category includes single-family homes at lot sizes or densities equating to five acres to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit. Rural-density residential land is mostly rural in character. The use of conservation subdivision design or lot-averaging techniques is encouraged to help preserve rural character in areas where rural-density residential development is allowed.

Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential

This category is intended to accommodate two land use categories that combine agricultural uses, rural residential uses, forest, and wetlands in the adopted Town of Randall comprehensive plan. Wetlands and woodlands located in the areas so designated in the Town of Randall plan are typically shown as environmental corridor, isolated natural resource area, other conservancy lands to be preserved, or wetlands on the County land use plan map. This category also includes areas intended to be developed in accordance with the Agricultural Equestrian Cluster Single-Family District (AE-1) zoning district regulations in the Kenosha County zoning ordinance. The intent of this category is to preserve agricultural uses and, if residential development is permitted in such areas, that only single-family homes at lot sizes or densities equating to five acres or greater per dwelling unit be allowed, preferably utilizing conservation design concepts. This category encompasses about 2,914 acres, or about 2 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map.

Suburban-Density Residential

Suburban-density residential uses occupy 11,115 acres, or about 6 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map. This category includes single-family homes at lot sizes or densities equating to 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit. Suburban-density residential land is neither truly urban nor rural in character. Development at this density generally precludes the provision of centralized sanitary sewer service, public water supply service, and other urban amenities if allowed in or near urban service areas and may compromise the rural character of the County if allowed in rural areas. The use of conservation subdivision design or lot-averaging techniques can also be utilized to help preserve country or rural character in areas where suburban-density residential development is allowed.

Medium-Density Residential
The medium-density residential use category occupies 24,373 acres, or about 14 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map. Medium-density residential uses are envisioned to occur in a variety of residential neighborhoods, located within the urban service areas of the County, providing a full complement of basic neighborhood amenities including a school, park, and shopping area. The average density of medium-density residential areas should be one home per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet of area, predominantly allowing for single family and two-family homes. This category also includes areas of existing development and small undeveloped lots at this density outside urban service areas. New areas outside urban service areas should not be developed at this density; however, small existing vacant lots may be developed if they meet the requirements of Town and County ordinances.

High-Density Residential
High-density residential uses occupy 1,864 acres, or about 1 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map. High-density residential uses are envisioned to occur in a variety of residential neighborhoods, located within the urban service areas of the County, providing a full complement of basic neighborhood amenities including a school, park, and shopping area. The average density in this category would be less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit, allowing for single- and two-family homes and multi-family buildings.

Mixed-Use
The mixed-use category occupies 4,742 acres, or about 3 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map, and would include a mix of residential and compatible commercial and/or institutional uses. Parcels designated for mixed use should be developed in accordance with a development or redevelopment plan approved by the local government concerned and, in town areas, by Kenosha County. Development in this category would typically be subject to planned unit development (PUD), traditional neighborhood development (TND), transit-oriented development (TOD), or mixed use related regulations in the applicable zoning ordinance. Mixed-use areas generally include traditional downtown business districts, infill development sites, and areas adjacent to arterial streets, highways, and transit stops (bus or rail) within urban service areas of the County.

Commercial
Commercial uses occupy 4,397 acres, or about 3 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map. This category includes retail stores; services, such as drycleaners, barber or beautician shops, banks, and restaurants; and offices and professional services of doctors, dentists, architects, engineers, attorneys, computer programmers, graphic artists, insurance agents, financial planners, and other similar recognized professions and consultation services. This category may also include downtown business districts, neighborhood and community shopping centers, highway and regional shopping areas, financial institutions, and medical facilities.

Office/Professional Services
The office/professional services category occupies 581 acres, or less than 1 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map. This category includes a variety of business uses such as the offices and professional services of doctors, dentists, architects, engineers, attorneys, computer programmers, graphic artists, insurance agents, travel agents, financial planners, and other similar recognized professions and consultation services. This category may also include corporate headquarters, financial institutions, and medical facilities.

Industrial
The plan envisions that the areas devoted to industrial land uses would occupy 5,307 acres, or about 3 percent of the County. This category would accommodate manufacturing and other industrial uses, such as warehouses and outdoor storage of commercial vehicles and building materials.

Business/Industrial Park
The business/industrial park category occupies 2,725 acres, or about 2 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map. This category would allow a mix of office, retail, service, and industrial uses, and reflects the modern business park where a mix of office and compatible service and/or industrial uses are typically accommodated. It is anticipated that these areas would be developed in an attractive park-like setting with landscaping, consistent signage, and similar or compatible building materials and designed to present an integrated image to customers.

Governmental and Institutional
The governmental and institutional land use category includes governmental and institutional buildings and grounds for which the primary function involves administration, safety, assembly, or educational purposes. This includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities. In the City of Kenosha only, this category would also allow commercial office buildings that are not associated with a government or institutional use. The plan envisions that areas devoted to governmental and institutional uses would occupy 3,861 acres, or about 2 percent of the County.

Park and Recreational
The park and recreational land use category includes lands developed with facilities for public and private outdoor recreation and publicly-owned indoor recreational facilities. It includes both public parks and privately-owned recreational areas, such as a ski hill and golf courses. The plan envisions that the areas devoted to park and recreational uses would occupy 5,090 acres, or about 3 percent of the County, in 2035. This acreage does not include the natural resource areas which are encompassed in the natural resource related land use categories such as the environmental corridor, isolated natural resource area, "other conservancy lands to be preserved", and wetland categories.

Street and Highway Right-of-Way
All existing street and highway rights-of-way (as of December 2008), future street rights-of-way shown on adopted neighborhood plans, and the proposed right-of-way for the IH 94 freeway corridor, including inter-changes, currently under development, are shown on Map 65 as a separate category. Chapter XI provides additional information regarding planned transportation facilities in Kenosha County. There are 10,910 acres, or about 6 percent of the County, within street and highway rights-of-way.

Other Transportation, Communication, and Utility
This category includes transportation facilities other than street rights-of-way, such as airports, park-ride lots, and railroad rights-of-way. It also includes parcels used for private and public utilities that provide residents and businesses with electric power, natural gas, communications, water, and sewage and solid waste management facilities and services. This category occupies 2,367 acres, or about 1 percent of the County, on the 2035 land use plan map.

Extractive
Extractive land uses involve onsite extraction of surface or subsurface materials. In 2008, extractive uses in Kenosha County include nonmetallic mining areas of sand and gravel operations. When permitted, extractive areas may also include the nonmetallic mining of rock and peat. Extractive lands identified on the County 2035 land use plan map include existing and planned areas to be used for nonmetallic mining operations, and encompass 1,384 acres, or about 1 percent of the County. All extractive uses require the preparation of a reclamation plan for re-use of the site when mining is completed. Existing extractive sites have prepared such plans, and the sites will be reclaimed in accordance with those plans when mining operations have been completed.

Landfill
A landfill is an engineered facility for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste that is located, designed, constructed, and operated to contain the solid waste and pose no substantial hazard to human health or the environment. The two active landfills in the County, Pheasant Run Landfill and the WE Energies boiler and coal ash landfill, are identified on the County land use plan map, and encompass 421 acres, or less than 1 percent of the County. A planned expansion of the Pheasant Run landfill is reflected on Map 65. Landfills have the potential to be reclaimed for other uses. A complete inventory of former, inactive, and transitional landfills in Kenosha County, as identified by the DNR, is provided in Map 68 and Table 86 and Map 96 and Table 147 in Chapter XIII.

Environmentally Significant Areas

To effectively guide urban development and redevelopment in the County into a pattern that is efficient, stable, safe, healthful, and attractive, it is necessary to carefully consider the location of planned land uses in relation to natural resources. Locating new urban development outside of environmental corridors and other environmentally sensitive areas will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in the County, and will also avoid costly development problems such as flood damage, wet basements, failing pavements, and infiltration of clear water into sanitary sewerage systems. Properly relating new development to such environmentally significant areas will also help preserve the scenic beauty of the County.

This comprehensive plan recommends substantial preservation of remaining primary and secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other environmentally sensitive areas. Development within these areas should be limited to required transportation and utility facilities, compatible outdoor recreation facilities, and very low density residential development carefully designed so as to minimize the impact on natural resources. Lands proposed for urban development that contain or appear to have environmentally sensitive areas, such as primary environmental corridors or isolated wetlands, should be field verified and staked for precise delineation of such features on the property prior to development.

Primary Environmental Corridor

Environmental corridors, more fully described in Chapter III, are linear areas in the landscape that contain concentrations of high-value elements of the natural resource base. Primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas, as well as floodplains and steeply sloped areas where intensive urban development would be ill-advised. Primary environmental corridors are at least two miles in length, 400 acres in area, and 200 feet in width. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by urban development is one of the principal objectives of this plan. Primary environmental corridors occupy 23,616 acres, excluding associated surface water areas, or about 13 percent of the County. This land use category includes certain areas of “planned” primary environmental corridors consisting of existing “farmed wetlands” adjacent to such corridors that are located within existing or planned urban or cluster developments. Farming activities on these wetlands may likely cease, which will likely cause the wetland to return to a natural condition.

Secondary Environmental Corridor

Secondary environmental corridors contain concentrations of high-value elements of the natural resource base, but are smaller in area than primary environmental corridors. Such corridors are at least one mile in length and 100 acres in area, except where secondary corridors connect to or serve to link primary environmental corridor segments. In such cases, no minimum area or length criteria apply. Secondary environmental corridors, under the plan, occupy 6,409 acres, excluding associated surface water areas, or about 4 percent of the County, and includes certain areas of “planned” secondary environmental corridors consisting of existing “farmed wetlands” adjacent to such corridors and located within existing or planned urban development. Secondary corridors should be carefully integrated into urban development with the goal of preserving corridor resources. Such areas may serve as corridors for the movement of wildlife and may also lend themselves for certain uses, such as parks, drainageways, or stormwater detention or retention areas.

Isolated Natural Resource Area

Isolated natural resource areas consist of areas with important natural resource values which are separated geographically from primary and secondary environmental corridors. Most of the isolated natural resource areas in the County are wetlands or tracts of woodlands that are at least 200 feet wide and five acres in area. Isolated natural resource areas, under the plan, occupy 3,903 acres, excluding associated surface water areas, or about 2 percent of the County, and include certain areas of “planned” isolated natural resource areas consisting of existing “farmed” wetlands adjacent to such isolated natural resource areas and located within existing or planned urban development. The plan recommends that these areas be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses whenever possible, since these areas sometimes serve as the only available wildlife habitat in an area and provide natural diversity to the landscape. Isolated natural resource areas also lend themselves for certain uses such as parks, drainageways, or stormwater detention or retention areas.

Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved

The plan also recommends that 3,671 acres of other conservancy lands be preserved. This land use category includes woodlands, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites located outside environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas; a significant geological site; and common open areas of residential developments, including conservation subdivisions. This category also includes portions of State-owned wildlife areas and certain nonfarmed wetlands that are outside environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. The preservation of these areas may provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area and lend unique character and natural diversity to the community in a manner similar to isolated natural resource areas. If natural vegetation develops on some of this open land, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area.

Nonfarmed Wetlands Outside Environmental Corridors, Isolated Natural Resource Areas, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved

This category consists of primarily nonfarmed wetlands (wetlands with natural vegetation), typically less than five acres in size, that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. These areas contain soils that are poorly drained and support wetland vegetation during years of normal or high precipitation or periods of normal or high water table. Nonfarmed wetlands five acres or larger are typically located within environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas. This land use category also includes certain existing farmed wetlands that are located within parcels of existing or planned urban development (ranging from rural residential uses to industrial uses), where farming activities may likely cease, and the wetland will revert to natural conditions. Wetlands are regulated under State and Federal laws and County ordinances. Development of wetlands, usually requiring them to be filled, is limited. Permits to allow development in wetlands generally require "mitigation," which requires new wetlands to be created or existing degraded wetlands to be restored. Mitigation may be required on the same development site or in a different location. Wetlands under this land use category encompass 1,509 acres, or about 1 percent of the County.

Farmed Wetland (Overlay)

This category consists of farmed wetlands located outside of existing or planned urban or cluster developments that contain soil conditions which can support wetland vegetation; however, wetland vegetation is absent due to cultivation, use as a pasture, or other agricultural activities. Farming may continue in accordance with County and local zoning ordinances and other applicable laws. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area. Wetlands under this land use category encompass 883 acres, or less than 1 percent of the County.

Development on Parcels Containing Environmentally Significant Areas

Where possible, this comprehensive plan recommends that urban development be located entirely outside of primary and secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other environmentally significant areas. While calling for the preservation of primary environmental corridors, the plan recognizes that in some cases it may be necessary to allow very low density residential development on the upland portion of such lands. In addition to limited residential development, land uses such as transportation and utility facilities and certain recreational uses may also be accommodated within these environmentally significant areas without jeopardizing their overall integrity. Guidelines for the types of development that may be accommodated within various component natural resource features of environmental corridors are set forth in Table 82 in Chapter VIII. Even though these guidelines are not exhaustive, with good judgment they may be extended to, and be used for the evaluation of, proposals for similar types of development not specifically listed.

Surface Water

The surface water land use category includes lakes, ponds, and major rivers, including those associated with environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. Surface waters encompass 5,607 acres, or about 3 percent of the County.

100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)
Floodplains are identified as an overlay on the Kenosha County land use plan map, and encompass 20,193 acres, or about 11 percent of the County. The floodplain overlay includes areas adjacent to rivers, streams, and lakes that are subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. Floodplains shown on Map 65 are based on the best information available at the time the map was prepared and include floodplains delineated as part of the Des Plaines and Pike River watershed studies; the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 1981 Flood Insurance Study (FIS); the Lake Michigan floodplain elevation identified in a report titled "Revised Report on Great Lakes Open-Coast Flood Levels (Phase I)," prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1988, which updates elevations used for the 1981 FIS; and, in some cases, the floodplain delineations from the preliminary FEMA Map Modernization program underway as this comprehensive plan was being developed.

Since floodplains are continuously refined and amended, local communities and/or the County should be consulted for the most current floodplain delineations. A comprehensive update of floodplain mapping in Kenosha County is being conducted by FEMA, and is expected to be completed in 2010.

Land Use Projections
The comprehensive planning law requires the land use element to include projections, in five-year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial land uses. Due to the uncertainty in predicting the rate of future development, it was assumed for the purpose of fulfilling this requirement that the same amount of growth would occur in each five-year period. Table 88 sets forth the additional acreage in residential, commercial, and industrial growth that would be expected over the planning period. The land use plan map includes an increase of about 146 percent in the amount of land designated for urban residential use compared to land occupied for such uses in 2000. The amount of land designated for commercial use would increase from 1,443 acres to 7,810 acres, or by about 441 percent, between 2000 and 2035. The amount of land designated for industrial use represents an increase of about 361 percent between 2000 and 2035, from 1,436 acres in 2000 to 6,624 acres in 2035.

The number of acres in agricultural use will likely continue to decline during the planning period, as land is converted from farming to residential or other urban use. The land use plan map designates 37,129 acres of land for farmland protection in 2035, and an additional 17,188 acres that may be used for agriculture or rural residential use. This compares to 94,716 acres in agricultural use in 2000.

PART 4: CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN LAND USE PLANS

This section sets forth the land use plan maps or land use-related plan maps adopted or recently prepared by each city, village, and town in the County. As noted in Part 3, the categories used on the land use plan map adopted by each local government were converted, where necessary, to the corresponding category used for the Kenosha County land use plan map (Map 65). Tables S-1 through S-12 in Appendix S provide a comparison of the land use categories shown on each city, village, and town land use plan with the categories shown on the County land use plan map.

City of Kenosha Land Use Plan Map
Map 69 shows the adopted land use plan map for the City of Kenosha for the year 2035. The map includes areas within the City as of December 2008, areas adjacent to the City in the Town of Bristol included in the Bristol neighborhood plan, and areas in the Town of Somers where properties will be annexed into the City under the terms of a boundary agreement between the City and the Town. The land use plan map is a composite of the neighborhood plans adopted by the City. Planned land use categories were developed by City staff for portions of the City not included in a neighborhood plan, based on existing zoning, surrounding land uses, and local knowledge.

The City of Kenosha has a long history of land use planning. The *Kenosha City Plan* was completed in 1925 by the firm Harland Bartholomew & Associates, one of the leading and most respected planning firms of the time. The plan was based on the "City Beautiful" movement, and "established the location and designation of major

Table 88

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of County	Acres	Percent of County	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential	16,413[a]	9.2	40,435[b]	22.7	24,022	146.4	3,431.7
Commercial	1,443	0.8	7,810[c]	4.4	6,367	441.2	909.6
Industrial	1,436	0.8	6,624[d]	3.7	5,188	361.3	741.1

[a]Includes residential uses with average density equating to one dwelling unit per 4.9 acres or less and lands under development for such residential uses. Excludes farm residences and residential uses with an average density equating to one home per five acres or greater.

[b]Includes areas in the Suburban-, Medium-, and High-Density Residential categories and 65 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category shown on Map 65. Street rights-of-way for most future subdivisions are also included.

[c]Includes areas shown on Map 65 in the Commercial and Office/Professional Services categories, 30 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category, and 50 percent of lands in the Business/Industrial Park category; however, 100 percent of such business parks within the Village of Pleasant Prairie are included since these parks are for predominantly commercial and office uses. (Note: Five percent of lands in the Mixed Use category are estimated to be developed with governmental or institutional uses).

[d]Includes areas shown on Map 65 in the Industrial category and 50 percent of lands in the Business/Industrial Park category, excluding business parks within the Village of Pleasant Prairie, which are included in the commercial category.

Source: SEWRPC.

thoroughfares, street widths, building setbacks, and general land use locations. The concept of each elementary school having its own neighborhood playground came from the City plan, as did the notion that all residents should be within walking distance of a neighborhood park."[9]

The City has actively continued its land use planning activities, most notably through participation in the preparation and update of a comprehensive plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District in 1967 and 1995, respectively; and through the preparation of detailed neighborhood plans for much of the City.

Map 69 includes the neighborhood plans prepared for the following neighborhoods: Bristol, Columbus, CTH HH, Gateway, Green Bay Road/60th Street, Harbor Park, Hillcrest, Kenosha Corridor Land Use Plan, Lincoln, McKinley-Roosevelt Railroad Corridor Area, Parkside South, Pike Creek, St. Peter's, South Sheridan, Tirabassi, Washington Park, and Wilson. The location of these neighborhoods is shown on Map C-2 in Appendix C. Table 1 in Chapter I provides the dates each neighborhood plan was adopted by the City Plan Commission and Common Council.

The land use plan categories shown on the neighborhood plans were generalized into a standard set of land use categories in order to develop the City-wide land use plan map. The relationship between the land use plan categories shown on Map 69 and neighborhood plan land use categories are shown on Table S-1 in Appendix S. Table S-1 also shows the relationship between the neighborhood and City land use plan categories to the categories shown on the County land use plan map (Map 65). The number of acres in each land use plan category on the City land use plan map are shown on Table C-10 in Appendix C for the area within existing City limits (as of December 2008) and adjacent areas included in the City planning area. The City's planning area includes lands that are planned to be annexed by the City under the terms of intergovernmental agreements with the Towns of Bristol and Somers. Table C-9 shows the number of acres within the City of Kenosha planning area on the Kenosha County land use plan map.

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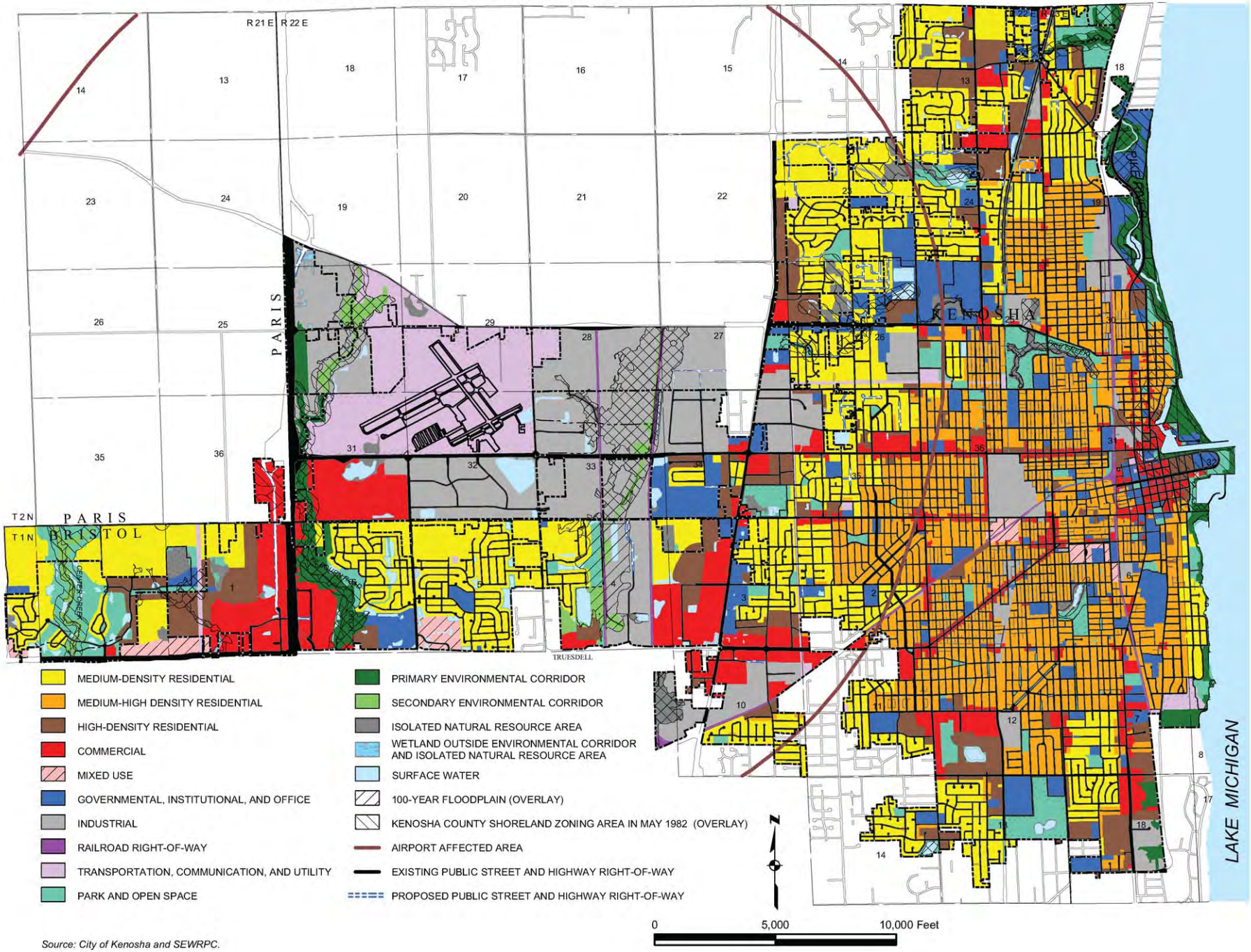
[9]Ray Forgianni, former City Planner, in the Forward to the Kenosha City Plan: 1925, 75th Anniversary Edition, *published in 2000.*

Map 69
ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE CITY OF KENOSHA PLANNING AREA: 2035



Source: City of Kenosha and SEWRPC.

Map 69 includes primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas as basic land use plan categories. Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas were not included on the neighborhood plans, except for the "Corridor" plan. Inclusion of such features on the City land use plan map is therefore an update to the neighborhood plans. Map 69 also includes wetlands in the City's Lowland Resource Conservancy zoning district (C-2), which are wetlands whose boundaries have been staked based on field investigations. Wetlands zoned Lowland Resource Conservancy (C-1) by Kenosha County in those portions of the Town of Somers within the City's planning area are also included on Map 69. Wetlands shown on both a neighborhood plan and on the 2005 Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WWI) maps are also shown on the land use plan map. There are additional wetlands included on the 2005 WWI maps that are not shown on the City's land use plan map. Such wetlands will be placed in the C-2 zoning district by the City at the time they are identified and staked as part of a field investigation.

The 100-year floodplain boundary is shown as an overlay on Map 69. Floodplains will be updated once the Map Modernization program currently underway by FEMA is completed. Shoreland zoning areas in the City planning area that were within a Town in 1980,[10] and therefore subject to Kenosha County shoreland zoning regulations, are also shown as an overlay. Under Section 59.692(7) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, County shoreland zoning regulations continue to apply in areas annexed by a City or Village after May 7, 1982, unless the City or Village regulations are equally or more restrictive than the County shoreland zoning regulations. County shoreland zoning regulations continue to apply in shoreland areas annexed by the City of Kenosha.

The City of Kenosha adopted a separate comprehensive plan report on April 19, 2010, using much of the information developed as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan. Refer to the City comprehensive plan for additional information regarding the City's land use plan map.

Village of Genoa City Land Use Plan Map

The *Village of Genoa City Comprehensive Plan: 2025* was adopted by the Village Board on June 12, 2008. The land use plan map adopted as part of the comprehensive plan is shown on Map 70. The plan recommends a mix of commercial, industrial, and urban-density residential uses, with commercial areas concentrated around USH 12 interchanges and along CTH H on the northwestern outskirts of the Village. The Village land use plan map includes recommendations for areas located outside current Village limits and outside the Village's planned sanitary sewer service area.

Although primarily located in Walworth County, the Village of Genoa City includes two areas located in Kenosha County. These two areas included a combined 147 acres in 2009. Neither area is currently served by municipal water or sewer. This presence in Kenosha County affords the Village of Genoa City the ability to annex additional land and to exercise extraterritorial authorities, including extraterritorial plat approval authority, in unincorporated portions of Kenosha County.

The Village land use plan map recommends development of a business/industrial park in that portion of its planning area south of CTH O (110th Street), and single-family residential development with average lot sizes of 15,000 square feet north of CTH O. The County land use plan map reflects these planned land uses within existing Village limits. Planned land uses recommended by the Town of Randall Land Use Plan Map (Map 78) are shown on the County map for areas in the Village of Genoa City planning area outside current Village limits.

Village of Paddock Lake Land Use Plan Map

The *Village of Paddock Lake Comprehensive Plan* was adopted by the Village Board on April 20, 2005. The land use plan map adopted as part of the comprehensive plan is shown on Map 71. The plan recommends primarily urban residential development in the Village and the Village planning area. Planned Mixed Use and Planned Business areas are shown adjacent to STH 50.

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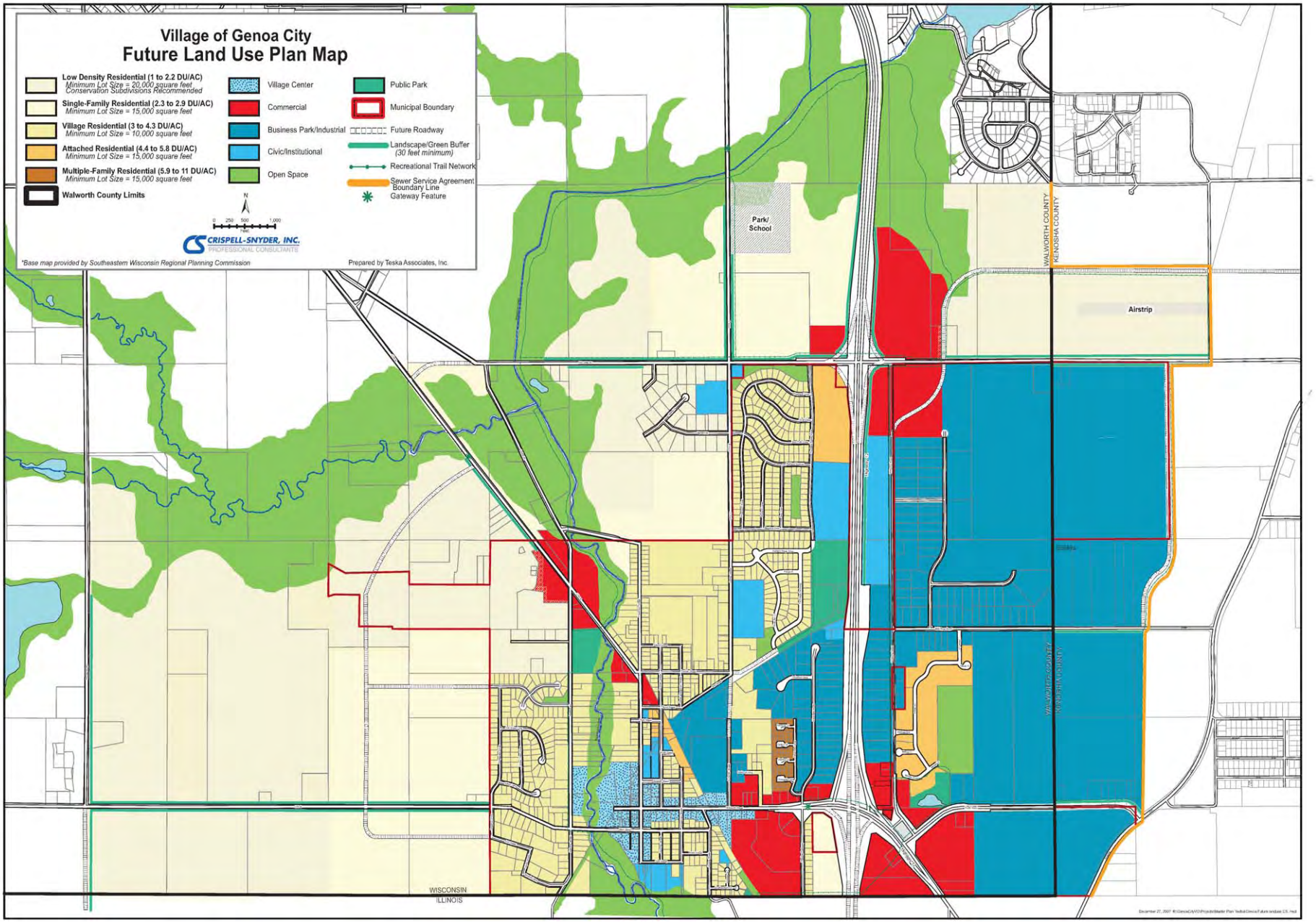
[10] *Information on annexations between 1980 and May 7, 1982 is not available.*

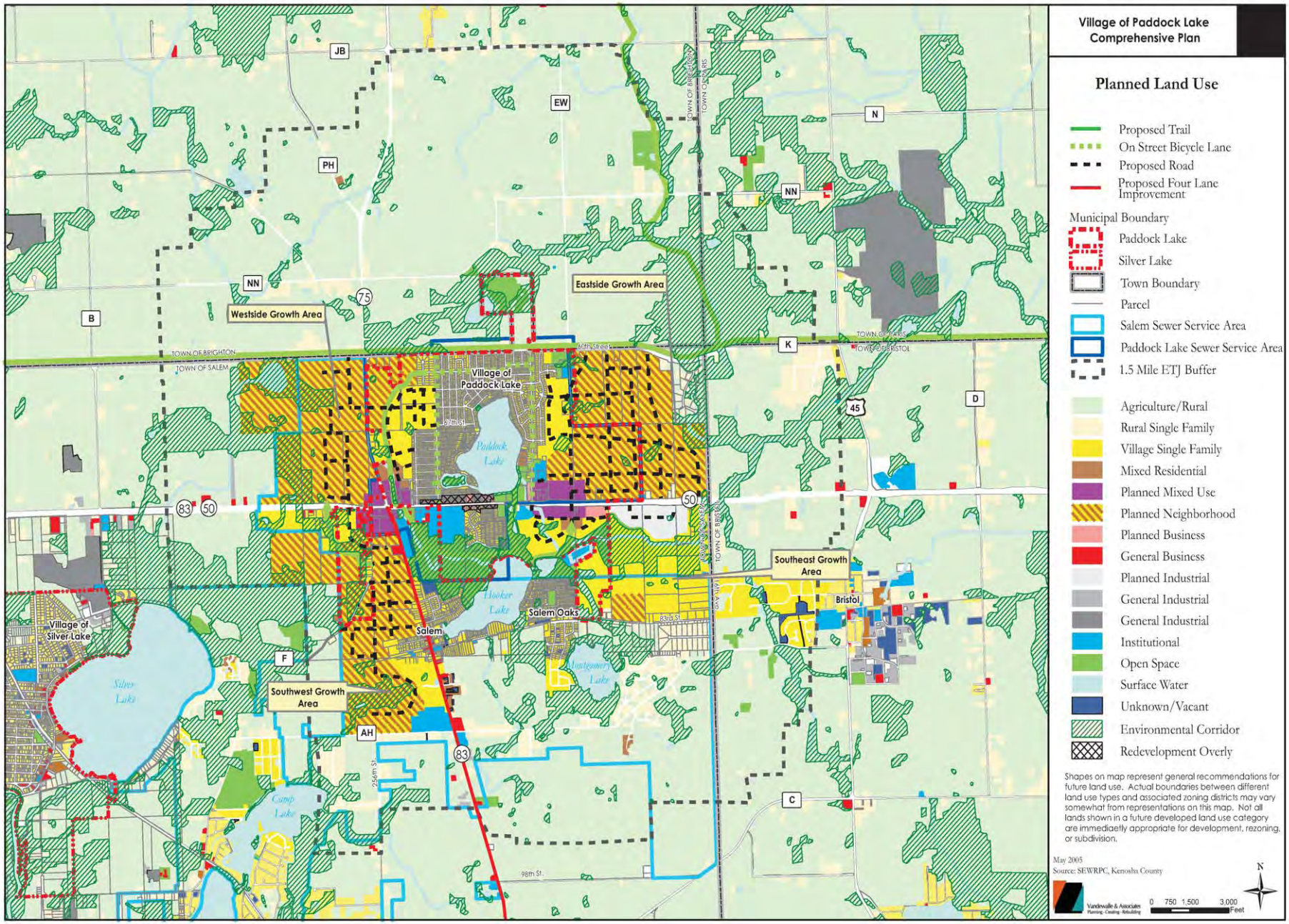
Map 70

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE VILLAGE OF GENOA CITY PLANNING AREA: 2025



Map 71

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE PLANNING AREA: 2025



The Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Salem have entered into a boundary agreement which identifies certain areas within the Village planning area that will be annexed from the Town into the Village. Future land uses shown on the Village land use plan map for such areas are shown on the County land use plan map.

Village of Pleasant Prairie Land Use Plan Map

Map 72 shows the adopted land use plan for the Village of Pleasant Prairie for the year 2035. The Village has been active in land use planning by participating in the preparation and update of a comprehensive plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District (KUPD) in 1967 and 1995, respectively; and through the preparation of detailed neighborhood plans for most of the Village. The Village adopted the Village 2010 Land Use Plan Map in 1996, which used much of the information developed for the KUPD plan, and has amended the plan from time to time over the years. The new plan, shown on Map 72, is an update to that plan and has a design year of 2035.

The conceptual framework for the Village 2035 Land Use Plan Map is the same framework used to design the Village 2010 Land Use Plan Map. Both the 2010 and 2035 land use plan maps seek to accommodate new urban development within the Village that are located within the Village planned sanitary sewer service area. The Village land use plan map shows where certain types of urban development are proposed while preserving environmentally significant lands and resources. The plan map envisions that all areas within the planned sanitary sewer service areas may be developed for urban uses on an incremental basis as the population of the Village grows, which will increase the demand for additional commercial and industrial development to provide employment opportunities.

The number of acres in each land use plan category shown on the Village land use plan map is provided in Table D-10 in Appendix D. Table D-9 shows the number of acres in each land use category within the Village based on the Kenosha County land use plan map. The relationship between the land use plan categories shown on Map 72 and those shown on the County land use plan map are reflected in Table S-3 in Appendix S. The environmentally significant area categories on the Village plan map, such as environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, wetlands, surface waters, and floodplains, are the same as those on the County plan map, while the remaining Village categories, described below, differ from those on the County plan map.

Agricultural Lands

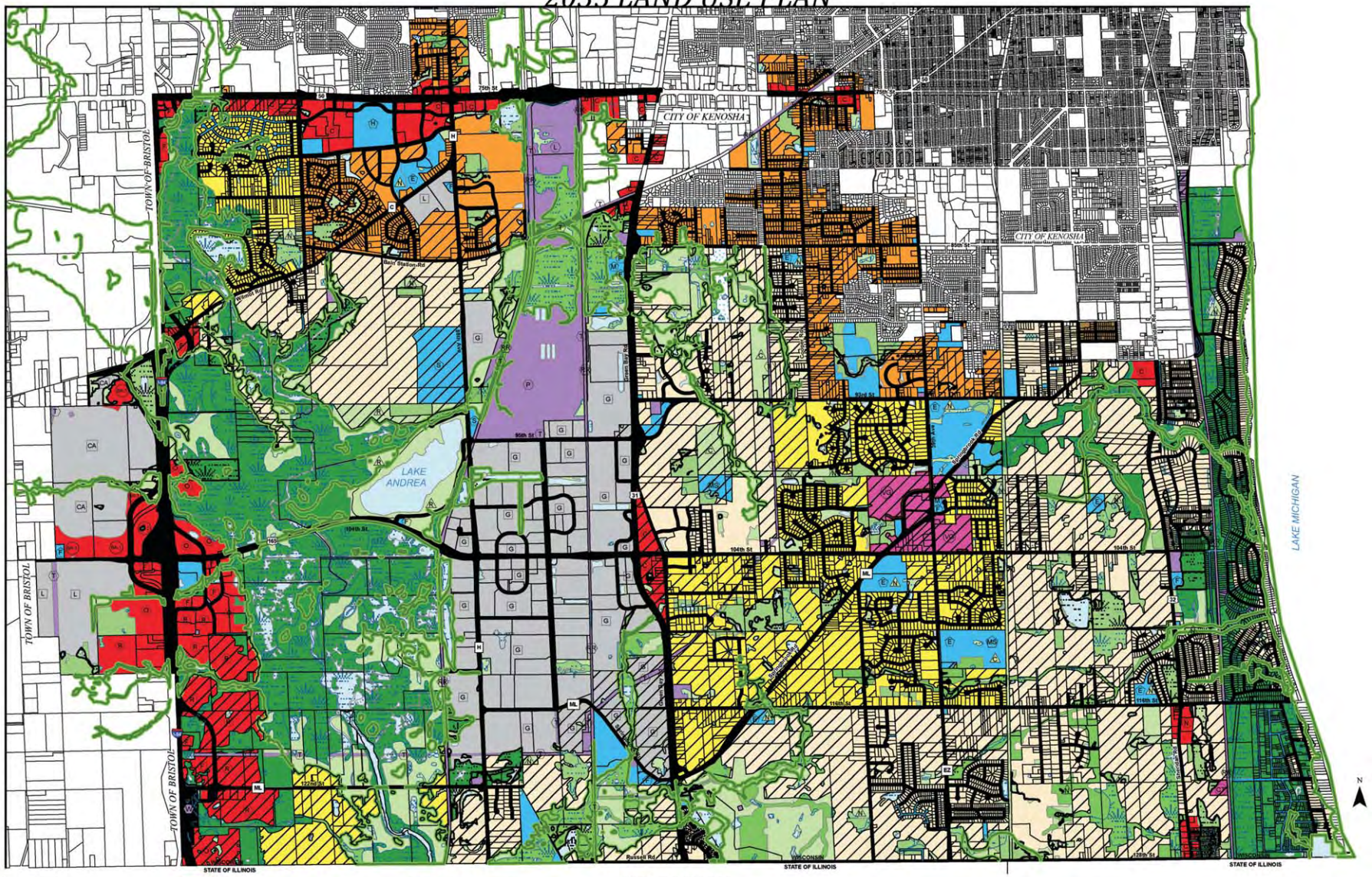
Since the Village of Pleasant Prairie is an urbanizing community, the preservation of farmland as a long term use in the Village is not planned. The Village land use plan map, however, allows for and encourages the continuation of existing agricultural related activities on lands zoned for such purposes pursuant to the Village Zoning Map in accordance with the specific zoning district requirements, including uses such as dairy farming, row crops, pasturelands, plant nurseries, and niche agriculture uses such as orchards, organic farming, and hobby farms. The Village does not discourage properties that are currently zoned agricultural to continue farming; however, at the time that property owners wish to develop their land, the Village 2035 Land Use Plan Map and detailed neighborhood plans will provide the framework for how the land can be developed for urban uses.

Residential Lands

The Village land use plan map identifies a recommended net residential density for each neighborhood and sub-neighborhood defined within the Village. The recommended density represents an overall, or average, net residential density for each neighborhood calculated as the area devoted to residential uses, excluding floodplains, wetlands, primary environmental corridors, lands with slopes greater than 20 percent, public street and highway rights-of-way, and all lands proposed for business, manufacturing, institutional and public park and recreational uses. This approach allows some areas of each neighborhood to have larger lots, while other areas have smaller lots. Such densities, however, are not intended to be higher than the density permitted under the specific zoning classification that the property is zoned. Properties currently zoned agricultural will be rezoned into the appropriate zoning classification based on detailed neighborhood plans in accordance with the approved land use plan at the time the property owner wishes to develop their property for urban uses.

Map 72

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2035



Legend

RESIDENTIAL LANDS
- LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (19,000 Square Feet Or More Per Dwelling Unit)
- LOW-MEDIUM RESIDENTIAL (12,000 To 18,999 Square Feet Per Dwelling Unit)
- UPPER-MEDIUM RESIDENTIAL (6,200 To 11,999 Square Feet Per Dwelling Unit)
- HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (Less Than 6,200 Square Feet Per Dwelling Unit)

MIXED USE LANDS
- VG Village Green Center
- CT Chiwaukee Transit Center

COMMERCIAL LANDS
- N Neighborhood Retail and Service Centers
- C Community Retail and Service Centers
- F Freeway-Oriented Service Centers
- O Freeway Office Centers
- R Freeway-Oriented Regional Retail Centers
- BA-1 PDD-1 Business Area 1 Sub-District
- BA-2 PDD-1 Business Area 2 Sub-District
- BA-3 PDD-1 Business Area 3 Sub-District

OTHER TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES
- P Pleasant Prairie Power Plant
- L Active Landfill
- RR Railroads
- W Weigh Station
- T Overhead High Tension Wires

GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL LANDS
- M Municipal Administrative Offices
- F Fire Station
- P Police Station
- H Hospital
- E Public Elementary School
- MS Public Middle School
- S Public Senior High School

PARK, RECREATION AND OTHER OPEN SPACE LANDS
- R Regional Park
- C Community Park
- N Neighborhood Park

INDUSTRIAL LANDS
- L Limited Industrial
- G General Industrial
- CA PDD-1 Core Area Sub-District

Agricultural Lands

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS
- Primary Environmental Corridors
- Secondary Environmental Corridors
- Isolated Natural Resource Areas
- Surface Water
- Field Verified Wetlands
- Interpolated Wetlands (2005 WDNR Final Inventory Maps)
- 100 - Year Floodplain

RIGHTS-OF-WAY
- Existing Rights-Of-Way (September 2009)
- Dedicated but not Constructed Right-Of-Ways (September 2009)

URBAN RESERVE AREAS (OVERLAY)

LINEAR FEATURES
- Property Lines

Source: Village of Pleasant Prairie
County Cadastral Data: July 2009
Village of Pleasant Prairie Data: June 2009

9,000 4,500 0 Feet

1 inch = 4,500 feet

The residential categories shown on the Village land use plan map include the following:

- Low density residential land uses would contain a net density equating to 19,000 square feet or more per dwelling unit. These types of residential land uses are envisioned to occur in the following six neighborhoods in the Village: Des Plaines River, Lakewood, Prairie Lane, River View, River Woods, and Village Green Neighborhoods.
- Low-medium residential land uses would contain a net density of 12,000 to 18,999 square feet per dwelling unit. Land uses in this category are envisioned to occur in the following 10 neighborhoods: Barnes Creek, Carol Beach North, Carol Beach South/Chiwaukee Prairie, Green Hills Farms, Highpoint, Pleasant Farms, Pleasant Homes, Sheridan Woods, Tobin Road, and Whittier Creek Neighborhoods.
- Upper-medium residential land uses would contain a net density of 6,200 to 11,999 square feet per dwelling unit. Residential land uses in this category are envisioned to occur in the following 11 neighborhoods: Bain Station, Country Homes, Forest Park, Isetts, Lance, Ocean Spray, Prairie Lake, Prairie Ridge, River Crossing, Stocker, and White Caps Neighborhoods.
- High density residential land uses would contain a net density of less than 6,200 square feet per dwelling unit. Such lands uses are envisioned to occur in one neighborhood and two sub-neighborhoods in the Village as follows: Red Arrow Neighborhood and Chiwaukee Transit Center and Village Green Center Sub-Neighborhoods.

Mixed Use Lands

Mixed use areas provide for a cluster of retail, service, and office uses oriented to the community as a whole, rather than to the immediate neighborhood. In addition, mixed use areas may allow for high-density residential development. Parcels designated for mixed use should be developed in accordance with the Village's detailed design guidelines and approved Planned Development Ordinances.

Commercial Lands

This category includes various distinct commercial areas as described below:

Neighborhood Retail and Service Centers

Neighborhood retail and service centers provide a cluster of retail and service establishments oriented to meet day-to-day retail and service needs of nearby residents. Typical uses in such centers may include convenience or small grocery stores, restaurants, pharmacies, barber or beautician shops, and other small retail and service establishments.

Community Retail and Service Centers

Community retail and service centers provide a cluster of retail and service establishments oriented to the community as a whole, rather than to the immediate neighborhood. New community retail and service centers are typically anchored by a large grocery store or other community level retail or service facility. Such centers may include a number of other retail and service establishments, including, in some cases, discount or other department stores.

Freeway Office Centers

Neighborhood and community retail and service centers are envisioned under the Village plan map to include office development; however, the Village plan map identifies certain areas for centers which are intended to be devoted more exclusively to higher profile office uses.

Freeway-Oriented Regional Retail Centers

Areas near freeway interchanges have become increasingly attractive for commercial development. Development of the Prime Outlets of Pleasant Prairie mall near the IH 94 and STH 165 interchange and commercial area near the IH 94 and STH 50 interchange reflect this trend. The Village plan map seeks to meet an anticipated and continued strong demand for regional retail development along IH 94.

Freeway-Oriented Regional Service Centers
Areas near freeway interchanges have become increasingly attractive for freeway-oriented service areas that provide for a cluster of hotel, restaurant, gasoline station, and convenience stores to serve the needs of freeway travelers, business park users, as well as the entire community. The plan map anticipates a continued strong demand for regional service uses.

BA-1 PDD-1 Business Areas 1 Sub-District
The BA-1 PDD-1 Plan indicates that areas near the northwest quadrant of the IH 94 and STH 165 interchange are appropriate for limited commercial development to support the needs of surrounding development, including such uses as banks, offices, restaurants, medical facilities, transit facilities, and other limited related auxiliary uses.

BA-2 PDD-1 Business Areas 2 Sub-District
The BA-2 PDD-1 Plan indicates that areas near the northwest quadrant of the IH 94 and STH 165 interchange are appropriate for limited commercial development to support the needs of surrounding development, including such uses as conference centers, hotels, restaurants, transit facilities, limited retail, and other limited auxiliary uses.

BA-3 PDD-1 Business Areas 3 Sub-District
The BA-3 PDD-1 Plan indicates that areas near the southwest quadrant of the IH 94 and CTH C interchange are appropriate for limited commercial development to support the needs of surrounding development, including such uses as offices, conference centers, hotels, transit facilities, and other limited auxiliary uses.

Industrial Lands
The industrial land use category includes several distinct industrial areas as described below:

Limited Industrial
Limited industrial areas are intended to provide for limited manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing, and related uses within an enclosed structure where no high hazard uses are allowed. It is anticipated these areas would be developed in an attractive park-like setting with landscaping, consistent signage, and similar or compatible building materials that are designed to present an integrated image to customers.

General Industrial
General industrial areas are intended to provide for manufacturing, wholesaling, warehousing, and related uses within an enclosed structure in which high hazard uses are located within limited areas. In addition, office parks or individual office buildings and ancillary uses, which may or may not include space for manufacturing, assembly, or warehousing, may be allowed since these uses provide direct services to the employees, customers, or other uses in the area. It is anticipated that general industrial areas would be developed in an attractive park-like setting with landscaping, consistent signage, and similar or compatible building materials that are designed to present an integrated image to customers.

CA-PDD-1 Core Area Sub-District
The PDD-1 Plan identifies areas west of IH 94, between CTH C and CTH Q, for such specific developments as Healthcare Business Office, Healthcare Pilot Manufacturing, and Healthcare Research and Development. It is anticipated that these areas would be developed in an attractive park-like setting with landscaping, consistent signage, and similar or compatible building materials that are designed to present an integrated image to customers.

Governmental and Institutional Lands
This category includes governmental and institutional buildings and grounds in which the primary function is for administration, safety, assembly, or educational purposes. This includes public and private schools; government administrative offices; police and fire stations; solid waste, recycling and compost facilities; libraries; cemeteries; religious institutions; hospitals; nursing homes; and similar facilities. This category would also allow office buildings and financial institutions that are not associated with a government or institutional use, but are considered compatible with such uses.

Park, Recreational, and Other Open Space Lands
This category has several components, including lands for public and private outdoor recreation facilities, publicly-owned indoor recreational facilities, and environmentally significant areas such as undeveloped floodplains and wetlands outside of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. This designation on the Village plan map also includes lands specifically designated for storm water facilities and other limited recreational and open space areas.

Rights-of-Way
All existing developed street and highway rights-of-way and the proposed right-of-way for the IH 94 freeway corridor, including interchanges and adjacent frontage roads currently under construction, are shown on the Village land use plan map as a land use category. Existing dedicated rights-of-way where streets or pedestrian walkways are not constructed are shown on the Village plan map as a separate category. Most of these dedicated but not developed rights-of-way will likely not be constructed and will be vacated by the Village, especially those rights-of-way located within the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach area.[11] Future street rights-of-ways are not shown on the Village plan map but are found on specific neighborhood plans and will be shown on a Village Official Map.

Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
This category includes communication and utility facilities and transportation facilities other than those areas within the street and highway rights-of-way category. This category specifically includes railway rights-of-way, radio stations, an active landfill, and lands predominately used for private and public utilities that provide residents and businesses with electric power, natural gas, communication, water, sewage disposal, and solid waste management facilities and services.

Urban Reserve Areas (Overlay)
Urban reserve areas are identified on the Village land use plan map as an overlay. Urban development is envisioned to continue on an incremental basis, and the Village Board intends to provide landowners and the Village with a measure of flexibility in the location and timing of new urban development. Land development is dependent on the property owner's desire to develop, economic and market conditions, and detailed and deliberate planning. Although land may still be zoned agricultural and used for agricultural purposes or zoned residential in areas to be developed for commercial use or to provide future community facilities, it is recognized that not all such land is needed immediately or that a property owner may not wish to develop his or her land for urban purposes at this time. It is understood, therefore, that land located within an urban reserve area is not being discouraged from or pressured to be developed, and the property owners are able to develop their land for urban purposes at anytime during the next 25 years in accordance with the Village plan map and all applicable ordinances and regulations.

Lands located within an Urban Reserve Area on the Village plan map should be viewed as being available for urban development within the next 25 years. When land is proposed to be developed with urban services and rezoned in accordance with the underlying land use designation reflected on the Village plan map and comply with all applicable ordinances and regulations, the Village plan map should then be amended and the Urban Reserve Area designation should removed. Since the Village intends to preserve environmentally sensitive areas as shown on the Village plan map, these areas are not located within the Urban Reserve Area designation.

Village of Pleasant Prairie Comprehensive Plan
The Village of Pleasant Prairie adopted a separate comprehensive plan report on December 21, 2009, using much of the information developed as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan. Refer to the Village comprehensive plan for additional information regarding the Village's land use plan map and neighborhood plans.

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[11] *Rights-of-way recommended to be vacated within the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach area are shown on Map 32 in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 88,* "A Land Use Management Plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach Area of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County, Wisconsin," *February 1985.*

Village of Silver Lake Land Use Plan Map

The land use plan for the Village of Silver Lake planning area is shown on Map 73. Map 73 was adopted by the Village Board as the Village land use plan map when it adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the Village comprehensive plan. The Village land use plan seeks to accommodate new urban development within the Village and adjacent areas within or adjacent to the Village's planned sanitary sewer service area. The plan also discourages intensive and incompatible urban development from occurring in environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, wetlands, and floodplains, which are shown on the land use plan map. Table E-10 in Appendix E lists the number of acres and the percentage of land allocated to each land use category in the Village planning area.

Outside environmentally sensitive areas, the Village plan provides for a full range of urban development, including residential, business, industrial, recreational, and institutional uses, to be served by the Village's sanitary sewerage system. The Village plan accommodates all types of residential dwellings, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family development. An existing mobile home park is also located within the Village, and is reflected on the land use plan map.

The Village land use plan map includes all areas currently within Village limits and also extends outside the Village to include extraterritorial areas on the north and south sides of the Village. The extraterritorial areas included on the Village land use plan map are located within the Village's sanitary sewer service area, with the exception of a strip of land on the northeast side of the planning area that extends outside the Village's sewer service area to include entire parcels near the Salem Hills subdivision, and an 80-acre parcel north of CTH AH in Section 20. Both of these areas are currently outside an adopted sewer service area, and any proposal to extend sewer service to those areas will require an amendment to the Village's sanitary sewer service area plan. Areas located northwest of the Village, along the Fox River, are located within the Village's planned sewer service area but are not included on the Village land use plan map.

The relationship between the land use categories shown on the Village land use plan map and the land use categories shown on the County land use plan map are shown on Table S-4 in Appendix S. With the exception of residential categories, all land use categories on the Village land use plan map are the same as those on the County land use plan map. The Village land use plan map includes five residential categories. All five of the Village residential categories fall into the Medium-Density Residential land use category used for the County land use plan map. Descriptions of the residential categories included on the Village plan are provided in the following paragraphs:

Single-Family Residential

This category is intended to accommodate detached single-family homes in accordance with the R-1 zoning district regulations in the Village zoning ordinance. Development density will not exceed 3.48 dwelling units per net acre, which equates to a minimum of 12,500 square feet of lot area per dwelling unit.

Two-Family Residential

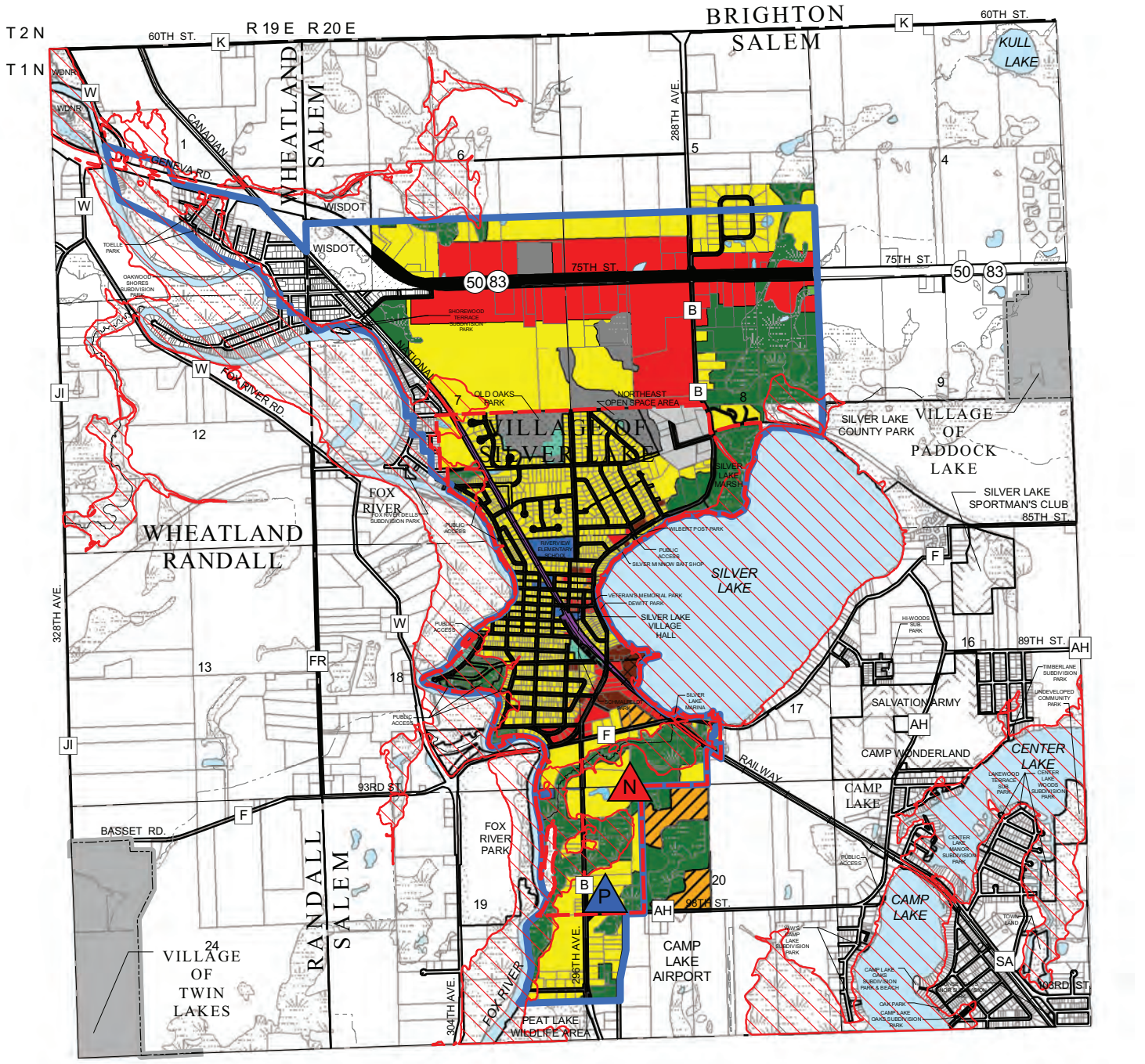
This category is intended to accommodate two-unit buildings in accordance with the R-2 zoning district regulations. Development density will not exceed 6.22 dwelling units per net acre, which equates to a minimum of 7,000 square feet of lot area per dwelling unit. Single-family homes may also be allowed within this land use category, subject to the requirements of the Village zoning ordinance.

Multi-Family Residential

This category is intended to accommodate three- and four-unit buildings in accordance with the R-3 zoning district regulations. Development density will not exceed 6.22 dwelling units per net acre, which equates to a minimum of 7,000 square feet of lot area per dwelling unit. Multi-family buildings containing between five and 12 dwelling units may be allowed as conditional uses in this land use category, subject to the requirements of the Village zoning ordinance.

Map 73

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE PLANNING AREA: 2035



Source: Village of Silver Lake and SEWRPC.

Mobile Home Park
This category is intended to accommodate mobile home parks and mobile home subdivisions in accordance with R-5 zoning district regulations. Development density will not exceed 5.81 dwelling units per net acre, which equates to a minimum of 7,500 square feet of lot area per mobile home.

Residential Planned Development
This category is intended to accommodate residential development accomplished through coordinated site planning to provide flexibility in building location and lot size. The Village Board may also allow a mix of compatible dwelling types, such as two-, three-, and four-family dwellings, and/or attached or detached single-family units. Development on parcels within this land use category will require approval of a Residential Planned Development Overlay zoning district and a development (site) plan in accordance with the R-4 regulations in the Village zoning ordinance. Lot areas in this land use category will range from 7,000 to 12,500 square feet per dwelling unit.

Proposed Parks
The Village land use plan map also includes a symbol showing the general location of a planned neighborhood park and a planned pocket park. Additional information regarding the proposed parks, and also a proposed Village trail system, are provided in the *Village of Silver Lake Park and Open Space Plan*, which was adopted by the Village Board in September 2003.

Village of Twin Lakes Land Use Plan Map
The *Town of Randall and Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan: 2005-2024* was a multi-jurisdictional planning effort between the Village of Twin Lakes and the Town of Randall. The plan was adopted by both the Village and the Town on March 14, 2005.

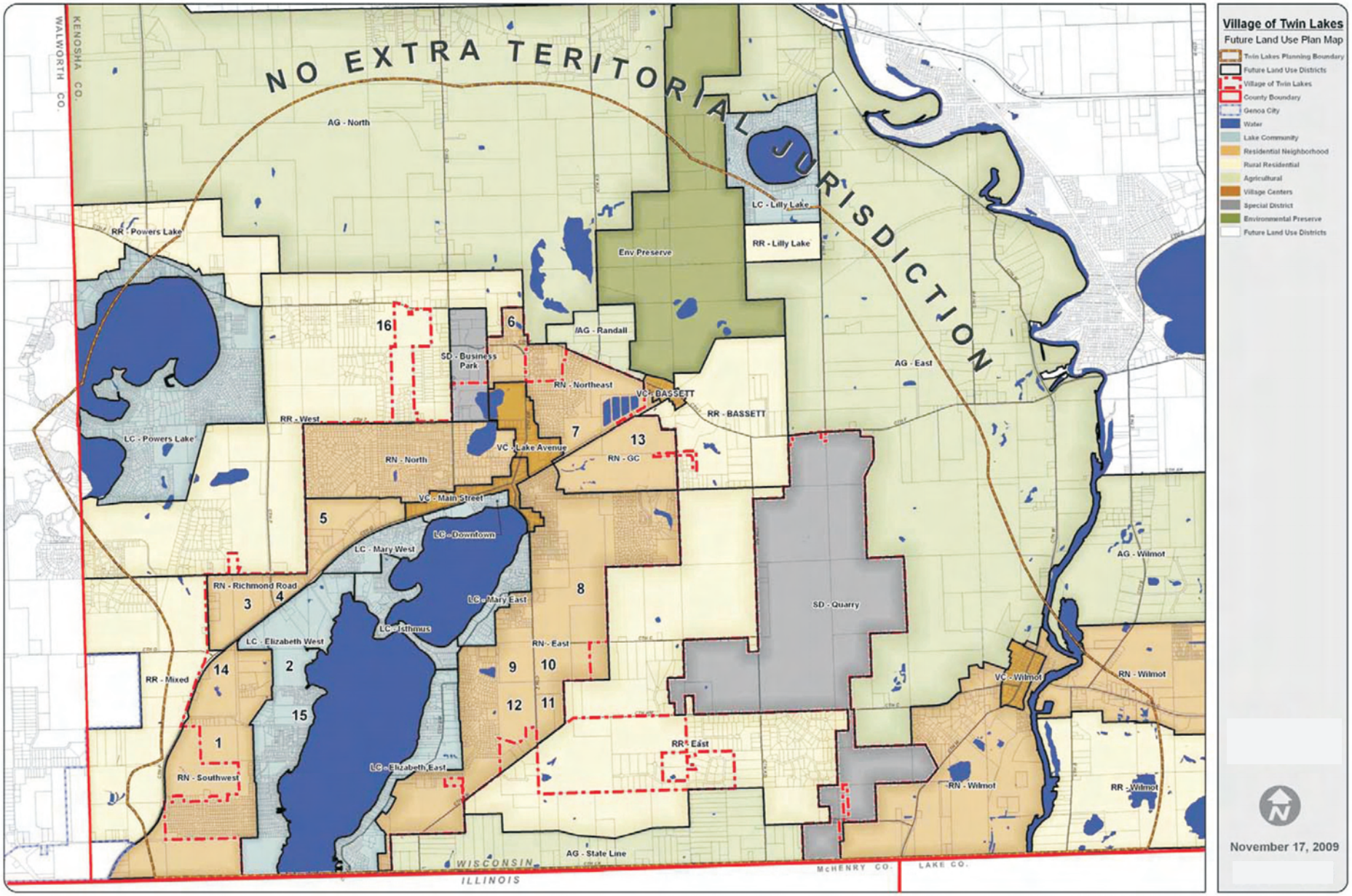
The Village of Twin Lakes adopted an updated land use plan map for the Village planning area and accompanying text on December 21, 2009. The updated map is shown on Map 74 and includes areas within the Village's extraterritorial plat review jurisdiction, which was used to define the Village planning area. The Village's extraterritorial plat review jurisdiction includes unincorporated (town) areas within 1.5 miles of existing Village limits, provided the extraterritorial area does not overlap with the extraterritorial area of another city or village. In cases where the areas would otherwise overlap, the extraterritorial area is divided equally between the municipalities. The Village of Twin Lakes extraterritorial area is affected by the extraterritorial areas of the Villages of Silver Lake and Genoa City. The Village of Twin Lakes extraterritorial area includes portions of the Towns of Randall, Salem, and Wheatland in Kenosha County and portions of the Town of Bloomfield in Walworth County.

The Village plan conceptually recommends a mix of urban-density residential uses served by compatible commercial, governmental, institutional, and recreational uses within much of the existing Village corporate limits. Medium- to suburban-density residential uses that utilize the conservation subdivision design concept are recommended for areas adjacent to the eastern and western limits of the Village. A large area within the far eastern part of the Village is recommended for extractive uses, and outlying areas to the north, south, and east of the Village limits and within the Village's exterritorial plat review jurisdiction are recommended for predominantly agricultural uses mixed with suburban-density residential uses with a maximum density of one dwelling unit per acre. The Village's policies and programs also recommend the protection of environmental corridors within the planning area. The Village land use plan map identifies certain areas (labeled with a number on Map 74) that correspond to a table of "desirable," "allowable," and "undesirable" uses within each area. The table is intended to be used as a guide. The Village will determine allowable uses on a case-by-case basis based on a proposed use's suitability for and compatibility with the surrounding area.

Town of Brighton Land Use Plan Map
Map 75 shows the land use plan map for the Town of Brighton for the year 2035. Map 75 was adopted by the Town Board as the Town land use plan map when it adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the Town comprehensive plan. The Town land use plan generally envisions a rural town based on an agricultural economy,

Map 74

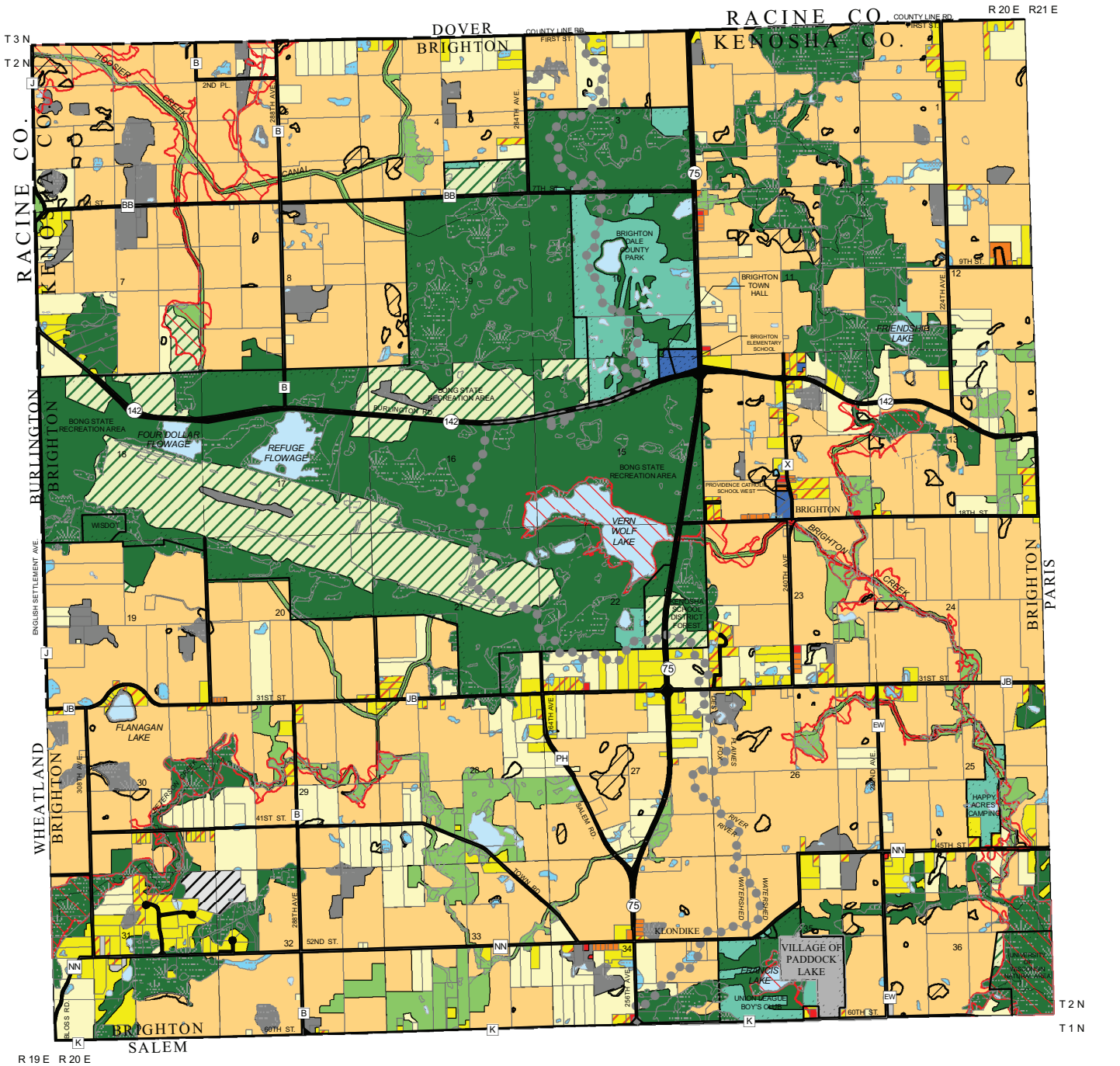
ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE VILLAGE OF TWIN LAKES PLANNING AREA: 2024



Source: Village of Twin Lakes.

Map 75

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2035



- FARMLAND PROTECTION
- GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN LAND
- RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- SUBURBAN-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- PARK AND RECREATIONAL
- EXTRACTIVE
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED
- NONFARMED WETLAND OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA, AND OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED
- FARMED WETLAND (OVERLAY)
- SURFACE WATER
- 100 - YEAR FLOODPLAIN (OVERLAY)
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

N

0 4,500 9,000 Feet

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Town of Brighton, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

with small concentrations of urban and rural-density residential development at various locations. The Bong State Recreation Area, formerly a U.S. Air Force base, and the adjacent Brighton Dale County Park and Kenosha School District Forest are major recreational and open space uses in the Town.

Table F-9 in Appendix F provides the acres in each land use category shown on the Town land use plan map. Table S-6 in Appendix S compares the land use categories shown on the Town land use plan map to those used on the County plan map. The land use categories used on the Town land use plan map are the same as those used on the County plan map.

Town and Village of Bristol Land Use Plan Map

The Town of Bristol Plan Commission and Town Board adopted a land use plan in September 2006. The plan is documented in the report titled *Town of Bristol Land Use Plan: 2035*, and was prepared with assistance from the firm Meehan and Co., Inc. The findings and recommendations of the Town plan are incorporated into this multi-jurisdictional plan by reference. In December 2009, a 5,913-acre portion of the Town was incorporated as the Village of Bristol. The boundary of the Village is shown on Map 76. The Village Board has adopted the land use plan, as it applies within the new Village of Bristol, as the Village land use plan. The Town and Village Boards of Bristol also adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the Town and Village comprehensive plan, respectively. Separate tables of existing (2007) and planned (2035) land uses in the Town and Village of Bristol are included in Appendix G.

The Town of Bristol land use plan seeks to encourage new urban development in those portions of the Town that are within or contiguous to a sanitary sewer service area, and which are currently provided with or can readily be provided with sewer service. Existing and planned urban development is primarily located on the south side of STH 50 on the east side of the Town; in areas adjacent to the Village of Pleasant Prairie; and in residential subdivisions near Lake Shangri-La and Mud Lake. The plan encourages a variety of land uses within the planned sewer service areas to assure a diverse tax base, while preserving the rural character of the Town outside planned sewer service areas. The plan also recommends the protection of most of the remaining prime agricultural lands through the use of an exclusive agricultural zoning district. Additionally, the plan recommends the preservation in essentially natural, open uses of primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

In 2007, the Town Board approved three amendments to the land use plan map adopted in 2006, which are included on Map 76. Map 76 was also revised to change the land use designation from Agricultural Preservation (A-1) to General Agricultural (A-2) on several parcels in the southern portion of the Town to reflect existing A-2 zoning. The Town Board also approved a change to the land use plan map at the time the Board adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan to designate certain parcels in the southwest portion of the Town for "Agricultural Equestrian Cluster Single-Family Development" in accordance with the AE-1 zoning district requirements in the County zoning ordinance.

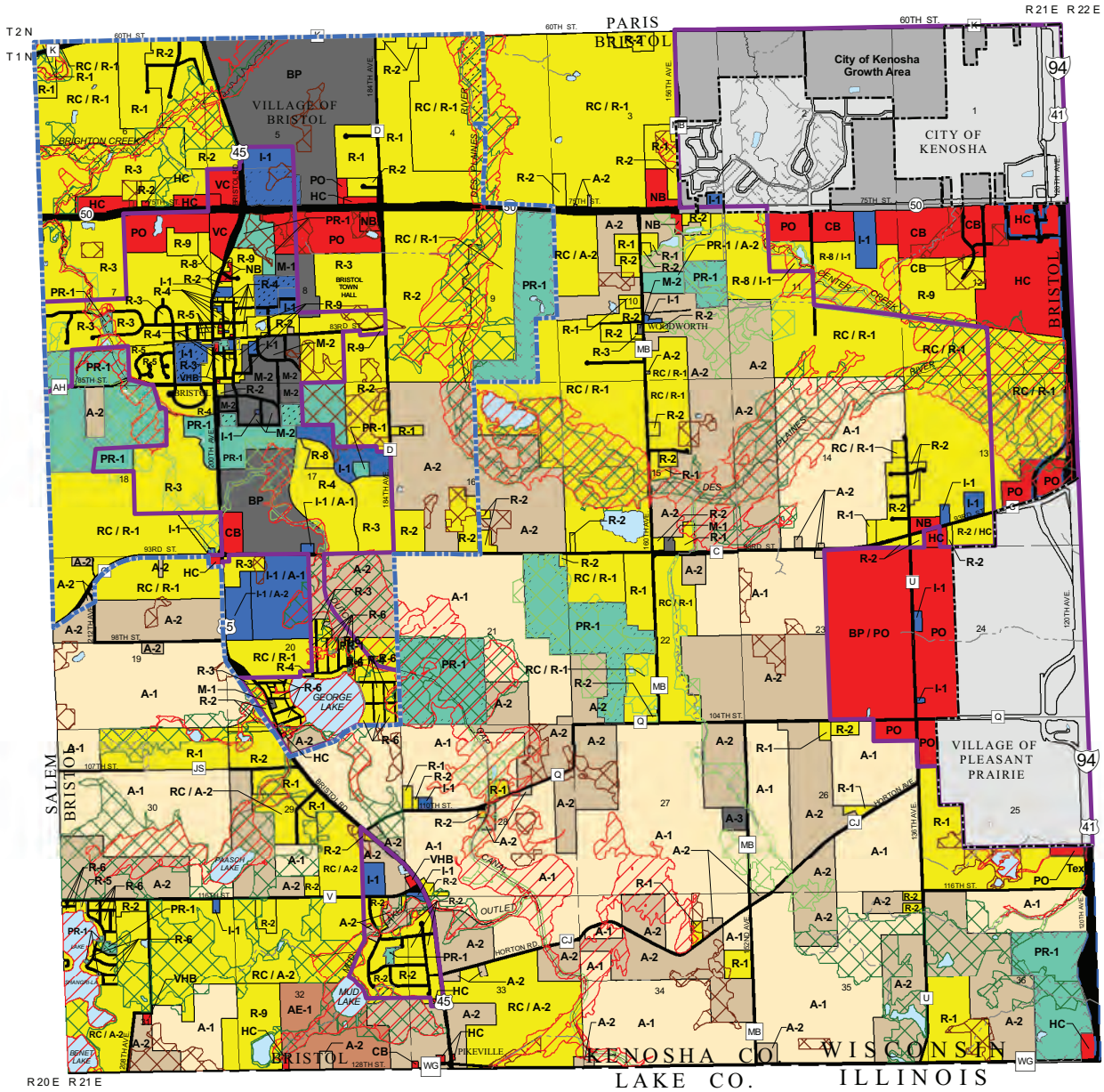
The land use plan map designates a variety of urban uses within the Village of Bristol, including residential, service and retail commercial, office, industrial, institutional, and recreational uses. Existing and planned urban development is focused around the former hamlet of Bristol and in residential subdivisions around George Lake.

The Bristol land use plan is divided into three phases: Phase I is intended to serve the area up to the year 2015, Phase II is intended to serve between 2015 and 2025, and Phase III is intended to serve between 2025 and 2035. The Phase III Town and Village of Bristol land use plan map is shown on Map 76. The Phase I and Phase II maps are included in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV). The land use districts shown on the plan maps correspond directly to Kenosha County zoning districts,[12] with the exception of the Professional Office (PO)

[12]*Following its incorporation, the Bristol Village Board adopted the Kenosha County zoning ordinance as the Village zoning ordinance. The Village has responsibility for administering and enforcing the ordinance.*

Map 76

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2025-2035 (PHASE 3)



AGRICULTURAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- A-1 AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION DISTRICT
- A-2 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
- AE-1 AGRICULTURAL EQUESTRIAN CLUSTER SINGLE FAMILY DISTRICT

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- RC RURAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-1 COUNTRYSIDE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-2 ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-3 SUBURBAN / ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-4 SUBURBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-5 URBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-6 VILLAGE, HAMLET, AND LAKEFRONT RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION DISTRICT
- R-8 MEDIUM DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-9 HIGH DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

INSTITUTIONAL LAND USE DISTRICT

- I-1 INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT

PARK / RECREATION LAND USE DISTRICT

- PR-1 PARK - RECREATIONAL DISTRICT

BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- BP BUSINESS PARK DISTRICT
- NB NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS DISTRICT
- CB COMMUNITY BUSINESS DISTRICT
- HC HIGHWAY CORRIDOR BUSINESS DISTRICT
- PO PROFESSIONAL OFFICE DISTRICT
- VHB VILLAGE / HAMLET BUSINESS DISTRICT
- VC VILLAGE CENTER DISTRICT

MANUFACTURING/INDUSTRIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- M-1 LIMITED MANUFACTURING DISTRICT
- M-2 GENERAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICT
- M-3 QUARRYING AND EXTRACTIVE DISTRICT
- BP BUSINESS PARK DISTRICT
- A-3 AGRICULTURAL - RELATED MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSING, AND MARKETING DISTRICT

OVERLAY DISTRICTS

- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- PLANNED LIMITS OF PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- CITY OF KENOSHA GROWTH AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- VILLAGE OF BRISTOL BOUNDARY DECEMBER 2009

NOTE: THIS LAND USE PLAN MAP WAS INITIALLY ADOPTED BY THE BRISTOL TOWN BOARD IN SEPTEMBER 2006, PRIOR TO THE INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL. BOUNDARIES OF THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN, PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS HAVE BEEN UPDATED TO 2009.

N

0 5,000 10,000 Feet

Source: Village and Town of Bristol, Kenosha County, Meehan & Company, and SEWRPC.

category shown on the plan. Primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas are shown on the Town and Village land use plan map as overlays, but have been converted to primary land use categories on the County land use plan map, and updated to reflect current wetland delineations and the natural area and critical species habitat site inventory update completed in 2009. The relationship between the land use districts shown on the Town and Village land use plan map and the land use categories shown on the County land use plan map are shown on Table S-7 in Appendix S.

In addition to the land use districts, the Town and Village of Bristol land use plan map includes a Floodplain Overlay (FPO) for those areas included in the 100-year floodplain and a Rural Cluster (RC) overlay on specific parcels included in the R-1 and A-2 land use districts, which would require residential subdivisions on the subject parcels to be designed as conservation subdivisions (also referred to as open space or cluster subdivisions).

Although not specifically delineated on the land use plan map, Chapter 6 of the Bristol land use plan includes criteria whereby a developer may request approval of a Planned Unit Development (PUD) overlay district. PUD districts may be permitted by the Town or Village Board, as appropriate, if the owner or agent can demonstrate that the PUD district will achieve a better design and an identical or lesser intensity of land uses than those shown on the land use plan map. The land use plan also includes a Historic Overlay, which could be applied by the Town or Village Board to preserve structures and/or areas whose historic or architectural interest are determined to make a valuable contribution to the character and charm of specific areas of the Town or Village.

Table G-13 in Appendix G provides the number of acres in each land use district in the Town of Bristol, based on the Phase III land use plan map. Table G-14 provides the number of acres in each land use district on the Phase III land use plan map in the Village of Bristol. The land use plan map includes dual designations for some parcels in both the Town and the Village. In such cases, the more intensive use is shown on the County land use plan map, as described in Table S-7.

Town of Paris Land Use Plan Map

Map 77 shows the adopted land use plan map for the Town of Paris for the year 2035. The Town land use plan generally envisions a rural town based on an agricultural economy. Exceptions include the Pheasant Run landfill and a potential expansion of the landfill, potential light industrial development on the perimeter of the landfill, potential commercial and light industrial uses along IH 94, and a limited area of commercial and small-lot residential development around the hamlet of Paris at the intersection of USH 45 and STH 142.

Table H-9 in Appendix H provides the acres in each land use category shown on the Town land use plan map. Table S-8 in Appendix S compares the land use categories shown on the Town land use plan map to those used on the County plan map.

Land Use Plan Categories

The land use categories used on the Town land use plan map are the same as those used on the County plan map, with the following exceptions:

Commercial/Residential Mixed Use

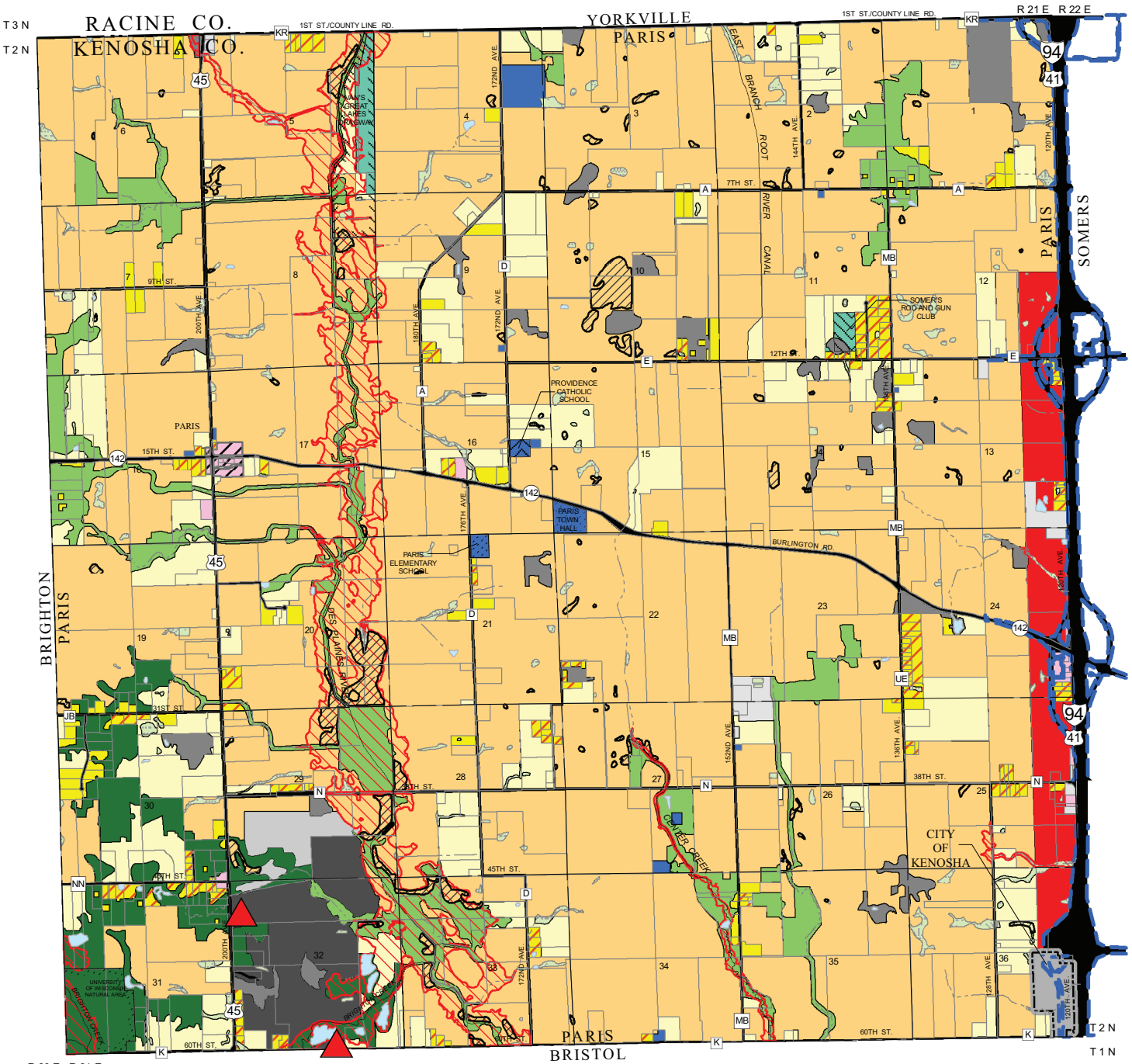
The Town will consider the area around the intersection of USH 45 and STH 142 as a logical location for service commercial development, such as a gas station/convenience store or restaurant. Apartments on the second floor with retail/commercial space occupying the ground floor of buildings would also be considered. Residential development on parcels of 40,000 square feet or more that are suitable for mound or other private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS) will also be considered within the commercial/residential mixed use area.

Commercial/Light Industrial

The Town recognizes the desire of some landowners and developers to develop land along IH 94 for commercial or light industrial uses. The Town has designated an area extending about one-quarter mile west along IH 94 from north of CTH E to the southern Town line for future commercial or light industrial uses. Commercial uses could include retail, service, and office uses. Redevelopment of existing residential lots within the corridor to commercial or light industrial uses will also be considered by the Town.

Map 77

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2035



- FARMLAND PROTECTION
- GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN LAND
- RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- SUBURBAN-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL MIXED USE
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMERCIAL / LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- PARK AND RECREATIONAL
- LANDFILL
- POTENTIAL LANDFILL EXPANSION
- POTENTIAL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- NONFARMED WETLAND OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- FARMED WETLAND (OVERLAY)
- SURFACE WATER
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN (OVERLAY)
- EXISTING STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

0 2,250 4,500 Feet

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Town of Paris, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

At the present time, plans advanced by other communities seem to provide more than adequate supplies of developable land in the IH 94 corridor. The Town will consider rezoning to a Business or M-1 zoning district, in cooperation with Kenosha County, for parcels within the corridor if a property owner can demonstrate, to the Town's satisfaction, that no suitable in-fill sites are available for the proposed development project. In addition, the Town will only consider rezoning to a commercial or industrial district if the proposed development site is contiguous to an existing developed parcel or contiguous to a freeway interchange.

Potential Landfill Expansion
The area shown as "Potential Landfill Expansion" on the Town land use plan map is adjacent to the Pheasant Run Landfill and is owned by the landfill operator. The landfill may be expanded in the future if all necessary permits and approvals are granted. Continued agricultural uses are recommended until such time as a landfill expansion is approved. For this reason, the potential landfill expansion area is shown as "Farmland Protection" on the County land use plan map.

Potential Light Industrial
The Waste Management Landfill at USH 45 and 60th Street (CTH K) has a set back from the highways of at least 1,200 feet for the active fill area. The Town will consider light industrial development in the setback area. Potential light industrial development areas are conceptually shown with a symbol (red triangle) on the Town land use plan map.

Rural Residential Development
The Town will consider rural residential development on lands designated as General Agricultural and Open Land and as Rural-Density Residential on the land use plan map. The Town prefers that residential development in these areas occur on small lots, with the balance of the parent parcel retained in agricultural use or in open space, in accordance with the Rural Cluster Development Overlay regulations in the Kenosha County zoning ordinance. The location of residential lots within a rural cluster development would be based on the ability of proposed lots to accommodate POWTS, the requirements of the Kenosha County zoning ordinance, and design criteria developed by the Town and set forth in the Town of Paris comprehensive plan report.

Agricultural Enterprise Areas
The Town is interested in allowing the development of Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEA) to support the Town's agricultural base. These areas will be considered as requested by landowners. The Town cannot at this time anticipate what these uses would be or where they might be located, so this is a concept rather than a delineated area on the map. Criteria for designating Agricultural Enterprise Areas were included in the Wisconsin State budget approved in June 2009. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) may designate Agricultural Enterprise Areas, up to certain limits established by the budget bill, based on a petition filed by each city, town, village or county in which the proposed enterprise area is located and by the owners of at least five eligible farms located in the proposed enterprise area. The proposed enterprise area must include contiguous parcels primarily in agricultural use, and must be located entirely within a farmland preservation area designated in a certified farmland preservation plan. DATCP must give preference to proposed enterprise areas that are at least 1,000 acres in size.

Town of Paris Comprehensive Plan
Map 77 was adopted by the Town Board as the Town land use plan map when it adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the Town comprehensive plan. The Town of Paris plans to eventually prepare a separate Town comprehensive plan report, using much of the information developed as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan.

Town of Randall Land Use Plan Map
The *Town of Randall and Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan: 2005-2024* was a multi-jurisdictional planning effort between the Village of Twin Lakes and the Town of Randall. The plan was adopted by both the Village and the Town on March 14, 2005. As described in a previous section of this chapter, the Village adopted an updated land use plan map for a defined Village planning area on December 21, 2009. The Town land use plan map has not changed since the Town adopted the joint plan in 2005. The land use plan map

adopted by the Town Board is shown on Map 78. Much of the Town is recommended to remain in agricultural uses. Town policies and programs also recommend the protection of environmental corridors. Rural-density residential development (at least five acres per dwelling unit) may be permitted by the Town Board, in cooperation with Kenosha County, if a rezoning to accommodate residential development is requested. Land divisions creating more than four lots must use a conservation subdivision design.

Town of Salem Land Use Plan Map

The Town of Salem Plan Commission and Town Board adopted a land use plan in February 2009. The plan is documented in the report titled *Town of Salem Coordinated Land Use Plan: 2035*, and was prepared with assistance from the firm Meehan and Co., Inc. The coordinated land use plan is based on eleven detailed neighborhood plans prepared between 2004 and 2006, and includes revisions to four of the neighborhoods to reflect the land uses and ultimate Town/Village boundary agreed to as part of the Village of Paddock Lake/Town of Salem Cooperative Plan signed in late 2006. The coordinated land use plan also includes land use recommendations for portions of the Town outside the planned sanitary sewer service area, which are expected to remain in rural uses through at least the year 2035.

New suburban and urban growth in the Town is planned to radiate from the existing unincorporated hamlets of Liberty Corners (located in Section 26), Wilmot (located in Section 30), Trevor (located in Section 27), Salem Station (also referred to as "Salem," located in Section 10), and Camp Lake (located in Section 21). The two most prominent of these hamlets are Wilmot and Salem. New suburban and urban growth includes a balance of both residential and nonresidential land uses. The development proposed in the Town of Salem is framed within the natural limitations imposed by environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, wetlands, floodplains, and other natural resources and features.

Neighborhood areas were delineated for the Town based on the concept that an urban or suburban area should be formed of, and developed in, a number of spatially organized individual "planning units," or neighborhood areas, rather than a large formless mass of urban and suburban development. Typically, these neighborhood areas are categorized by their predominant type of land use and may be residential (which may include urban, suburban, or rural oriented neighborhoods), commercial, office, industrial, or institutional. Neighborhood boundaries are shown on the land use plan map (See Map 79).

Plan Phases

The Town of Salem land use plan is divided into four phases: an “Interim” plan map that reflects zoning districts as of 2008; a “Phase 1” map intended to serve between 2008 and 2025; a “Phase 2” map intended to serve between 2025 and 2035; and a “Phase 3” or “Ultimate Growth” map intended to serve beyond 2035. The Phase 2 Town of Salem land use plan map is shown on Map 79. The Phase 1 and Ultimate Growth land use plan maps are included in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV).

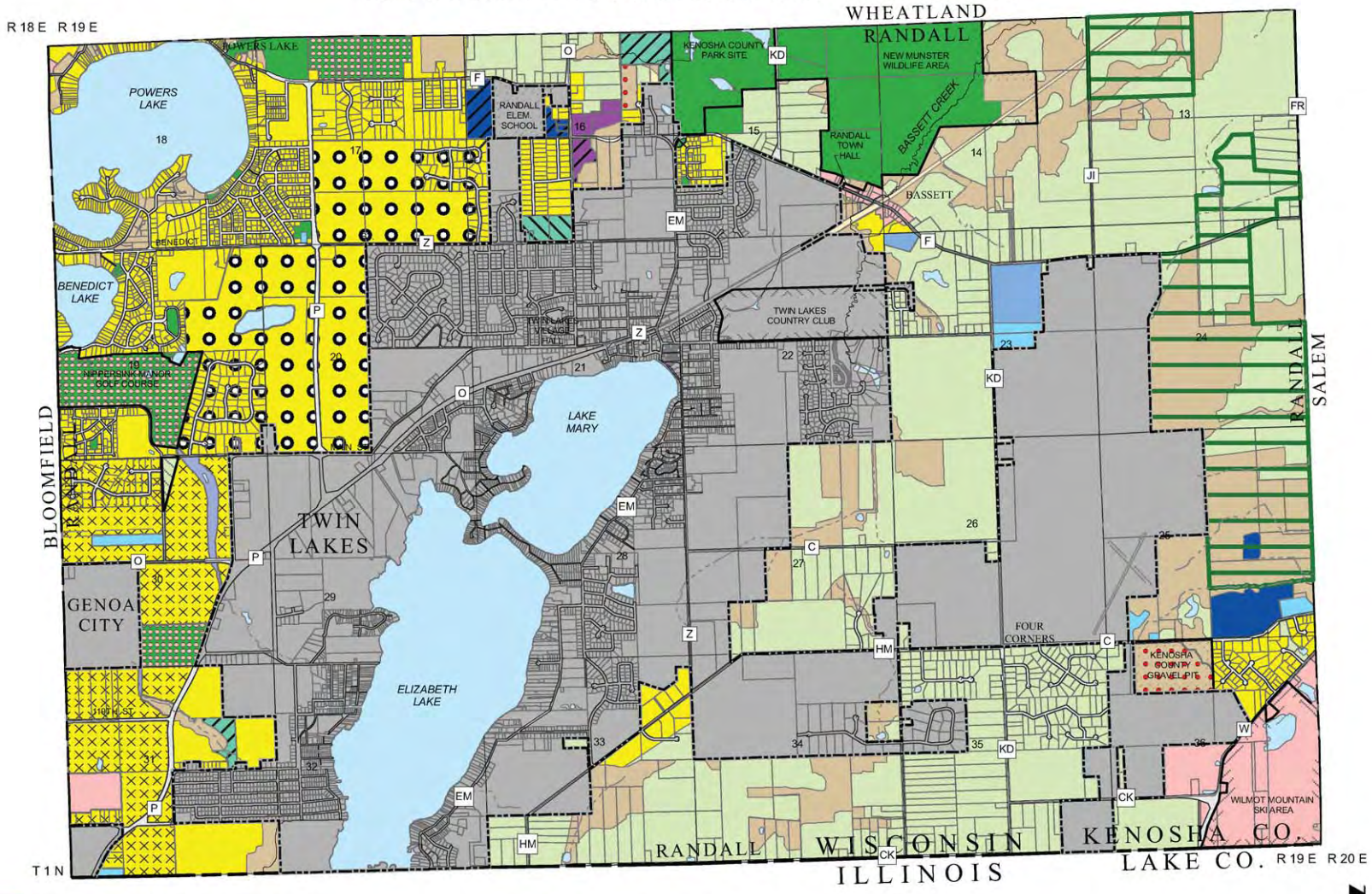
Land Use Districts

The land use districts shown on the Town of Salem plan maps correspond directly to Kenosha County zoning districts, with the exception of the Village/Hamlet Business (VHB), Business Park (BP), and Professional Office (PO) land use categories. Primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas are not shown on the Town land use plan map, but are mapped in the land use plan report and referenced on the Town land use plan map. Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the Town are shown on the County land use plan map. The relationship between the land use districts shown on the Town land use plan map and the land use categories shown on the County land use plan map are shown on Table S-9 in Appendix S.

The Town land use plan also includes a Rural Cluster (RC) overlay on specific parcels included in the A-2 land use district, which would require residential subdivisions on the subject parcels to be designed as conservation subdivisions (also referred to as open space or cluster subdivisions), and a Planned Unit Development (PUD) overlay district, which would require preparation and approval of a unified site plan for any proposed development. Although not applied to any parcels on the plan map, the land use plan report includes a Historic

Map 78

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE TOWN OF RANDALL: 2024



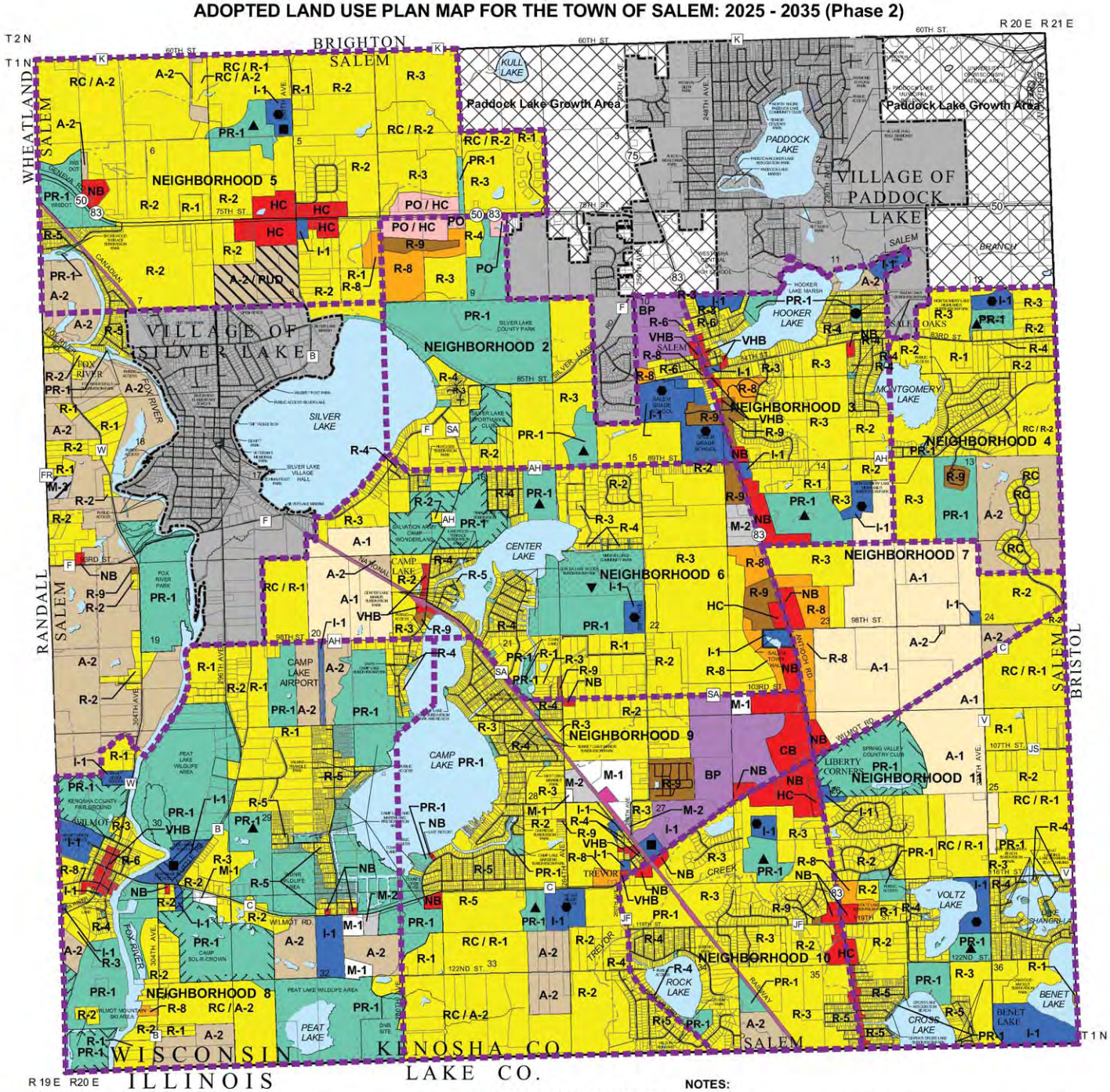
- Agricultural/Forest/Wetland Preservation (Overlay)
- Environmental Corridor
- Other Transportation and Utilities
- Surface Water
- Natural Storm Water Drainage Area to be Protected
- Agricultural/Forest/Wetland/Rural Residential
- Business Commercial
- Education Services
- Future Park to be Acquired by the Village or Town, Otherwise will be Residential
- Future Park to be Acquired by the Village, Otherwise will be Residential or Business Park
- Government Services
- Manufacturing
- Manufacturing to be Developed as One Parcel - No Land Divisions
- Non-Metallic Mining
- Other Public & Semi-Public Services
- Park or Recreation - Any Land Not Now Owned by a Public Entity Would be Acquired by the Town, Village, or County
- Private Recreation (Golf Course, Campground, Music Festival, Sportsman's Club, etc.)
- School Expansion if Purchased by the School or Otherwise will be Residential
- Urban Residential to be Developed as Conservation Subdivision or Traditional Neighborhood Development
- Urban Residential to be Developed as Conservation Subdivision or Traditional Neighborhood Development at a Minimum Density of 1 Dwelling Unit per Acre
- Urban Residential to be Developed as Conservation Subdivision or Traditional Neighborhood Development at a Minimum Density of 1 Dwelling Unit per 2 Acres
- Street and Highway Right-of-Way

N

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

Source: Mid-America Planning Services, Inc. and SEWRPC.

Map 79
ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2025 - 2035 (Phase 2)



RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- RC RURAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-1 COUNTRYSIDE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-2 ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-3 SUBURBAN/ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-4 SUBURBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-5 URBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-6 VILLAGE, HAMLET, AND LAKEFRONT RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION
- R-8 MEDIUM-DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL
- R-9 HIGH-DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL

NONRESIDENTIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

BUSINESS DISTRICTS

- NB NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS
- CB COMMUNITY BUSINESS
- HC HIGHWAY CORRIDOR BUSINESS
- PO PROFESSIONAL OFFICE
- VHB VILLAGE/HAMLET BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL USE DISTRICTS

- M-1 LIMITED INDUSTRIAL
- M-2 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL
- BP BUSINESS PARK
- M-3 QUARRYING AND EXTRACTIVE

PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC DISTRICTS

- I-1 INSTITUTIONAL
- PR-1 PARK AND RECREATIONAL

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

- A-1 AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION
- A-2 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

- PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY
- NONE AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDING OVERLAY
- NONE HISTORICAL OVERLAY

- PLANNED COMMUNITY PARK
- PLANNED NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
- PLANNED MINI PARK
- PLANNED NEIGHBORHOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- FIRE STATION

- PADDOCK LAKE GROWTH AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARY

NOTES:

1. LAND USE DISTRICT DESIGNATIONS NOTWITHSTANDING, SEWRPC - DELINEATED PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL NATURAL RESOURCE FEATURES INCLUDING WETLANDS AND SHORELAND-WETLANDS, DRAINAGEWAYS, FLOODPLAINS, SHORE BUFFERS, STREAMS, LAKES AND PONDS, MATURE AND YOUNG WOODLANDS, AND STEEP SLOPES SHALL BE PROTECTED PURSUANT TO ALL APPLICABLE STATE, COUNTY, AND TOWN REGULATIONS AND PLANS.
2. SEE MAP 7.2 IN THE SALEM COORDINATED LAND USE PLAN FOR THE LOCATION OF PLANNED TRAILS AND LANDSCAPE BUFFERS.
3. PHASE 3 NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS ARE SHOWN ON MAP 102.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Town of Salem, Meehan and Company, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

Overlay, which could be applied by the Town to preserve structures and/or areas whose historic or architectural interest are determined to make a valuable contribution to the character and charm of the Town or specific areas of the Town, and an A-4 Agricultural Land Holding Overlay, which may be applied to existing farmlands that are anticipated to be converted to suburban or urban use during the planning period.

Table I-10 in Appendix I provides the acres in each land use district shown on the Phase II Town land use plan map (Map 79). Table I-9 provides the acres in each land use category shown on the County land use plan map, which includes environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and wetlands within the Town.

Community Facilities

The Town land use plan map also includes symbols showing the general location of planned community, neighborhood, and mini-parks, and planned elementary schools. The locations of existing fire stations are also shown.

Town of Salem Comprehensive Plan

The Town of Salem, working with SEWRPC, prepared and adopted a separate comprehensive plan report, using much of the information developed as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan and information from the coordinated Town land use plan. Refer to the Town comprehensive plan for additional information regarding the Town's land use plan map, the various detailed neighborhood plans, and the criteria to be used by the Town when considering proposed plan amendments and rezoning applications.

Town of Somers Land Use Plan Map

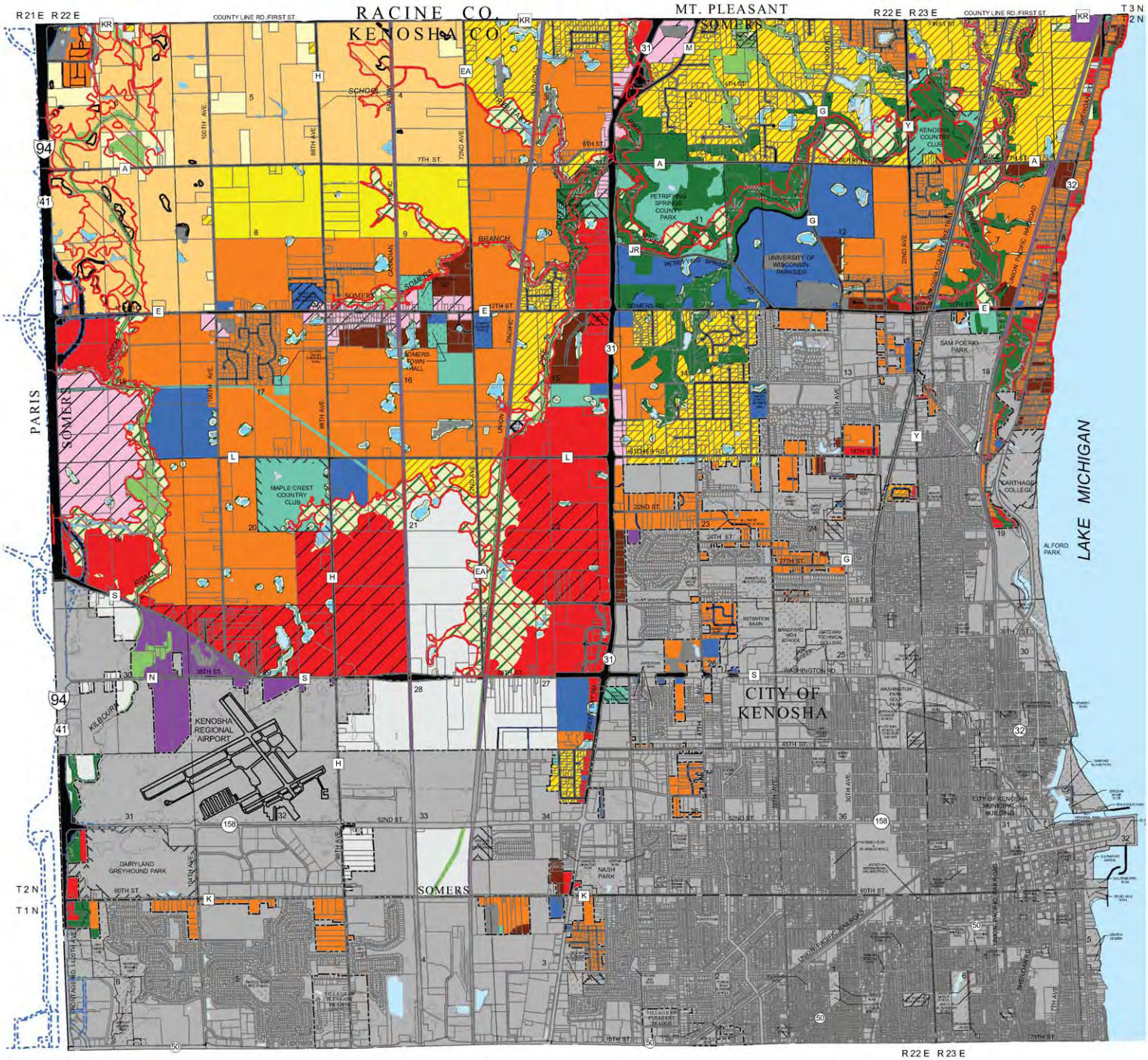
Map 80 shows the land use plan map for the Town of Somers to the year 2035 and beyond. The Town envisions that urban development will continue to occur within the planned sanitary sewer service area during and beyond the planning period, while the northwest portion of the Town is anticipated to remain primarily in agricultural use. Map 80 was adopted by the Town Board as the Town land use plan map when the Town Board adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the Town comprehensive plan. The neighborhood plans described below were also adopted as components of the Town comprehensive plan. The Town has been active in land use planning through participation in the preparation and update of a comprehensive plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District in 1967 and 1995, respectively; and most recently by preparing neighborhood plans for most of the Town.

The Town has prepared a series of neighborhood plans to help guide urban growth. Map J-2 in Appendix J is a composite of the neighborhood plans adopted by the Town in 2008. The Parkside East Neighborhood Plan, shown on Map J-3, was completed in 1993, and the Lakeshore Neighborhood Plan, shown on Map J-4, was adopted in 2010. Commercial and industrial development is planned to occur primarily north of CTH S between IH 94/USH 41 and STH 31, and along the west side of STH 31. Mixed use development, consisting of a combination of residential and business uses, would occur on the east side of IH 94/USH 41 between CTH S and CTH E, within the Town Center/Somers hamlet, in the northern portion of the Town along STH 31, and at the northwest corner of the intersection of CTH E/12th Street and STH 32/Sheridan Road. Transit-oriented development is also recommended surrounding a proposed future transit station, part of the potential Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee commuter rail service, at the intersection of CTH A/7th Street and the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. In addition, environmentally sensitive areas are recommended to be protected along with preserving undeveloped floodplains and providing at least a 75-foot buffer, excluding preexisting buildings and pavements within this 75-foot wide strip, around existing wetlands within the planned sewer sanitary service area, except those within areas in the southern portion of the Town that are part of the cooperative boundary agreement between the City of Kenosha and the Town of Somers. The recommended land uses for these cooperative boundary agreement areas reflect planned land use categories shown on the City of Kenosha land use plan map, since these areas will eventually become part of the City during the plan design period.

The northwest portion of the Town is not included within a neighborhood plan. Mostly existing zoning districts were converted to land use plan categories in this area of the Town.

Map 80

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE TOWN OF SOMERS: POST 2035



- FARMLAND PROTECTION
- GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN LAND
- RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- SUBURBAN-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM-HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- HIGH-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MIXED USE
- COMMERCIAL
- BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL PARK
- OFFICE/PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
- INDUSTRIAL
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- PARK AND RECREATIONAL
- OTHER TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITY
- LANDFILL
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED
- NONFARMED WETLAND OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA, AND OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED
- FARMED WETLAND (OVERLAY)
- SURFACE WATER
- 100 - YEAR FLOODPLAIN (OVERLAY)
- EXISTING PUBLIC STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED PUBLIC STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

N

0 2,500 5,000 Feet

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Town of Somers, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

Table J-9 in Appendix J provides the acres in each land use category shown on the Town land use plan map for the year 2035 and beyond. Most of the land use categories used on the Town land use plan map (see Map 80), are the same as those used on the County plan map (see Map 65), except the medium-high density residential category which is from the City of Kenosha land use plan map as discussed above. Table S-10 in Appendix S compares the land use categories used for the County and Town land use plan maps to those shown on the Town's adopted neighborhood plans and, for the portion of the Town not included in an adopted neighborhood plan, is based primarily on existing zoning districts.

Town of Wheatland Land Use Plan Map

Map 81 shows the land use plan map for the Town of Wheatland for the year 2035. The Town land use plan was designed to locate new urban development, primarily suburban-density residential development, contiguous to existing residential subdivisions and other urban-density development. Existing and proposed future urban development is generally located along STH 50 and other arterial highways, and surrounding the hamlet of New Munster. Existing extractive uses in the Town are reflected on the land use plan map, as are general locations for future commercial and industrial development. Additionally, the plan recommends the preservation in essentially natural, open uses of primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas and other areas with natural limitations to development, specifically areas with steep slopes, hydric soils, and severe structural soils (see Maps 66 and 67).

Plan Phases

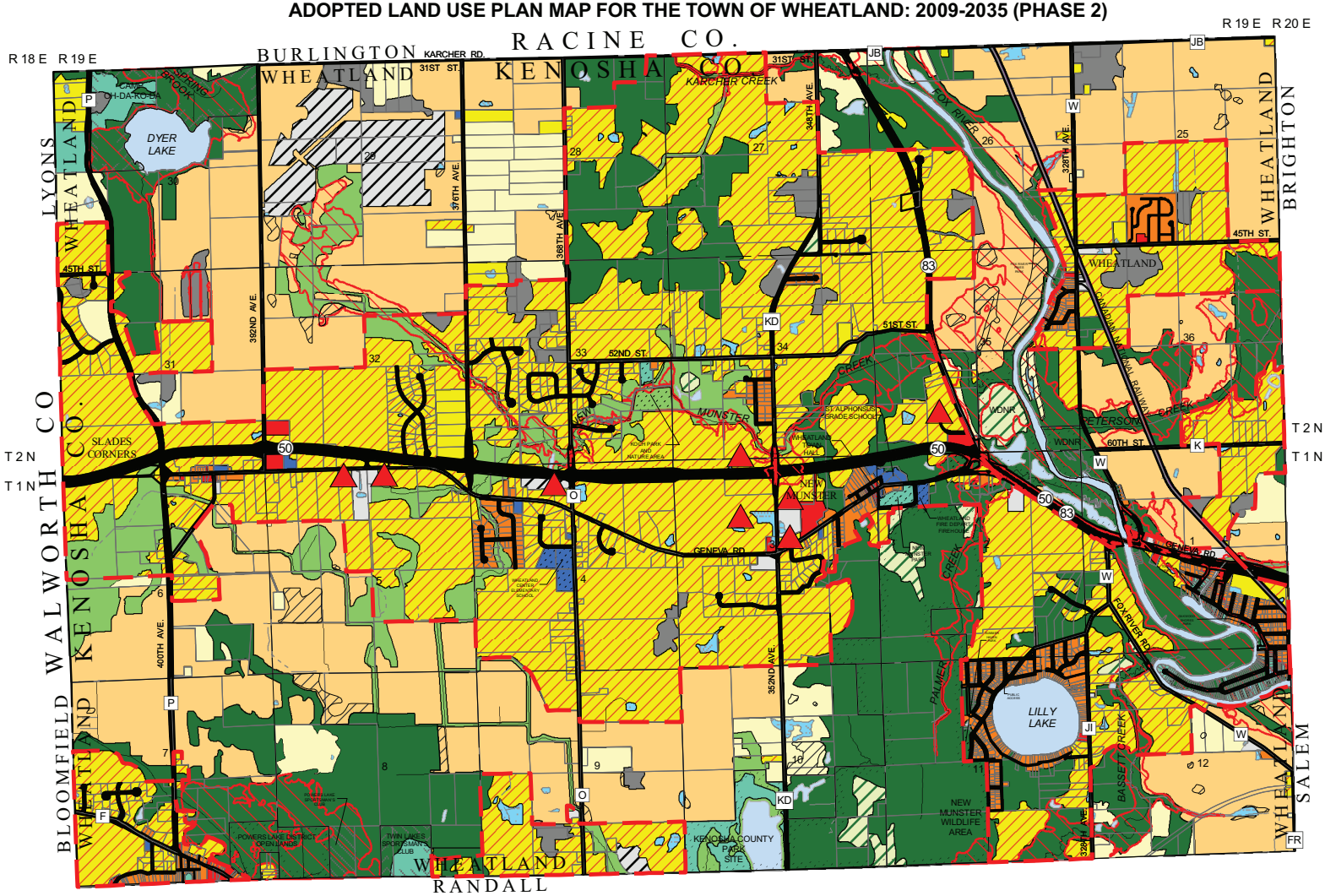
The Town of Wheatland land use plan is divided into two phases. The Phase 1 land use plan map reflects land use plan categories based on existing zoning in the Town as of December 2008, and is shown in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV). The Phase II map is intended to serve between 2009 and 2035, and is shown on Map 81. Table K-9 in Appendix K provides the acres in each land use category shown on the Town land use plan map. Table S-11 in Appendix S compares the land use categories shown on the Town land use plan map to those used on the County plan map. The land use categories on the Town land use plan map are the same as those on the County plan map, with the exception of potential areas for the development of commercial or industrial uses. The Town land use plan map includes a symbol for general areas where the Town will consider a plan amendment and rezoning to allow commercial or industrial development.

The Phase 2 land use plan map includes a "Phase 2 line" that indicates areas where the Town Plan Commission and Town Board will consider applications for zoning map amendments (rezonings) to allow urban development between 2009 and the year 2035, provided the proposed rezoning is contiguous to a parcel that has been developed for urban use. Urban uses include residential subdivisions with a net density of less than five acres per dwelling, which is typically the R-2 zoning district. "Contiguous" is defined as parcels having a common boundary and parcels that are separated from each other by a street. The Phase 2 line includes all parcels contiguous to urban development of 20 acres or more in size that existed in 2008, and certain parcels adjacent to STH 50. Rezonings to the A-2 or R-1 zoning districts will be considered at any time anywhere within the Phase 2 line. Red triangles indicate general areas within the Phase 2 line that would be considered by the Town Plan Commission and Town Board for land use plan map amendments to business (office, retail, or service commercial uses) or manufacturing uses and an associated rezoning to a business (B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, or B-5) or manufacturing (M-1 or M-2) zoning district.

Outside the Phase 2 line, the Plan Commission and Town Board will consider land use plan map amendments from the Farmland Protection or General Agricultural and Open Lands land use categories to the Rural-Density Residential land use category if a parcel is contiguous to an existing parcel in the Rural-Density Residential category, or contiguous to an existing parcel in an urban land use (development with a net density of less than five acres per dwelling). Contiguous parcels must be 20 acres or larger, or consist of a group of smaller parcels that combined occupy 20 acres or more. Contiguous developed parcels located in adjacent Towns will be considered when applying this criteria. A land use plan map amendment and rezoning from the Farmland Protection land use category to the General Agricultural and Open Lands land use category will be considered for any parcel at any time. An application for a rezoning to the M-3 zoning district to allow nonmetallic mineral extraction may be submitted for parcels outside the Phase 2 line at any time.

Map 81

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2009-2035 (PHASE 2)



- FARMLAND PROTECTION
- GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN LAND
- RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- SUBURBAN-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- MEDIUM-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- PARK AND RECREATIONAL
- OTHER TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITY
- EXTRACTIVE
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED
- SURFACE WATER
- NONFARMED WETLAND OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA, AND OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED
- FARMED WETLAND (OVERLAY)
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN (OVERLAY)
- PHASE 2 (2009-2035)
- GENERAL LOCATION - POTENTIAL FUTURE COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Town of Wheatland, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

Parcels zoned or rezoned to the A-2 or R-1 zoning district may apply to the Kenosha County Board for a rezoning to add the Rural Cluster Development Overlay District (RC overlay) to the parcel if the minimum tract size and other requirements of the County zoning ordinance are met.

The Town Board will review the Phase 2 line and map at least once every five years after its initial adoption, or more frequently, and may adjust the Phase 2 line based on development that has occurred or more precise mapping of development constraints. The Town Board may also amend the plan to adjust the Phase 2 line at the same time development is approved contiguous to, but outside, the Phase 2 line.

Town of Wheatland Comprehensive Plan

The Town of Wheatland, working with SEWRPC, prepared and adopted a separate comprehensive plan report, using much of the information developed as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan. Refer to the Town comprehensive plan for additional information regarding the Town's land use plan map, and the criteria to be used by the Town when considering proposed plan amendments and rezoning applications.

PART 5: POTENTIAL LAND USE CONFLICTS

Land use conflicts are most common in town areas directly adjacent to cities and villages where no boundary agreement is in place.[13] In the absence of a boundary agreement, conflicts arise where towns and the adjacent city or village have different "visions" for their communities. For example, a town may wish to maintain a rural, agricultural community while the adjacent city or village annexes land from the town for urban development. Towns that allow urban development near cities and villages may allow or require development at lower densities that are not cost efficient for cities and villages to provide with urban services, at such time as the city or village might annex that part of the town. Conversely, conflicts arise as cities and villages review and deny proposed subdivisions within extraterritorial plat review areas,[14] which may prevent residential development desired by a town.

In accordance with Section 62.23 of the *Statutes*, a city or village planning area can include areas outside its corporate limits, including any unincorporated land outside of the city or village boundaries that, in the plan commission's judgment, relates to the development of the city or village. Potential land use conflicts can arise in these areas because they may be planned for in both the town comprehensive plan and the city or village comprehensive plan, with different or conflicting land uses recommended by each plan. Map 82 shows the planning areas identified by the city and villages in Kenosha County. Map 52 in Chapter VI indicates areas where future land use has been agreed to under the terms of a boundary or other agreement.

Conflict areas between local plans are summarized below:

- **Village of Genoa City and Town of Randall Land Use Plan Maps:** The Town of Randall plan (Map 78) designates an area adjacent to the Village of Genoa City in the southwest corner of the Town for mostly urban residential uses to be developed as conservation subdivisions or traditional neighborhood development at a minimum density of one dwelling unit per acre, along with smaller areas designated for similar uses with no minimum density specified (consisting of mostly existing single-family homes) and for commercial uses. The Village of Genoa City plan (Map 70) designates these Town areas for mostly business park/industrial uses and a smaller area by an existing air strip for low-density residential uses to be developed as conservation subdivisions at a density ranging from one to 2.2 dwelling units per acre with a minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet.

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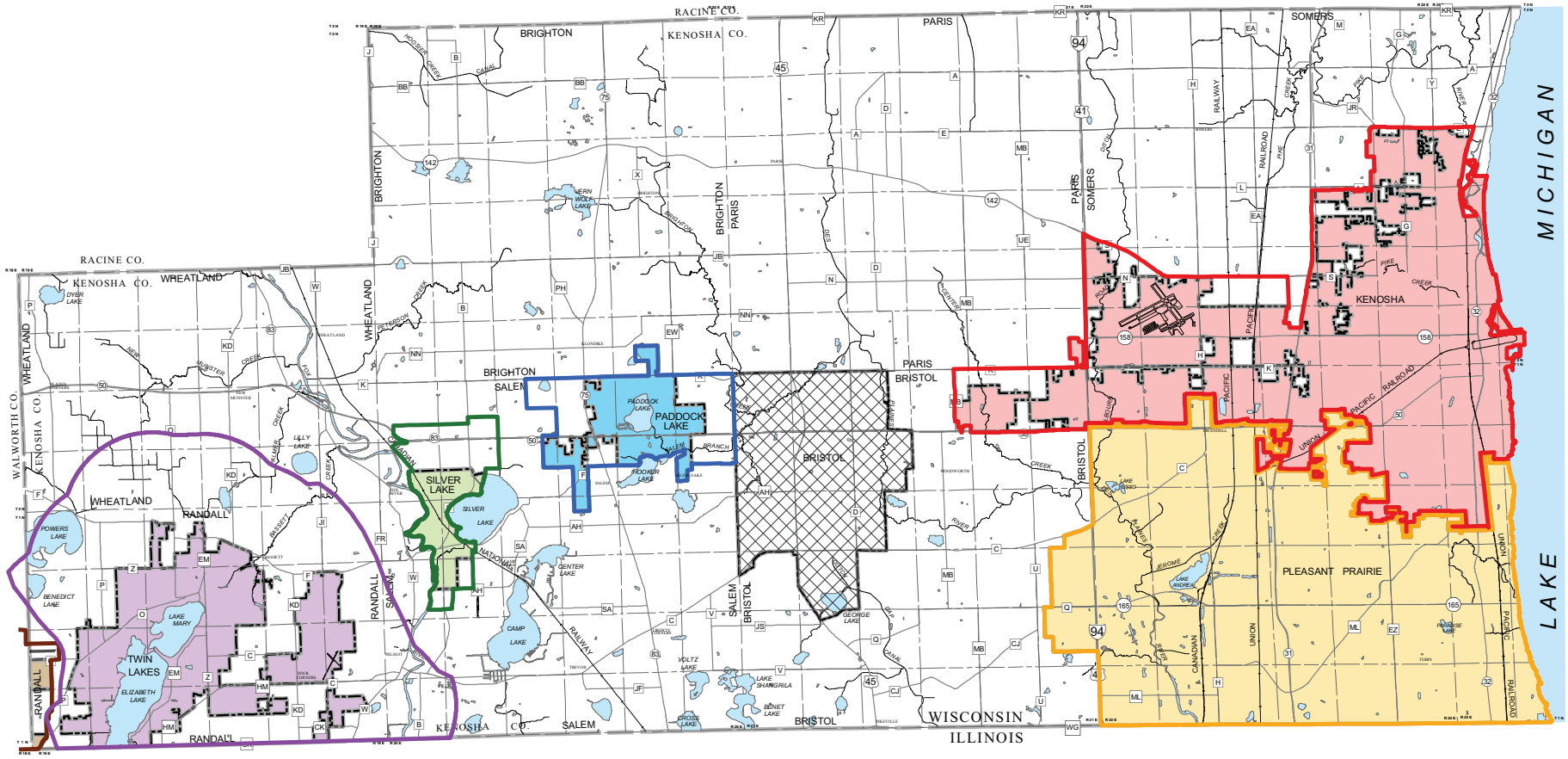
[13] *Boundary agreements approved by local governments are listed on Table 65 in Chapter VI.*

[14] *The* Wisconsin Statutes *grant cities and villages the authority to approve or deny subdivision plats within 1.5 miles of villages and cities of the fourth class, and within three miles of cities of the first, second, or third class (the City of Kenosha is a second class city). Cities and villages may also enact extraterritorial zoning regulations for their extraterritorial areas, but must work with the affected town to develop and approve such regulations. See Appendix N for additional information on extraterritorial authorities.*

Map 82

PLANNING AREAS USED FOR CITY AND VILLAGE LAND USE PLAN MAPS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2009



- CITY OF KENOSHA
- VILLAGE OF GENOA CITY
- VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE
- VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE
- VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE
- VILLAGE OF TWIN LAKES
- VILLAGE OF BRISTOL

NOTE: AREAS WITHIN CITY AND VILLAGE LIMITS IN DECEMBER 2008 ARE SHADED WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY. THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL WAS INCORPORATED IN DECEMBER 2009 FROM A PORTION OF THE TOWN OF BRISTOL. A JOINT LAND USE PLAN MAP WAS PREPARED FOR THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF BRISTOL.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Local Governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

- **Village of Silver Lake and Town of Salem Land Use Plan Maps:** The Town of Salem plan (Map 79) designates areas adjacent to the southern part of the Village of Silver Lake for R-1 Countryside Single-Family Residential Use and R-1/RC Countryside Single-Family Residential as a Rural Cluster Development with an average density of five to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit, and R-2 Estate Single-Family Residential Use with an average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit. The Village of Silver Lake plan (Map 73) designates these Town areas for single-family residential uses and a residential planned development with an average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit.

  The Town plan also designates areas north of the Village along STH 50/83 (75th Street) and CTH B for mostly single-family residential uses with an average density of 40,000 square feet to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit (R-1 and R-2). The Town plan also designates in this general location small areas for single-family residential uses with an average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit (A-2/PUD General Agricultural/Planned Unit Development) and an average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit (R-8 Medium-Density Urban Residential), as well as small areas for business uses. The Village plan designates these Town areas for predominantly commercial uses along STH 50/83 and CTH B with single-family residential uses, located mostly behind these commercial uses, with an average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit.

- **Village of Twin Lakes and Towns of Randall, Salem, and Wheatland Land Use Plan Maps**: The Village of Twin Lakes land use plan map (Map 74) conceptually indicates a range of uses that may be allowed in general land use categories, which may or may not be potential conflicts with the more detailed uses shown on the Town of Randall, Salem, and Wheatland land use plan maps. For example, the Village plan indicates for most of the Wilmot area that recreational, agricultural, and residential uses, with a maximum density range of one dwelling unit per 7,260 to 14,520 square feet, are "allowable" or "desirable" uses, while commercial and institutional uses are "undesirable" uses for this area. In contrast, the Town of Salem plan recommends precise areas for recreational, agricultural, commercial, institutional, and residential uses, with a maximum density range of one dwelling unit per one to 34.9 acres. The Village's indication of "allowable" or "desirable" uses for certain areas does not imply that the use or activity will automatically be approved or judged suitable nor will an "undesirable" use automatically be excluded, since the Village's plan is intended as a guide. Allowable uses will be determined on a case-by-case basis subject to Village review and approval, based on the proposed use's suitability for and compatibility with the area and surroundings.

  The Village plan conceptually designates areas within the Town of Randall west of the recommended extractive use in the far eastern part of the Village for institutional, recreational, agricultural, and residential uses, with a maximum density of one dwelling unit per 14,250 square feet, with the potential for traditional neighborhood or conservation type developments. For these areas, the Town of Randall plan recommends environmental corridors, agricultural uses, forest, wetlands, and rural residential uses with a density of at least five acres per dwelling unit. The Village plan also recommends institutional, recreational, agricultural, and residential uses, with a maximum density of one dwelling unit per 14,250 square feet, for areas west of the Village limits, while the Town plan recommends institutional, recreational, and residential uses for these areas, with a minimum density of one dwelling unit per one to two acres utilizing conservation subdivision or traditional neighborhood development design concepts.

  The Village plan conceptually recommends for the Powers Lake and Lilly Lake areas recreational, agricultural, and residential uses, with a maximum density range of one dwelling unit per 7,260 to 14,520 square feet, while the Town of Wheatland plan (Map 81) designates these areas for recreational uses and residential uses with a density of one dwelling unit per 40,000 square feet. The Village plan also designates a southern portion of the Town of Wheatland for recreational uses, environmental preservation, and agricultural uses mixed with residential uses with a maximum density of one dwelling unit per acre. For the same area, the Town of Wheatland plan delineates precise locations for environmental corridors, recreational uses, general agricultural and open land uses, farmland protection areas, and residential uses with a density range of one dwelling unit per 40,000 square feet to 35 acres.

Boundary or other agreements between a town and an adjacent city or village offer the best means of resolving conflicts between local governments. As discussed in Chapters VI and XIV, several local governments in Kenosha County have developed boundary agreements, shown on Map 52, or are working on such agreements.

PART 6: LAND USE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

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 natural resource and land use data inventoried in Chapters III and IV; previous sections of this chapter; and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to land use identified in Chapter VII. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis, Kenosha County Café, local government public informational meetings, public comments through the County comprehensive plan website and e-mails, and existing plans, such as the Kenosha County Land and Water Resource Management Plan and the Kenosha County Farmland Preservation Plan, were also reviewed to identify land use issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this section.

The SWOT analysis identified the abundance of agricultural and natural resources as a strength and the top countywide land-use priority. Redevelopment in the City of Kenosha and natural resources were identified during the Kenosha County Café as characteristics that make Kenosha County a great community, and neighborhood-level planning by several local governments was viewed as a benefit to County residents. Growth was viewed as having both positive and negative impacts. Land-use related opportunities identified during the SWOT analysis included improving blighted downtown areas and neighborhoods and planning for future growth, including new businesses and industries. Unplanned development, the loss of agricultural and natural resources, and the rate of development outpacing the ability to provide adequate public services were identified as threats during the SWOT analysis. Cluster zoning, green development, infill development, mixed use development, controlling growth, and preserving natural resources were identified as part of the vision for the future of Kenosha County developed as part of the Kenosha County Café. Concerns about development negatively affecting farming and agricultural businesses were identified during local public informational meetings.

The land use element is closely related to several of the other comprehensive planning elements. For example, lands to be protected for agricultural use and natural resources identified for protection in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element are important components of the land use plan. The land use plan map must designate enough land for residential, commercial, and industrial uses to accommodate the projected increase in population, households, and jobs in the County in 2035. The land use plan is also the foundation for the design of the transportation system and utility and community facilities systems. Because of this inter-relationship, the recommendations consisting of goals, objectives, policies, and programs are organized under the following issues, related to the other element chapters of this plan. The goals, objectives, policies, and programs that follow are intended for implementation by Kenosha County and cities, towns, and villages.

- Land Use Issue
- Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources Issue
- Housing Issue
- Transportation Issue
- Utilities and Community Facilities Issue
- Economic Development Issue
- Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue

Land Use Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs
Overall Land Use Issue and Recommendations

Goals:

- Encourage a balanced and sustainable spatial distribution among various types of land uses to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of County residents.
- Accommodate the projected growth in population, households, and employment in the County and each community through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
- Guide the projected growth in a manner that protects Kenosha County's natural resource base and the character of local communities and neighborhoods, including those communities that wish to retain an agricultural economy and rural character.

Objectives:

- Encourage the allocation of land uses to avoid or minimize threats to health, safety, and welfare.
- Encourage land uses that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low costs to all levels of government.
- Encourage development and redevelopment of land with access to existing infrastructure and public services.
- Encourage infill development.
- Develop methods to analyze the long term impacts of development, including financial impacts.
- Encourage a balance between various types of development.
- Encourage the location of major retail, service, institutional, and other urban uses within the urban service areas of the County.
- Encourage an attractive and healthful physical and social environment with ample opportunities for high-quality education, cultural activities, and outdoor recreation.
- Preserve distinct urban and rural character and vistas.

Policies:

- Provide a spatial distribution of various land uses on the land use plan map that will result in a convenient, sustainable, and compatible arrangement of land uses.
- Encourage land use development patterns that preserve and enhance the distinct character or "community design" of local communities, including neighborhoods, hamlets, and downtown areas.
- Continue to develop local government land use plan maps that accommodate the projected growth in population, households, and employment for the community through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Rural and suburban residential development should be located and designed to minimize impacts on the natural resource base, minimize impacts on the scenic beauty and character of rural areas, and minimize the loss of farmland covered by agricultural soil suitability Class I and Class II soils, and soils that have high Land Evaluation (LE) scores. When accommodated, rural residential development should be located in such a way as to minimize conflicts associated with dust, odors, and noise from farming activity that may arise when residences are located in the vicinity of agricultural operations.

- To the extent practicable, additional urban residential development should be located within neighborhoods or hamlets that contain necessary supporting local services, such as park, retail and service, and elementary school facilities.
- To the extent practicable, residential and employment-generating land uses should be located so as to provide opportunities for living close to work.
- Redevelopment of older, underutilized urban areas that are in need of revitalization and infilling of undeveloped land within existing urban service areas is preferred over new development on the outskirts of urban service areas.
- Encourage the use of conservation subdivision design concepts in rural- and suburban-density residential development to the extent practicable.
- Promote the use of mixed-use development, traditional neighborhood development (TND), transit-oriented development (TOD), planned unit development, and "green" development design concepts and other design guidelines, where applicable, to preserve or achieve the character desired by local communities for various areas, such as neighborhoods, hamlets, downtown areas, business parks, lakefronts, and other special planning areas.
- Consider requiring developers to provide noise mitigation measures for new residential and other noise-sensitive land uses along IH 94. Mitigation measures may include site layout, the use of buffers, building design and materials, and other measures effective in reducing noise levels.

Programs:

- Incorporate city and village land use plans into the County land use plan for the area within their corporate boundaries, as required by the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- Kenosha County will continue to work with Towns to develop land use plans and plan amendments for inclusion in the multi-jurisdictional plan that can be implemented through County land use-related ordinances, and identify and adopt needed amendments to such ordinances.
- Kenosha County will continue to administer and enforce the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance in unincorporated areas in accordance with State and Federal requirements and the land use plan map (Map 65).
- Consider the addition of "open space" suburban cluster subdivision options in the R-2 and R-3 districts in the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to foster and accommodate cluster subdivisions served by public sanitary sewerage and located in approved sanitary sewer service areas.
- The City and Villages in the County will continue to administer and enforce city and village zoning ordinances within their communities in accordance with the recommendations of the adopted city or village comprehensive plan, and amend zoning ordinances and maps as necessary to implement the local comprehensive plan. Such zoning ordinance amendments may include the creation of new zoning districts in order to implement the County and local comprehensive plans.
- Communities may establish urban and rural design guidelines, for which compliance may be mandatory (regulatory approach by converting guidelines into ordinance regulations) or voluntary (nonregulatory approach by encouraging developers to follow a design manual). As an integral part of this comprehensive plan and in unincorporated Towns, Towns may establish Town-specific urban and rural design guidelines as a Town ordinance for residential, commercial, industrial, office, business park, village/town center, recreational, and institutional development, provided said design guidelines are first approved by Kenosha County before a design guideline ordinance is enacted by a Town.

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Issue and Recommendations

Goals:

- Preserve and protect agricultural lands outside planned urban (sanitary sewer) service areas that are best suited for agricultural use.
- Encourage the protection, preservation, and appropriate use of natural resources, including Lake Michigan.
- Protect and enhance park and open space sites in Kenosha County.
- Preserve and enhance the historic and cultural resources and character of Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Encourage the preservation of rural character outside planned urban service areas.
- Encourage the preservation of open space as part of future development proposals in the County.
- Preserve a sufficient amount of agricultural land to ensure farming remains viable in Kenosha County.
- Guide urban land uses to land that can sustain urban development.
- Preserve primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, nonfarmed wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive lands shown on Map 66 to reduce flood damage and soil erosion, protect water supplies and air quality, enhance wildlife populations, and continue to provide scientific, educational, and recreational opportunities.
- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- Encourage the protection of Lake Michigan's water quality and shoreline, including bluffs.
- Protect floodplains from incompatible land uses.
- Accommodate nonmetallic mining in areas where impacts are minimal on adjacent land uses.
- Support the development of a comprehensive system of outdoor recreation sites and facilities, including trails, to allow County residents adequate opportunities to participate in resource-oriented and nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
- Encourage development and redevelopment that is sensitive to the preservation of significant natural, historic, and cultural features, and is compatible with such uses.
- Encourage the preservation of historic or cultural structures and districts and archaeological sites.

Policies:

- Protect farmland identified for agricultural use on Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035).
- Continue to encourage and assist, when requested, in developing boundary agreements between towns and adjacent cities and villages to limit conversion of farmland to urban uses.
- Encourage niche farming operations in Kenosha County, such as organic farms, orchards, and landscape nurseries.
- Support implementation of the Working Lands Initiative recommendation to establish working land enterprise areas outside planned sanitary sewer service areas.
- Discourage urban land uses in areas identified as lands with natural limitations for building site development on Map 67.

- Do not allow urban land uses in primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas that do not comply with the guidelines summarized on Table 82 in Chapter VIII.
- One hundred-year recurrence interval floodplains should not be allocated to any development which would cause or be subject to flood damage; and only authorized structures should be allowed to encroach upon and obstruct the flow of water in perennial stream channels and floodways.
- Support the development of land use patterns and regulations to effectively meet the nonmetallic mineral needs of County residents, while limiting the effects of extractive operations (dust, noise, and truck traffic) on County residents.
- Implement the park and outdoor recreation element of the Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan[15] and local park and open space plans, including subsequent updates.
- Preserve historic structures and sites that have been listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places.
- Encourage the preservation of local landmarks.
- Encourage land use and development patterns that preserve land where archaeological features are located.

Programs:

- Incorporate parcels designated for agricultural use by local government land use plan maps on the County Land Use Plan Map (Map 65), while protecting significant natural resources on such parcels.
- Kenosha County will consider updating the County Farmland Preservation Plan, in cooperation with local governments, to reflect the recommendations of this comprehensive plan and changes to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program approved by the State Legislature as part of the 2009 Wisconsin State Budget.
- Update the Kenosha County Zoning Ordinance to meet or exceed farmland preservation standards in accordance with Section 71.613 and Chapter 91 of the *Statutes*, in order to maintain a farmer's eligibility for State income tax credits and to implement the County Farmland Preservation Plan.
- Designate Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEA) containing contiguous lands devoted primarily to agricultural use as recommended in the updated County Farmland Preservation Plan. An AEA may be part of a broader strategy to protect farmland and promote agriculture and agriculturally-related development.
- Continue cooperative efforts among County and local governments and appropriate organizations, including but not limited to land trusts, to develop programs to support farmland protection.
- Study the concept of a purchase of development rights (PDR) program and/or a transfer of development rights (TDR) program for local and county government use in Kenosha County that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas and significant natural resources.
- Encourage the implementation of the Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements (PACE) program, which provides State funding for the purchase of such easements from willing landowners in order to preserve agricultural capacity and conserve unique agricultural resources.

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[15]*See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 131,* A Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County, *November 1987; as amended in October 1999. Park and open space plans adopted by local governments are listed on Table 66 in Chapter VI.*

- Continue to support the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department in its efforts to protect land and water resources, including farmland, and to implement recommendations set forth in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.
- Incorporate the updated floodplain mapping from the Kenosha County floodplain map modernization program into the County, City, and Village zoning maps following approval of the maps by the DNR and FEMA.
- Consider amending the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to address Lake Michigan bluff erosion more comprehensively, and develop bluff setback requirements with assistance from the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) and Wisconsin Sea Grant.
- Continue to preserve and maintain sites with significant historical or archaeological value, including local landmarks.
- Implement programs included in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VIII).

Housing Issue and Recommendations

Goal:

- Promote the provision of an adequate number of housing units and allocate sufficient land area for housing demands to accommodate current and future populations.

Objective:

- Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and special needs group in the County.

Policies:

- In communities with sanitary sewer service areas, encourage County and local land use plan maps and ordinances that support the provision of a full range of housing types and sizes, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family dwellings, at appropriate densities.
- In communities without sanitary sewer service areas, encourage County and local land use plan maps and ordinances that support the provision of housing types and densities appropriate to the community.
- Encourage maintaining and enhancing the number and variety of housing units for elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Discourage building on poor soils or in other areas poorly suited for residential development.

Programs:

- Encourage a full range of housing structure types and sizes, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family dwelling units, in sanitary sewer service areas to provide affordable housing options for households of all income levels, ages, and special needs projected for Kenosha County in 2035.
- Encourage the development of nursing homes, community-based residential facilities, and other types of assisted living facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities in appropriate locations.
- Implement programs included in the Housing Element (Chapter X).

Transportation Issue and Recommendations

Goal:

- Provide and support a range of transportation opportunities that will effectively serve existing and planned land uses.

Objectives:

- Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that interconnects and supports the various land use activities in the County.
- Encourage land use development patterns that reduce the need for new roads and major improvements to existing roads.
- Encourage land use development patterns, such as Transit-Oriented Development, that can be efficiently served by public transportation and alternative transportation systems such as bicycle and pedestrian networks.

Policies:

- Ensure planned land uses are adequately served by street and highway networks.
- Work to ensure consistency between regional, County, and local land use and transportation plans so that the arterial street network, transit services, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities are appropriately sized and located to serve County residents.
- Discourage urban development in rural areas to minimize the need for new and widened streets and highways.

Programs:

- Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including urban density and multi-family/high density residential uses, to the residential areas identified on Map 65 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation and alternative transportation systems.
- Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the business areas identified in Map 65 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transportation and alternative transportation systems.
- The County and affected local governments should cooperatively identify study areas for integrated land use and transportation plans around IH 94 interchanges and prepare plans for these areas to refine the land use development pattern set forth on Map 65.
- Cooperate with SEWRPC to update the Kenosha County jurisdictional highway system plan.
- Promote efficient and safe vehicular access to land uses abutting street rights-of-way in Kenosha County, consistent with adopted access management plans and ordinances.
- Kenosha County will consider the preparation and adoption of a County highway access ordinance.
- Local governments will consider developing neighborhood plans that include a planned street network to provide proper guidance to developers for connectivity of collector and land access streets between subdivisions.
- Consider including facilities for walking and bicycling during the review and approval of all development projects, including street and highway improvements, to provide an alternative to motor vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- Implement programs included in the Transportation Element (Chapter XI).

Utilities and Community Facilities Issue and Recommendations

Goal:

- Ensure provision of utilities and community facilities to efficiently and adequately serve County residents, workers, and businesses.

Objective:

- Encourage land uses and densities that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low government and utility costs, including the establishment of "green" infrastructure, when possible.

Policies:

- Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to utility uses, such as sewage treatment plants and treatment lagoons and waters towers, on County and local land use plan maps to efficiently serve County and local government residents.
- Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to institutional and governmental service uses, such as governmental administration, safety, and assembly buildings; educational buildings and institutions; hospitals; and cemeteries on the County and local land use plan maps to efficiently serve County and local government residents.
- Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control programs to maintain or improve water quality and energy conservation and efficiency.

Programs:

- Kenosha County will continue to work with Towns to help identify suitable sites for healthcare facilities, including community-based residential facilities and residential care apartment complexes; schools; child care facilities; telecommunications facilities; libraries; small power plants and wind generators; and cemeteries, as appropriate, in cooperation with service providers.
- The City and Villages will continue to identify suitable sites for healthcare facilities, including community-based residential facilities and residential care apartment complexes; schools; child care facilities; telecommunications facilities; libraries; small power plants and wind generators; and cemeteries within their communities, as appropriate, in cooperation with service providers.
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on County and local land use plan maps to allow for the necessary expansion of health care facilities or construction of new health care facilities to meet the health care needs of County residents through 2035.
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on County and local land use plan map to allow for the necessary expansion of schools or construction of new schools to meet the educational needs of County residents, in cooperation with school districts and other communities within the school district.
- Implement programs included in the Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter XII).

Economic Development Issue and Recommendations

Goals:

- Provide for diversified, balanced, environmentally compatible business development that will offer a variety of goods and services through conveniently located, well-designed business clusters while providing needed services for County residents.

- Promote and identify adequate areas for business creation, retention, and expansion in Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Direct commercial development by locating business and industrial land uses in clusters or in areas served by State or County highways.
- Encourage development and redevelopment of land with access to existing infrastructure and public services while maintaining and rehabilitating existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Promote an adequate amount of available and suitable land for businesses creation, retention, and expansion to help retain existing businesses and attract new businesses.
- Promote redevelopment of underutilized commercial and industrial land in the urban service areas of Kenosha County.
- Provide adequate land to accommodate the approximately 109,400 jobs projected to be located in Kenosha County in 2035.

Policies:

- Promote commercial and industrial development in business/industrial parks and Tax Incremental Finance (TIF) Districts.
- Promote commercial redevelopment in the downtown areas of cities and villages in Kenosha County.
- Promote the remediation and reuse of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial uses, where safe and feasible.
- Promote the development of new businesses, or business expansion, in areas with existing physical 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.
- Encourage concentrated urban development within sanitary sewer service areas to minimize the conversion of farmland to urban uses.

Programs:

- Encourage industrial or commercial development on environmentally contaminated sites identified by County or local governments as potential redevelopment sites.
- In cooperation with local governments, identify areas for long-term farmland preservation in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element and on the land use plan map (Map 65) in those communities that wish to retain and/or enhance the agricultural economy as an important or primary component of their local economy.
- Encourage and support businesses and agribusiness that use “green” development techniques and focus on renewable, alternative, or sustainable energy resources.
- Implement programs included in the Economic Development Element (Chapter XIII).

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue and Recommendations

Goal:

- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation between all levels of government in land use planning.

Objective:

- Provide a structure for continuing dialog about land use planning and regulation and boundary issues among local governments, and between local governments and Kenosha County.

Policies:

- Kenosha County will continue facilitating discussions among units and agencies of government regarding land use planning, water resources,[16] boundary issues, and land-use related extraterritorial authorities.
- Continue to share information on land use-related plans and ordinances among local governments.

Programs:

- Kenosha County will continue to assist local communities, on request, with cooperative planning for institutional uses such as schools, hospitals, assisted living facilities, police and fire protection services, and libraries.
- Kenosha County will work with towns to update County shoreland zoning regulations to comply with pending updates to Chapter NR 115 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
- Kenosha County and SEWRPC will continue to provide all inventory and additional planning maps produced for the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to local governments, on request, to facilitate joint land use planning.
- Implement programs included in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element (Chapter XIV).

[16]*Water resources include surface waters such as lakes, streams, and other water-dependant natural resource areas; groundwater, including the shallow and deep aquifers; and groundwater recharge areas.*

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Chapter X

HOUSING ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The housing element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes.* Section 66.1001(2)(b) of the *Statutes* requires the housing element to assess the age, structural condition, value, and occupancy characteristics of the existing housing stock in the County and participating local governments. In addition, specific policies and programs must be identified that:

- Promote the development of housing for residents of the County and participating local governments and provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels and age groups and persons with special needs.
- Promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of affordable housing.
- Maintain or rehabilitate existing housing stock.

In addition, the following comprehensive planning goals related to the housing element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and must be addressed as part of the planning process:[1]

- Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state government, and utility costs.
- Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

Part 1 of this chapter provides an inventory of existing housing stock, including age, structural condition, value, and occupancy characteristics. This information, along with housing demand inventory data such as household, income, and demographic information presented in Chapters II and VII is used to analyze future housing needs for residents of the County and participating local governments. Household projections are presented at the end of Part 1.

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

Part 2 provides a description of government programs which facilitate the provision of housing for residents of Kenosha County, including affordable housing, and Part 3 includes information on community policies and ordinances affecting housing, including policies established for the percentage distribution of single-family, two-family, and multi-family units and zoning regulations for minimum home sizes, minimum lot sizes, maximum densities, and housing types established by local governments.

Part 4 of this chapter sets forth housing goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Recommended policies, defined as steps or actions to achieve housing goals and objectives; and programs, defined as projects or services necessary to achieve housing policies, are also identified in Part 4.

Census Data
Census 2000 Summary File 1 and Census 2000 Summary File 3 were used in the collection of the existing housing stock data presented in this Chapter. Summary File 1 data was used when possible. Data from Summary File 1 is generally more accurate because it is based on 100 percent of the responses to the 2000 Census. In most cases, data from Summary File 3 were used because the data were not available from Summary File 1. Summary File 3 is generally less accurate because the data is based on a sampling of one in six households; however, Summary File 3 covers a greater range of topics. Because the sample sizes are different, the data reported by the Census may differ for each data source. Unfortunately, the Census does not make adjustments to reconcile the discrepancies. In addition, some of the data to follow in this Chapter are based on total housing units and some are based on occupied units only, depending on how the Census data were reported. This distinction is footnoted on all applicable tables.

PART 1: INVENTORY

Housing Supply
The characteristics of the existing housing stock in the County have been inventoried to help determine the number and type of housing units that will best suit the needs of Kenosha County residents through 2035. The existing housing stock inventory includes:

- Total housing units
- Vacancy rates
- Value of owner-occupied housing units
- Median sale price of housing units
- Monthly cost of housing units by tenure (owner- or renter-occupied)
- 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 County and each community is a key piece of information needed to forecast the number of additional housing units the County will require in 2035. Table 89 and Figure 22 set forth the total number of housing units in the County and each community in 2000. There were 59,989 total housing units in the County.[2] The majority of housing units are located in the City of Kenosha (60 percent of the County's total in 2000). About 65 percent, or 38,716, were owner-occupied and about 29 percent, or 17,341, were renter-occupied. About 7 percent of the total housing units, or 3,932 units, were vacant. Figure 23 shows the percentage of owner-occupied units and renter-occupied units in the County and each local government in 2000.

[2]*The number of housing units shown in Table 89 is based on Summary File 1 Census 2000 data.*

Vacancy

The vacancy rate of various housing types is also needed to forecast the number of additional housing units the County will require in 2035. The vacancy rate is the number of vacant and available housing units divided by the total number of housing units within the County. The vacancy rates for both owner-occupied units and rental units are shown on Table 89. The Census determines vacancy rates by obtaining information through questionnaires completed by landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others.

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 percent to ensure adequate housing choices, which should include a minimum 1.5 percent vacancy rate for owner-occupied housing units and a minimum 5 percent vacancy rate for rental units to ensure adequate housing choices. Table 89 indicates a vacancy rate of 1.2 percent for owner-occupied units, and a rate of 5.1 percent for renter-occupied units in 2000. As shown by Table 90, 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 County was about 6.6 percent in 2000. Although the overall vacancy rate met or exceeded HUD guidelines in each community, in many cases, the vacancy rate was inflated due to the high number of "for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use" vacancies such as summer cottages. The Village of Twin Lakes had a particularly high vacancy rate of 28 percent, due to seasonal cottages. About 84 percent of vacant housing units in the Village were in the "for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use" category.

As shown in Table 89, the vacancy rate in Kenosha County for owner-occupied units was about 1.2 percent, and the vacancy rate for rental units was about 5.1 percent. The owner-occupied unit vacancy rate was about one-fifth lower than the minimum vacancy rate recommended by HUD to provide for an adequate choice of owner-occupied units, and the rental unit vacancy rate was about the same as the HUD guidelines. Only three local governments met the HUD guideline for a minimum 1.5 percent vacancy rate for owner-occupied housing units; the Villages of Paddock Lake and Twin Lakes and the Town of Salem. Four local governments met the HUD guideline for a minimum 5 percent vacancy rate for renter-occupied housing units; they include the Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Twin Lakes, and the Towns of Salem and Somers.

Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

Table 91 and Figure 24 set forth the value of specified owner-occupied housing units[3] in the County and each local government in 2000. These values can be used to determine if adequate home ownership opportunities are available for residents of all income levels in the County. The median value for owner-occupied housing units in the County in 2000 was $120,900.

- About 1.5 percent had values less than $50,000
- About 30 percent had values between $50,000 and $99,999
- About 38 percent had values between $100,000 and $149,999
- About 19 percent had values between $150,000 and $199,999
- About 9 percent had values between $200,000 and $299,999
- About 2 percent had values between $300,000 and $499,999
- Less than 1 percent had values of $500,000 or more

Table 92 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 $120,900 in the County was the third lowest among Counties in the Region. The median value of owner-occupied housing units was $124,441 in the Region, $112,200 in the State, and $119,600 in the Nation.

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[3]*The data for specified owner-occupied housing units excludes mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office on the property, duplexes, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.*

Table 89

TOTAL HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Community	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units			Vacant Units		Total Housing Units
	Number	Percent of Total	Vacancy Rate	Number	Percent of Total	Vacancy Rate	Number	Percent of Total	
City									
Kenosha	21,388	59.4	1.3	13,023	36.2	4.9	1,593	4.4	36,004
Villages									
Paddock Lake	891	75.2	1.5	165	13.9	4.1	129	10.9	1,185
Pleasant Prairie	4,805	79.4	0.6	1,014	16.8	6.5	231	3.8	6,050
Silver Lake	678	70.3	0.6	198	20.6	3.4	88	9.1	964
Twin Lakes	1,415	51.6	2.6	558	20.4	8.8	769	28.0	2,742
Towns									
Brighton	444	84.7	0.7	60	11.5	- -[b]	20	3.8	524
Bristol	1,435	78.9	0.7	280	15.4	4.8	103	5.7	1,818
Paris	432	78.0	0.9	103	18.6	1.9	19	3.4	554
Randall	923	72.2	1.0	108	8.5	4.4	247	19.3	1,278
Salem	2,920	74.1	1.7	609	15.5	5.6	410	10.4	3,939
Somers	2,360	66.4	0.9	1,039	29.3	5.7	153	4.3	3,552
Wheatland	1,025	74.3	1.0	184	13.4	4.2	170	12.3	1,379
Kenosha County	38,716	64.5	1.2	17,341	28.9	5.1	3,932	6.6	59,989

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

[b]Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 90

HOUSING VACANCIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Community	For Rent	For Sale Only	Rented or Sold, Not Occupied[b]	For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	For Migrant Workers	Other Vacant[c]	Total Occupied Units	Total Units	Total Vacancy Rate (percent)
City									
Kenosha	671	273	112	93	- -	444	34,411	36,004	4.4
Villages									
Paddock Lake	7	14	3	95	- -	10	1,056	1,185	10.9
Pleasant Prairie	71	31	15	69	1	44	5,819	6,050	3.8
Silver Lake	7	4	1	65	1	10	876	964	9.1
Twin Lakes	54	38	11	643	- -	23	1,973	2,742	28.0
Towns									
Brighton	- -	3	2	8	- -	7	504	524	3.8
Bristol	14	10	9	55	1	14	1,715	1,818	5.7
Paris	2	4	2	6	- -	5	535	554	3.4
Randall	5	9	12	207	- -	14	1,031	1,278	19.3
Salem	36	51	22	255	- -	46	3,529	3,939	10.4
Somers	63	22	6	27	1	34	3,399	3,552	4.3
Wheatland	8	10	4	128	- -	20	1,209	1,379	12.3
Kenosha County	938	469	199	1,651	4	671	56,057	59,989	6.6

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

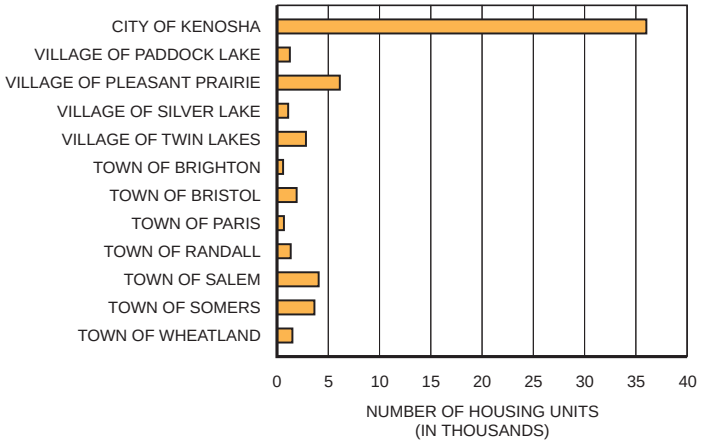
[b] The unit is classified "rented or sold, not occupied" if any money towards rent has been paid or the unit has recently been sold but the occupant has not yet moved in.

[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. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Figure 22

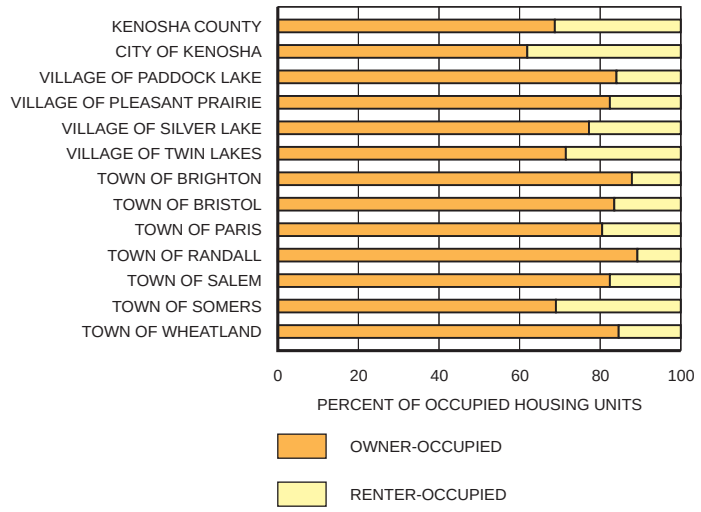
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS IN KENOSHA COUNTY BY COMMUNITY: 2009



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

Figure 23

PERCENTAGE OF OWNER- AND RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN KENOSHA COUNTY BY COMMUNITY: 2000



NOTE: Percentages on this figure do not include vacant units.

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

Median Sales Prices in 2007

The Wisconsin Realtors Association records information on all Multiple Listing Service (MLS) real estate sale transactions that occur in each county within the Region and the State. The Kenosha Realtors Association also records such information for Kenosha County for the years 2003 through 2007. Table 93 sets forth the number of MLS sales and the median sales prices for housing units in each county in the Region from 2000 to 2007.[4] In 2000, median sales price for a single-family home in Kenosha County was $116,700. In 2007, the median price for a single-family home was $169,000 in Kenosha County; this is an increase of nearly 45 percent from the year 2000 median price.

Monthly Housing Costs

Monthly housing costs for owner-occupied housing units and rental housing units have been inventoried to determine if there is an adequate supply of affordable housing units for each household income level in the County. 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 94 sets forth monthly housing costs[5] for specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage in the County and each local government in 2000. The median monthly housing cost for homeowners with a mortgage in the County was $1,113 in 2000.

- About 11 percent of homeowners with a mortgage spent under $700 on monthly housing costs
- About 29 percent spent between $700 and $999
- About 40 percent spent between $1,000 and $1,499
- About 15 percent spent between $1,500 and $1,999
- About 6 percent of homeowners spent $2,000 or more

Table 95 and Figure 25 set forth monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage for each County in the Region and the State in 2000. The median monthly cost of $1,113 in the County was the third lowest among Counties in the Region. The median monthly cost for homeowners with a mortgage was $1,123 in the Region, $1,024 in the State, and $1,088 in the Nation.

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[4]*The median sales price information is limited to single-family homes, duplexes, and condominiums.*

[5]*Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of mortgage payments or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; and utilities.*

Table 91

VALUE FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Community	Less than $50,000		$50,000 to $99,999		$100,000 to $149,999		$150,000 to $199,999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City								
Kenosha	327	1.7	7,461	39.9	7,747	41.4	2,368	12.7
Villages								
Paddock Lake	7	0.8	271	32.1	430	50.9	82	9.7
Pleasant Prairie	30	0.7	492	12.2	1,203	29.9	1,269	31.5
Silver Lake	4	0.7	177	31.0	242	42.4	108	18.9
Twin Lakes	6	0.5	353	25.9	496	36.3	306	22.4
Towns								
Brighton	11	3.9	22	7.8	59	21.1	89	31.8
Bristol	- -	- -	99	10.2	333	34.4	346	35.7
Paris	- -	- -	34	13.7	80	32.1	91	36.6
Randall	4	0.5	86	10.4	225	27.2	269	32.6
Salem	33	1.2	604	22.9	934	35.4	648	24.5
Somers	35	1.9	283	15.5	576	31.5	411	22.5
Wheatland	28	3.7	168	22.4	235	31.4	193	25.8
Kenosha County	485	1.5	10,050	30.4	12,560	38.0	6,180	18.7

Community	$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	
City									
Kenosha	729	3.9	55	0.3	26	0.1	18,713	100.0	108,000
Villages									
Paddock Lake	51	6.0	4	0.5	- -	- -	845	100.0	112,600
Pleasant Prairie	795	19.8	200	5.0	35	0.9	4,024	100.0	159,800
Silver Lake	38	6.7	2	0.3	- -	- -	571	100.0	117,500
Twin Lakes	85	6.2	96	7.0	23	1.7	1,365	100.0	125,900
Towns									
Brighton	56	20.0	38	13.6	5	1.8	280	100.0	173,500
Bristol	146	15.1	41	4.2	4	0.4	969	100.0	156,400
Paris	26	10.4	18	7.2	- -	- -	249	100.0	157,300
Randall	196	23.7	44	5.3	2	0.3	826	100.0	164,000
Salem	316	12.0	73	2.8	32	1.2	2,640	100.0	137,300
Somers	421	23.1	100	5.5	- -	- -	1,826	100.0	151,700
Wheatland	100	13.4	25	3.3	- -	- -	749	100.0	138,300
Kenosha County	2,959	8.9	696	2.1	127	0.4	33,057	100.0	120,900

[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.*

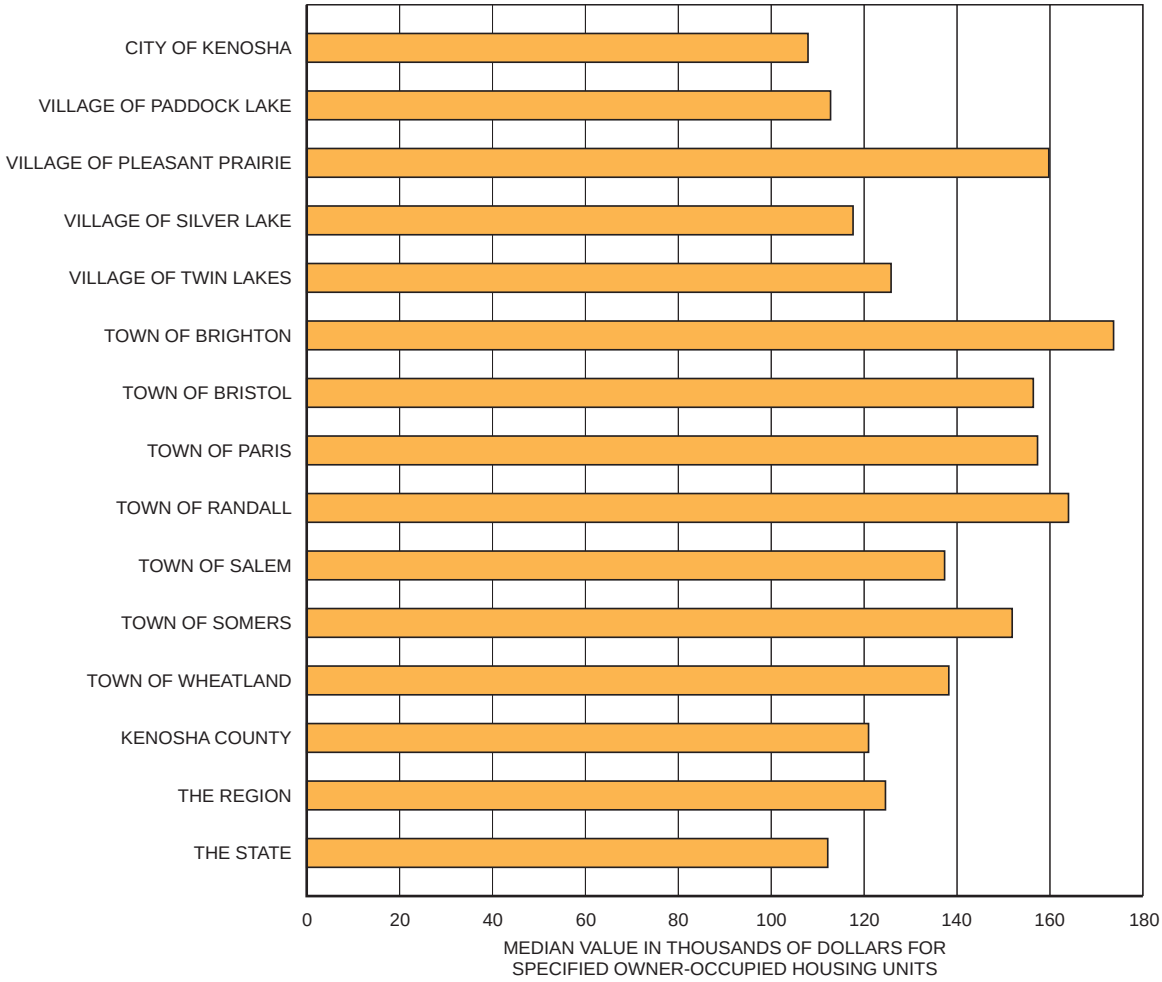
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 96 sets forth monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied housing units without a mortgage in the County and each local government in 2000. The median monthly housing cost for homeowners without a mortgage in the County was $366 in 2000.

- About 23 percent of homeowners without a mortgage spent under $300 on monthly housing costs
- About 41 percent spent between $300 and $399
- About 23 percent spent between $400 and $499
- About 11 percent spent between $500 and $699
- About 3 percent of homeowners spent $700 or more

Figure 24

MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN KENOSHA COUNTY BY COMMUNITY: 2000



NOTE: Median value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property would sell for if it were for sale. Specified owner-occupied housing units include owner-occupied single-family houses on fewer than 10 acres of land without a business or medical office on the property, owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes.

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

Table 97 and Figure 26 set forth monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied housing units without a mortgage for each County in the Region and the State in 2000. The median monthly cost of $366 in the County was the third lowest among Counties in the Region. The median monthly housing cost for homeowners without a mortgage was $388 in the Region, $333 in the State, and $295 in the Nation.

Table 98 sets forth monthly housing costs for rental units, or gross rent, in the County and each local government in 2000. Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels (oil, kerosene, wood, etc.) are included in the calculations of monthly gross rent. These costs are

Table 92

VALUE FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE REGION AND STATE: 2000[a]

County	Less than $50,000		$50,000 to $99,999		$100,000 to $149,999		$150,000 to $199,999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kenosha	485	1.5	10,050	30.4	12,560	38.0	6,180	18.7
Milwaukee	16,203	9.9	61,792	37.6	52,685	32.1	20,296	12.4
Ozaukee	67	0.3	917	4.5	5,968	28.9	5,584	27.1
Racine	1,668	3.8	16,896	38.9	13,066	30.1	7,278	16.8
Walworth	288	1.5	5,223	26.4	7,091	35.8	3,742	18.9
Washington	69	0.3	2,169	7.9	10,535	38.3	8,344	30.4
Waukesha	398	0.4	4,660	5.0	27,424	29.1	30,703	32.6
Region	19,178	4.8	101,707	25.3	129,329	32.1	82,127	20.4
Wisconsin	73,450	6.5	396,893	35.3	343,993	30.6	173,519	15.5

County	$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	
Kenosha	2,958	8.9	696	2.1	127	0.4	33,057	100.0	120,900
Milwaukee	9,042	5.5	2,785	1.7	1,359	0.8	164,162	100.0	103,200
Ozaukee	4,585	22.2	2,636	12.8	866	4.2	20,623	100.0	177,300
Racine	3,566	8.2	780	1.8	180	0.4	43,434	100.0	111,000
Walworth	2,279	11.5	829	4.2	344	1.7	19,796	100.0	128,400
Washington	4,986	18.1	1,108	4.0	268	1.0	27,479	100.0	155,000
Waukesha	21,089	22.4	7,486	8.0	2,327	2.5	94,087	100.0	170,400
Region	48,506	12.0	16,320	4.1	5,471	1.3	402,638	100.0	124,441
Wisconsin	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 multi-unit buildings. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.

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

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[6] category of Table 98. The median monthly cost for rental housing in the County was $589 in 2000.

- About 9 percent of renters in the County spent less than $300 on monthly housing costs
- About 20 percent spent between $300 and $499
- About 46 percent spent between $500 and $749
- About 18 percent spent between $750 and $999
- About 4 percent spent between $1,000 and $1,499
- Less than 1 percent spent $1,500 or more
- About 4 percent of renters made no cash payments for rental housing costs

[6]*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 93

MEDIAN SELLING PRICE OF EXISTING HOUSING[a] IN THE REGION: 2000-2007

Year	Kenosha County		Milwaukee County		Ozaukee County		Racine County	
	Number of Sales	Median Selling Price (dollars)	Number of Sales	Median Selling Price (dollars)	Number of Sales	Median Selling Price (dollars)	Number of Sales	Median Selling Price (dollars)
2000	1,836	116,700	8,666	101,600	929	182,700	2,012	108,100
2001	1,969	126,000	9,088	110,700	1,062	184,400	2,239	115,400
2002	2,246	133,000	9,781	118,600	1,177	210,700	2,392	118,700
2003	2,503	142,000	9,891	128,200	1,146	220,600	2,187	129,200
2004	2,659	149,500	11,050	138,700	1,274	235,300	2,703	138,700
2005	2,688	167,000	11,517	153,300	1,349	237,500	2,810	150,800
2006	2,391	168,500	10,946	158,700	1,166	244,700	2,449	155,000
2007	2,097	169,000	8,970	161,500	1,090	244,700	2,182	162,000

Year	Walworth County		Washington County		Waukesha County		Southeastern Wisconsin Region	
	Number of Sales	Median Selling Price (dollars)	Number of Sales	Median Selling Price (dollars)	Number of Sales	Median Selling Price (dollars)	Total Number of Sales	Median Selling Price[b] (dollars)
2000	1,252	125,900	1,161	148,000	3,860	177,700	19,716	126,665
2001	1,347	132,500	1,412	151,400	4,518	185,500	21,635	135,830
2002	1,613	140,000	1,511	161,700	4,697	202,600	23,417	145,724
2003	1,677	152,900	1,467	175,400	4,590	220,000	23,225	157,215
2004	1,898	163,300	1,709	194,500	4,869	238,100	26,063	168,483
2005	1,873	184,400	1,844	204,500	5,287	250,000	27,269	183,064
2006	1,565	194,000	1,750	204,500	5,107	253,100	25,302	187,672
2007	1,386	198,000	1,483	204,300	4,647	250,000	21,802	190,527

[a]*The price represents those for single-family homes, duplexes, and condominiums.*

[b]*The price represents the sum of the median sale prices in each county multiplied by the total number of sales in that county, divided by the total number of sales in the Region.*

Source: Kenosha Realtors Association (Kenosha County: 2003-2007), Wisconsin Realtors Association (remaining county data), and SEWRPC.

Table 99 and Figure 27 set forth monthly housing costs for rental units for each County in the Region and the State in 2000. The median gross rent of $589 in Kenosha County was the fourth highest among counties in the Region. The median monthly gross rent was $596 in the Region, $540 in the State, and $602 in the Nation.

Number of Bedrooms

Table 100 sets forth the number of housing units by tenure and number of bedrooms in the County and each local government in 2000. This information, when compared with existing and projected household size information inventoried in Chapters II and VII, will provide a greater understanding of what type of housing units will best suit the future needs of Kenosha County residents.

Three bedroom dwellings comprised about 54 percent of the owner-occupied units in the County. Two bedroom dwellings and four bedroom dwellings comprised about 23 percent and 18 percent, respectively, of the owner-occupied units. Dwellings with five or more bedrooms and one or no bedrooms each comprised about 3 percent of the owner-occupied dwellings.

Table 94

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Community	Less than $700		$700 to $999		$1,000 to $1,499	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City						
Kenosha	1,634	12.5	4,401	33.6	5,066	38.6
Villages						
Paddock Lake	64	9.7	246	37.5	260	39.6
Pleasant Prairie	173	5.4	595	18.7	1,320	41.5
Silver Lake	41	8.8	126	27.2	194	41.8
Twin Lakes	94	8.8	299	28.1	474	44.6
Towns						
Brighton	5	2.9	22	12.6	57	32.8
Bristol	54	7.4	134	18.4	300	41.1
Paris	19	13.2	40	27.8	53	36.8
Randall	47	7.5	142	22.6	241	38.4
Salem	159	7.6	478	22.9	917	43.9
Somers	146	11.0	270	20.3	544	41.0
Wheatland	83	15.4	149	27.6	224	41.5
Kenosha County	2,519	10.5	6,902	28.6	9,650	40.0

Community	$1,500 to $1,999		$2,000 or More		Total		Median Cost (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
City							
Kenosha	1,545	11.8	460	3.5	13,106	100.0	1,040
Villages							
Paddock Lake	62	9.4	25	3.8	657	100.0	1,025
Pleasant Prairie	658	20.7	435	13.7	3,181	100.0	1,318
Silver Lake	74	15.9	29	6.3	464	100.0	1,129
Twin Lakes	121	11.4	76	7.1	1,064	100.0	1,145
Towns							
Brighton	60	34.5	30	17.2	174	100.0	1,524
Bristol	192	26.3	50	6.8	730	100.0	1,258
Paris	23	16.0	9	6.2	144	100.0	1,130
Randall	131	20.8	67	10.7	628	100.0	1,211
Salem	336	16.1	199	9.5	2,089	100.0	1,187
Somers	258	19.4	110	8.3	1,328	100.0	1,171
Wheatland	65	12.0	19	3.5	540	100.0	1,083
Kenosha County	3,525	14.6	1,509	6.3	24,105	100.0	1,113

[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. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Two bedroom units comprised about 48 percent of the rental units in the County. Units with one bedroom or no bedrooms and three bedroom units comprised about 33 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of rental units. Four bedroom units and units with five or more bedrooms comprised about 3 percent and 1 percent of the rental units in the County.

Table 95

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE IN THE REGION AND STATE: 2000[a]

County	Less than $700		$700 to $999		$1,000 to $1,499	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kenosha	2,519	10.5	6,902	28.6	9,650	40.0
Milwaukee	19,943	17.8	34,771	31.1	38,320	34.2
Ozaukee	773	5.2	2,218	14.8	5,319	35.5
Racine	4,752	15.3	9,272	29.9	11,611	37.4
Walworth	1,643	11.8	3,586	25.8	5,754	41.4
Washington	1,353	6.6	3,910	19.1	9,448	46.2
Waukesha	4,048	5.7	10,774	15.2	28,279	39.8
Region	35,031	12.2	71,433	25.0	108,381	37.6
Wisconsin	144,525	18.7	225,805	29.3	260,821	33.8

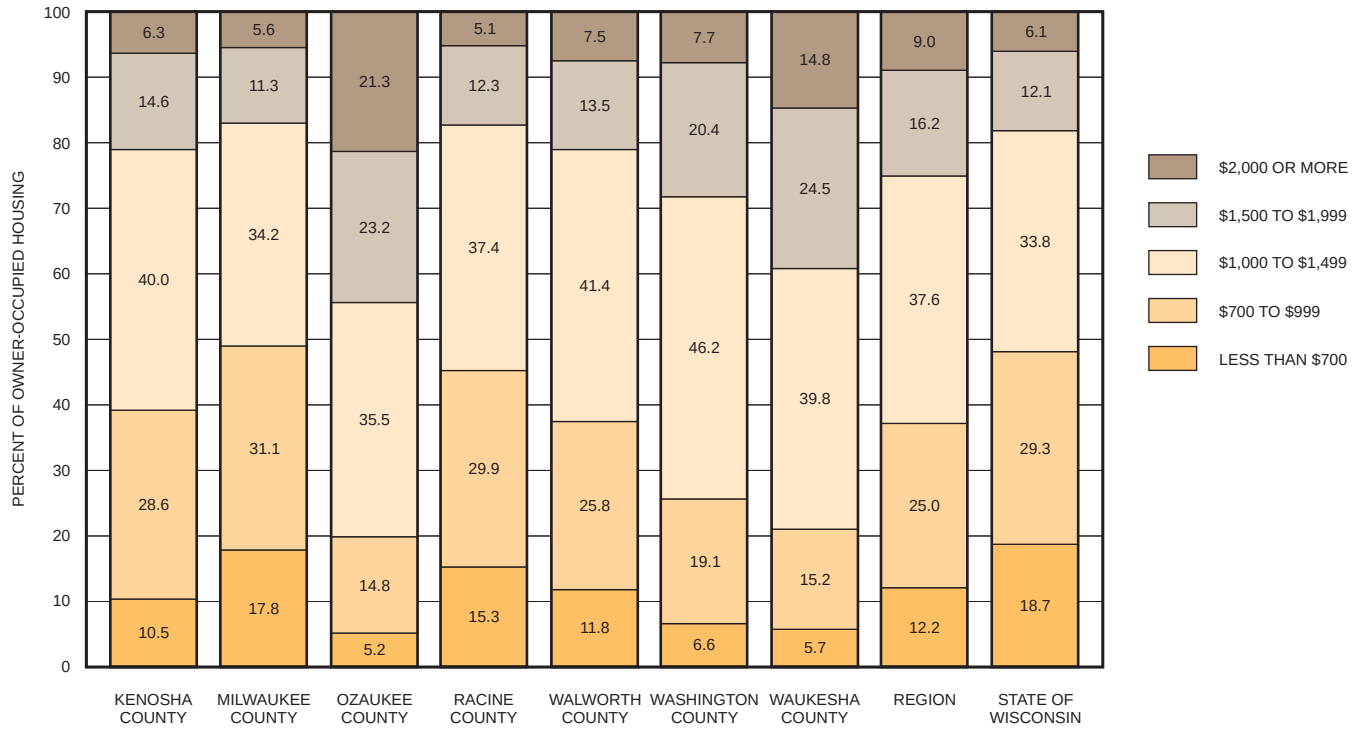
County	$1,500 to $1,999		$2,000 or More		Total		Median Cost (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Kenosha	3,525	14.6	1,509	6.3	24,105	100.0	1,113
Milwaukee	12,594	11.3	6,281	5.6	111,909	100.0	1,013
Ozaukee	3,481	23.2	3,196	21.3	14,987	100.0	1,420
Racine	3,822	12.3	1,594	5.1	31,051	100.0	1,054
Walworth	1,865	13.5	1,035	7.5	13,883	100.0	1,125
Washington	4,178	20.4	1,586	7.7	20,470	100.0	1,248
Waukesha	17,394	24.5	10,618	14.8	71,113	100.0	1,366
Region	46,854	16.2	25,819	9.0	287,518	100.0	1,123
Wisconsin	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 multi-unit buildings. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.*

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

Figure 25

PERCENTAGE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING WITH A MORTGAGE IN THE REGION AND STATE: 2000



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

Table 96

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITHOUT A MORTGAGE IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Community	Less than $300		$300 to $399		$400 to $499	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City						
Kenosha	1,333	23.8	2,470	44.0	1,231	22.0
Villages						
Paddock Lake	13	6.9	94	50.0	52	27.7
Pleasant Prairie	157	18.6	236	28.0	230	27.3
Silver Lake	34	31.8	35	32.7	28	26.2
Twin Lakes	56	18.6	132	43.9	15	5.0
Towns						
Brighton	21	19.8	32	30.2	38	35.8
Bristol	39	16.3	95	39.8	61	25.5
Paris	48	45.7	36	34.3	14	13.3
Randall	58	29.3	53	26.8	42	21.2
Salem	88	16.0	229	41.6	129	23.4
Somers	114	22.9	203	40.8	129	25.9
Wheatland	49	23.4	76	36.4	46	22.0
Kenosha County	2,010	22.5	3,691	41.2	2,015	22.5

Community	$500 to $699		$700 or More		Total		Median Cost (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
City							
Kenosha	420	7.5	153	2.7	5,607	100.0	356
Villages							
Paddock Lake	29	15.4	- -	- -	188	100.0	378
Pleasant Prairie	156	18.5	64	7.6	843	100.0	412
Silver Lake	10	9.3	- -	- -	107	100.0	369
Twin Lakes	53	17.6	45	14.9	301	100.0	377
Towns							
Brighton	15	14.2	- -	- -	106	100.0	400
Bristol	40	16.7	4	1.7	239	100.0	385
Paris	7	6.7	- -	- -	105	100.0	310
Randall	35	17.7	10	5.0	198	100.0	382
Salem	92	16.7	13	2.3	551	100.0	384
Somers	52	10.4	- -	- -	498	100.0	374
Wheatland	34	16.3	4	1.9	209	100.0	376
Kenosha County	943	10.5	293	3.3	8,952	100.0	366

[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. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Structure Type and Year Built

An inventory of housing units by structure type in the County provides insight into the number of existing single-family, two-family, and multi-family units. This inventory can be compared to household characteristics to determine the future need for single-family, two-family, and multi-family units. An inventory of housing units by structure type also provides insight into the character of existing housing stock. Table 101 sets forth the number

Table 97

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITHOUT A MORTGAGE IN THE REGION AND STATE: 2000[a]

County	Less than $300		$300 to $399		$400 to $499	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kenosha	2,010	22.5	3,691	41.2	2,015	22.5
Milwaukee	11,800	22.6	18,573	35.6	11,465	21.9
Ozaukee	465	8.3	1,716	30.4	1,381	24.5
Racine	3,155	25.5	5,262	42.5	2,204	17.8
Walworth	1,565	26.5	2,282	38.6	1,116	18.9
Washington	1,011	14.4	2,903	41.4	1,934	27.6
Waukesha	1,661	7.2	6,819	29.7	7,191	31.3
Region	21,667	18.8	41,246	35.8	27,306	23.7
Wisconsin	134,168	38.2	115,626	32.9	55,830	15.9

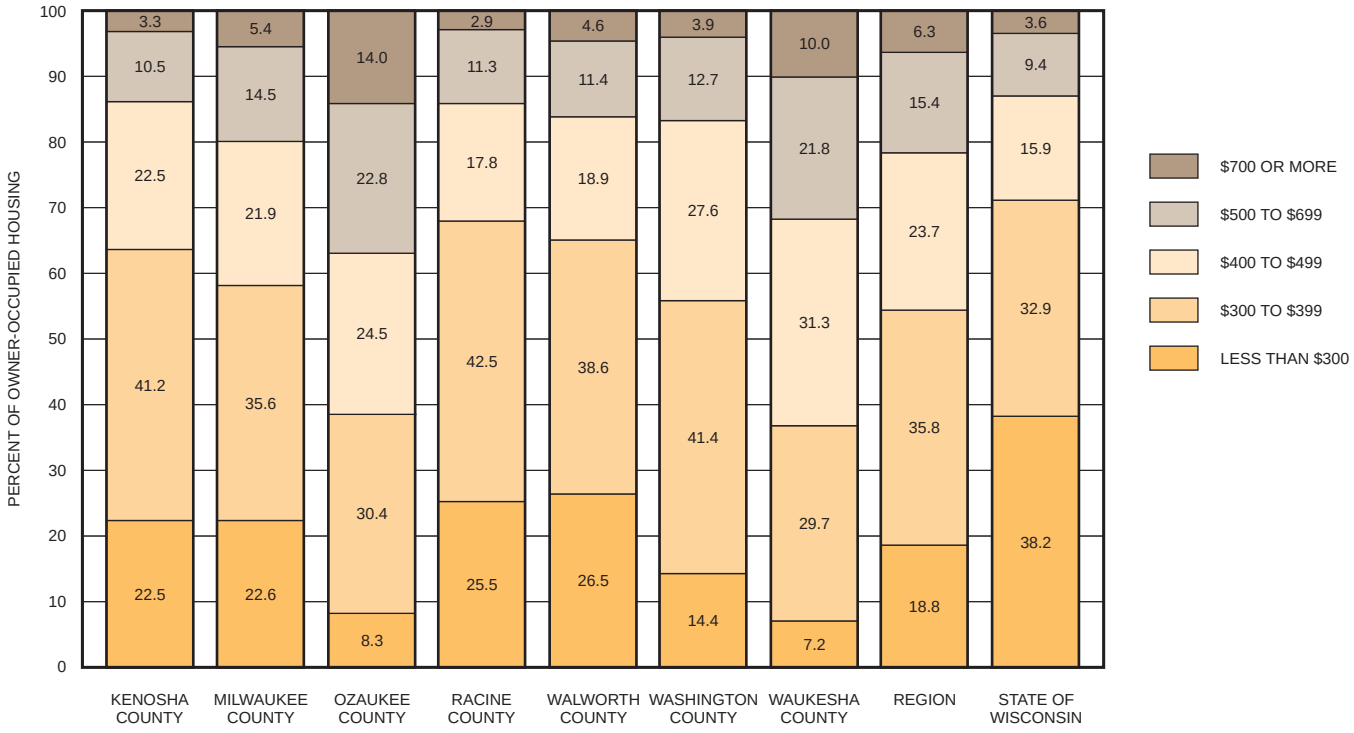
County	$500 to $699		$700 or More		Total		Median Cost (dollars)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Kenosha	943	10.5	293	3.3	8,952	100.0	366
Milwaukee	7,575	14.5	2,840	5.4	52,253	100.0	377
Ozaukee	1,286	22.8	788	14.0	5,636	100.0	446
Racine	1,397	11.3	365	2.9	12,383	100.0	357
Walworth	672	11.4	278	4.6	5,913	100.0	356
Washington	890	12.7	271	3.9	7,009	100.0	387
Waukesha	5,006	21.8	2,297	10.0	22,974	100.0	442
Region	17,769	15.4	7,132	6.3	115,120	100.0	388
Wisconsin	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 multi-unit buildings. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.*

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

Figure 26

PERCENTAGE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING WITHOUT A MORTGAGE IN THE REGION AND STATE: 2000



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

Table 98

MONTHLY GROSS RENT FOR SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Community	Less than $300		$300 to $499		$500 to $749		$750 to $999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City								
Kenosha	1,397	10.7	2,864	22.0	6,085	46.6	1,946	14.9
Villages								
Paddock Lake	17	9.1	19	10.2	76	40.6	34	18.2
Pleasant Prairie	- -	- -	125	12.4	173	17.1	494	48.9
Silver Lake	35	17.8	19	9.6	87	44.1	42	21.3
Twin Lakes	30	5.8	80	15.4	286	55.1	63	12.1
Towns								
Brighton	- -	- -	5	16.7	14	46.7	6	20.0
Bristol	8	3.1	24	9.2	110	42.1	82	31.4
Paris	9	12.3	14	19.2	28	38.3	4	5.5
Randall	4	3.0	19	14.5	39	29.8	33	25.2
Salem	8	1.4	77	13.5	356	62.2	85	14.9
Somers	- -	- -	207	21.8	470	49.4	199	20.9
Wheatland	3	1.8	34	20.4	87	52.0	34	20.4
Kenosha County	1,511	8.8	3,487	20.3	7,811	45.6	3,022	17.6

Community	$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	
City									
Kenosha	329	2.5	8	0.1	414	3.2	13,043	100.0	571
Villages									
Paddock Lake	31	16.6	- -	- -	10	5.3	187	100.0	708
Pleasant Prairie	164	16.2	23	2.3	31	3.1	1,010	100.0	877
Silver Lake	7	3.6	- -	- -	7	3.6	197	100.0	636
Twin Lakes	29	5.6	- -	- -	31	6.0	519	100.0	612
Towns									
Brighton	2	6.6	- -	- -	3	10.0	30	100.0	671
Bristol	12	4.6	4	1.5	21	8.1	261	100.0	678
Paris	6	8.2	1	1.4	11	15.1	73	100.0	544
Randall	9	6.9	4	3.0	23	17.6	131	100.0	675
Salem	32	5.6	- -	- -	14	2.4	572	100.0	629
Somers	49	5.2	- -	- -	26	2.7	951	100.0	593
Wheatland	6	3.6	- -	- -	3	1.8	167	100.0	660
Kenosha County	676	4.0	40	0.2	594	3.5	17,141	100.0	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. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 99

MONTHLY GROSS RENT FOR SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN THE REGION AND STATE: 2000[a]

County	Less than $300		$300 to $499		$500 to $749		$750 to $999	
	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
Milwaukee	16,438	9.2	49,943	28.0	77,580	43.4	22,434	12.6
Ozaukee	377	5.3	814	11.3	3,740	52.0	1,487	20.7
Racine	1,735	8.4	5,480	26.7	9,724	47.3	2,228	10.8
Walworth	1,021	9.9	2,158	20.9	4,568	44.3	1,803	17.5
Washington	576	5.6	1,706	16.5	5,321	51.5	1,943	18.8
Waukesha	1,534	4.9	2,989	9.5	12,112	38.5	9,283	29.5
Region	23,192	8.4	66,577	24.2	120,856	43.8	42,200	15.3
Wisconsin	67,538	10.5	189,366	29.5	254,439	39.7	78,955	12.3

County	$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	
Kenosha	676	4.0	40	0.2	594	3.5	17,141	100.0	589
Milwaukee	6,947	3.9	1,705	0.9	3,607	2.0	178,654	100.0	555
Ozaukee	477	6.6	56	0.8	239	3.3	7,190	100.0	642
Racine	540	2.6	41	0.2	824	4.0	20,572	100.0	548
Walworth	296	2.9	47	0.4	428	4.1	10,321	100.0	588
Washington	400	3.9	16	0.2	361	3.5	10,323	100.0	620
Waukesha	3,761	12.0	810	2.6	959	3.0	31,448	100.0	726
Region	13,097	4.8	2,715	1.0	7,012	2.5	275,649	100.0	596
Wisconsin	22,527	3.5	4,881	0.8	23,966	3.7	641,672	100.0	540

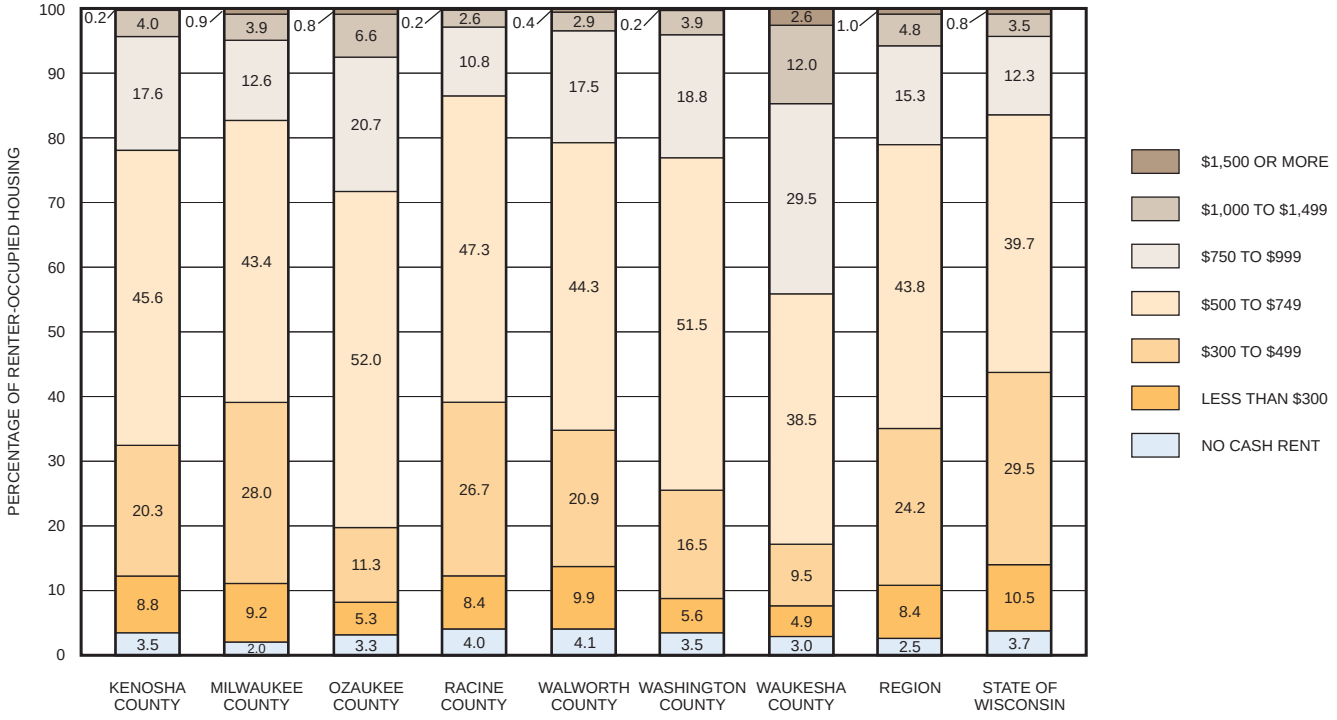
[a]*Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels are included in the calculations for monthly gross rent. Totals are based on a sample of one in six respondents to the 2000 Census.*

[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. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Figure 27

PERCENTAGE OF RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING BY MONTHLY RENT PAYMENT IN THE REGION AND STATE: 2000



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

Table 100

HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS FOR KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Owner-occupied Housing Units												
	1 or no bedroom		2 bedrooms		3 bedrooms		4 bedrooms		5 or more bedrooms		Total[b]	
Community	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City												
Kenosha	570	2.7	5,118	23.8	11,829	55.0	3,416	15.9	555	2.6	21,488	100.0
Villages												
Paddock Lake	26	2.9	230	26.1	401	45.5	200	22.7	25	2.8	882	100.0
Pleasant Prairie	105	2.2	955	20.3	2,500	53.1	1,045	22.2	106	2.2	4,711	100.0
Silver Lake	28	4.1	172	25.2	349	51.2	119	17.4	14	2.1	682	100.0
Twin Lakes	30	2.1	334	23.2	752	52.3	278	19.4	43	3.0	1,437	100.0
Towns												
Brighton	4	0.8	90	19.9	230	50.8	100	22.1	29	6.4	453	100.0
Bristol	17	1.2	370	25.7	707	49.1	291	20.2	54	3.8	1,439	100.0
Paris	6	1.4	47	10.6	261	59.2	113	25.6	14	3.2	441	100.0
Randall	25	2.8	151	16.8	537	59.8	170	18.9	15	1.7	898	100.0
Salem	89	3.1	600	20.5	1,652	56.5	494	16.9	87	3.0	2,922	100.0
Somers	103	4.4	620	26.3	1,050	44.5	454	19.3	131	5.5	2,358	100.0
Wheatland	13	1.3	219	21.4	551	53.9	187	18.3	52	5.1	1,022	100.0
Kenosha County	1,016	2.6	8,906	23.0	20,819	53.8	6,867	17.7	1,125	2.9	38,733	100.0

Renter-occupied Housing Units												
	1 or no bedroom		2 bedrooms		3 bedrooms		4 bedrooms		5 or more bedrooms		Total[b]	
Community	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City												
Kenosha	4,565	35.0	6,105	46.7	2,010	15.4	260	2.0	118	0.9	13,058	100.0
Villages												
Paddock Lake	48	25.7	78	41.7	41	21.9	20	10.7	- -	- -	187	100.0
Pleasant Prairie	230	22.4	599	58.2	165	16.0	35	3.4	- -	- -	1,029	100.0
Silver Lake	49	24.9	109	55.3	35	17.8	4	2.0	- -	- -	197	100.0
Twin Lakes	155	29.9	251	48.4	93	17.9	20	3.8	- -	- -	519	100.0
Towns												
Brighton	4	9.3	24	55.8	11	25.6	- -	- -	4	9.3	43	100.0
Bristol	46	16.4	137	48.8	61	21.7	22	7.8	15	5.3	281	100.0
Paris	9	8.9	35	34.7	38	37.6	15	14.8	4	4.0	101	100.0
Randall	21	14.0	43	28.7	56	37.3	15	10.0	15	10.0	150	100.0
Salem	139	23.5	329	55.7	95	16.1	28	4.7	- -	- -	591	100.0
Somers	404	41.2	441	45.0	101	10.3	34	3.5	- -	- -	980	100.0
Wheatland	31	16.5	108	57.5	39	20.7	10	5.3	- -	- -	188	100.0
Kenosha County	5,701	32.9	8,259	47.7	2,745	15.8	463	2.7	156	0.9	17,324	100.0

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

[b]Totals include occupied housing units only.

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

Table 101

HOUSING UNITS BY STRUCTURE TYPE IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 1970 - 2006

Year[a]	Single-Family Detached		Single-Family Attached[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Homes and Other[c]		Total[d]	
	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
City of Kenosha												
1970	15,527	64.1	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	8,488[e]	35.0[e]	230	0.9	24,245	100.0
1980	17,649	60.0	343	1.2	5,257	17.9	5,947	20.2	192	0.7	29,388	100.0
1990	18,115	58.1	591	1.9	4,740	15.2	7,002	22.5	728	2.3	31,176	100.0
2000	21,325	58.9	1,165	3.2	4,529	12.5	8,581	23.7	562	1.6	36,162	100.0
2006	24,141	60.8	- -	- -	4,642	11.7	10,367	26.1	562	1.4	39,712	100.0
Village of Paddock Lake												
1970	421	94.2	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	25[e]	5.6[e]	1	0.2	447	100.0
1980	728	93.3	6	0.8	13	1.7	33	4.2	0	0.0	780	100.0
1990	1,026	93.8	11	1.0	18	1.6	33	3.0	7	0.6	1,095	100.0
2000	1,124	92.7	9	0.7	9	0.7	66	5.4	5	0.4	1,213	100.0
2006	1,214	93.8	- -	- -	9	0.7	66	5.1	5	0.4	1,294	100.0
Village of Pleasant Prairie												
1970	2,734	82.8	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	271[e]	8.2[e]	298	9.0	3,303	100.0
1980	3,492	83.8	11	0.3	181	4.3	138	3.3	347	8.3	4,169	100.0
1990	3,544	81.4	68	1.6	131	3.0	158	3.6	454	10.4	4,355	100.0
2000	4,454	74.8	88	1.5	94	1.6	803	13.5	515	8.6	5,954	100.0
2006	5,526	73.6	- -	- -	176	2.3	1,241	16.5	568	7.6	7,511	100.0
Village of Silver Lake												
1970	331	85.3	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	36[e]	9.3[e]	21	5.4	388	100.0
1980	514	79.1	0	0.0	25	3.8	80	12.3	31	4.8	650	100.0
1990	556	70.4	0	0.0	20	2.5	148	18.7	66	8.4	790	100.0
2000	672	68.8	7	0.7	26	2.7	169	17.3	103	10.5	977	100.0
2006	778	72.2	- -	- -	27	2.5	169	15.7	103	9.6	1,077	100.0
Village of Twin Lakes												
1970	667	92.0	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	58[e]	8.0[e]	0	0.0	725	100.0
1980	1,199	82.4	23	1.6	80	5.5	153	10.5	0	0.0	1,455	100.0
1990	1,953	85.1	4	0.2	81	3.5	184	8.0	74	3.2	2,296	100.0
2000	2,128	77.7	81	3.0	59	2.2	466	17.0	3	0.1	2,737	100.0
2006	2,517	81.8	- -	- -	78	2.5	478	15.6	3	0.1	3,076	100.0
Town of Brighton												
1970	225	72.1	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	37[e]	11.9[e]	50	16.0	312	100.0
1980	293	77.0	4	1.0	31	8.1	9	2.4	44	11.5	381	100.0
1990	352	79.5	5	1.1	19	4.3	3	0.7	64	14.4	443	100.0
2000	458	89.8	3	0.6	6	1.2	2	0.4	41	8.0	510	100.0
2006	509	91.4	- -	- -	6	1.1	2	0.3	40	7.2	557	100.0
Town of Bristol												
1970	627	82.9	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	88[e]	11.6[e]	42	5.5	757	100.0
1980	1,056	77.8	5	0.4	63	4.6	76	5.6	158	11.6	1,358	100.0
1990	1,232	79.8	18	1.2	58	3.8	66	4.3	170	11.0	1,544	100.0
2000	1,406	77.2	10	0.5	42	2.3	109	6.0	256	14.0	1,823	100.0
2006	1,577	76.2	- -	- -	42	2.0	163	7.9	283	13.7	2,065	100.0
Town of Paris												
1970	389	90.3	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	42[e]	9.7[e]	0	0.0	431	100.0
1980	440	89.5	2	0.4	46	9.3	4	0.8	0	0.0	492	100.0
1990	454	87.8	5	1.0	43	8.3	2	0.4	13	2.5	517	100.0
2000	532	94.0	10	1.8	24	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	566	100.0
2006	590	96.1	- -	- -	24	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	614	100.0

Table 101 (continued)

Year[a]	Single-Family Detached		Single-Family Attached[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Homes and Other[c]		Total[d]	
	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
Town of Randall												
1970	403	90.4	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	39[e]	8.7[e]	4	0.9	446	100.0
1980	715	90.3	4	0.5	47	5.9	26	3.3	0	0.0	792	100.0
1990	1,115	92.2	8	0.7	57	4.7	22	1.8	7	0.6	1,209	100.0
2000	1,211	94.3	17	1.3	34	2.7	21	1.6	0	0.0	1,283	100.0
2006	1,437	96.3	- -	- -	34	2.3	21	1.4	0	0.0	1,492	100.0
Town of Salem												
1970	1,599	92.4	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	108[e]	6.2[e]	25	1.4	1,732	100.0
1980	2,321	92.5	2,321	0.2	89	3.6	92	3.7	0	0.0	2,507	100.0
1990	2,835	85.2	2,835	0.7	75	2.3	261	7.8	133	4.0	3,326	100.0
2000	3,381	86.7	3,381	1.5	78	2.0	249	6.4	133	3.4	3,898	100.0
2006	4,178	89.0	- -	- -	85	1.8	295	6.4	133	2.8	4,691	100.0
Town of Somers											.	
1970	1,669	78.9	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	289[e]	13.7[e]	157	7.4	2,115	100.0
1980	2,058	69.2	41	1.4	73	2.5	576	19.4	222	7.5	2,970	100.0
1990	2,059	64.8	67	2.1	109	3.4	576	18.1	370	11.6	3,181	100.0
2000	2,217	63.6	46	1.3	76	2.2	865	24.8	281	8.1	3,485	100.0
2006	2,412	62.7	- -	- -	114	3.0	1,041	27.1	278	7.2	3,845	100.0
Town of Wheatland												
1970	493	86.9	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	52[e]	9.2[e]	22	3.9	567	100.0
1980	785	75.5	7	0.7	56	5.4	30	2.9	161	15.5	1,039	100.0
1990	1,000	75.1	40	3.0	42	3.2	26	2.0	222	16.7	1,330	100.0
2000	1,079	78.2	28	2.0	71	5.1	16	1.2	187	13.5	1,381	100.0
2006	1,218	81.6	- -	- -	71	4.8	16	1.1	187	12.5	1,492	100.0
Kenosha County												
1970	25,085	70.7	- -	- -	- -[e]	- -[e]	9,533[e]	26.9[e]	850	2.4	35,468	100.0
1980	31,250	67.9	451	1.0	5,961	13.0	7,164	15.6	1,155	2.5	45,981	100.0
1990	34,241	66.8	839	1.6	5,393	10.5	8,481	16.5	2,308	4.5	51,262	100.0
2000	39,987	66.6	1,521	2.5	5,048	8.4	11,347	18.9	2,086	3.5	59,989	100.0
2006	46,097	68.4	- -	- -	5,308	7.9	13,859	20.5	2,162	3.2	67,426	100.0

[a]1970 to 2000 data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. 2006 data includes 2000 Census data plus the number of building permits issued for each type of housing unit from 2000 through 2006. Building permit data were provided by the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

[b]In this data, single-family attached housing units, sometimes called townhouses, are one-unit structures that have one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. These include and are also sometimes referred to as rowhouses, double houses, and houses attached to nonresidential structures. Such Census data were not available for 1970. 2006 data includes two attached townhouses in the two-family structure category and three or more attached townhouses in the multi-family structure category.

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

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

[e]Single-family attached, two-family, and multi-family structure totals were combined in the 1970 Census. The 1970 multi-family data reflects this combined total.

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

of housing units by structure type in the County and each local government in 2000.[7] Table 101 also includes the number of building permits issued for units in each structure type in the County and local governments from 2000 through 2006. In 2000, about 69 percent of housing units in the County were in single-family structures and about 19 percent were in multi-family structures. About 8 percent of units were in two-family structures and about 4 percent were mobile homes or other types of residential structures. The number of residential units in the County increased from 59,989 to 67,426, or by 12 percent, between 2000 and 2006. Although there was an increase in

[7]The number of housing units in 2000 in Table 101 is based on Summary File 3 Census 2000 data; 2006 data adds building permits issued from 2000 through 2006 to the 2000 Census totals.

Table 102

CONDOMINIUM UNITS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 1990-2006

Community	1990		2000		2006	
	Number of Condominium Units	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number of Condominium Units	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number of Condominium Units	Percent of Total Housing Units
City						
Kenosha	199	1	982	3	2,225	6
Villages						
Paddock Lake	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Pleasant Prairie	5	- - [a]	29	1	544	7
Silver Lake	4	1	4	- - [a]	4	- - [a]
Twin Lakes	6	- - [a]	93	3	133	4
Towns						
Brighton	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Bristol	0	- -	0	- -	31	2
Paris	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Randall	0	- -	11	1	11	1
Salem	7	- - [a]	91	2	177	4
Somers	53	2	69	2	70	2
Wheatland	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Kenosha County	274	1	1,279	2	3,195	5

[a] *Less than 0.05 percent.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Kenosha County community tax assessors, local governments, and SEWRPC.

the total number of housing units between 2000 and 2006, the percentage of units in single-family, two-family, multi-family, and other residential structures remained similar. Because condominiums are a form of ownership rather than a specific type of structure, the 2000 Census does not report the number of condominiums by structure type. The County, however, maintains records on condominium ownership. As of 2006, there were 3,195 condominium units in Kenosha County. About 150 percent of those condominium units, or 1,916 units, were added from 2000 to 2006, which compares to the number of new condominium units added between 1990 to 1999 (1,005), as shown on Table 102.

The age of existing housing stock in the County also provides insight into the character and condition of existing homes. It can be assumed that as housing stock ages, more housing units will need to be rehabilitated or replaced. Table 103 and Figure 28 set forth the age of the existing housing stock in the County and each local government. About 19 percent of the County's existing housing stock was constructed between 1990 and 2000. The median year built was 1964 for the County as a whole, and in the 1960s and 1970s for each community, with the exception of the Town of Paris which has a median year built of 1958.

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. This provides a more accurate projection of the number of new housing units that will be needed to serve the projected population of the County through 2035.

Municipal assessor's offices and private assessors under contract to provide assessment services generally assign each housing unit within their jurisdiction a condition score. Table 104 sets forth housing condition scores for the County for 2006. Housing units are scored on an eight-point scale ranging from "excellent" to "unsound." The

Table 103

YEAR BUILT FOR HOUSING UNITS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Community	1995 to March 2000		1990 through 1994		1980 through 1989		1970 through 1979	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City								
Kenosha	2,606	7.2	2,486	6.9	3,020	8.4	4,748	13.1
Villages								
Paddock Lake	74	6.1	110	9.1	114	9.4	246	20.3
Pleasant Prairie	1,311	22.0	820	13.8	529	8.9	892	15.0
Silver Lake	82	8.4	76	7.8	145	14.8	235	24.0
Twin Lakes	278	10.1	402	14.7	363	13.3	425	15.5
Towns								
Brighton	55	10.8	54	10.6	72	14.1	98	19.2
Bristol	221	12.1	229	12.6	175	9.6	488	26.8
Paris	41	7.2	33	5.8	10	1.8	74	13.1
Randall	77	6.0	151	11.8	143	11.1	273	21.3
Salem	435	11.2	597	15.3	313	8.0	414	10.6
Somers	375	10.8	408	11.7	343	9.8	610	17.5
Wheatland	88	6.4	107	7.8	119	8.6	304	22.0
Kenosha County	5,643	9.4	5,473	9.1	5,346	8.9	8,807	14.7

Community	1960 through 1969		1940 through 1959		Before 1940		Total[b]		Median Year Built
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
City									
Kenosha	5,082	14.1	8,442	23.3	9,778	27.0	36,162	100.0	1960
Villages									
Paddock Lake	155	12.8	415	34.2	99	8.1	1,213	100.0	1966
Pleasant Prairie	748	12.5	1,190	20.0	464	7.8	5,954	100.0	1976
Silver Lake	116	11.9	199	20.4	124	12.7	977	100.0	1972
Twin Lakes	303	11.1	635	23.2	331	12.1	2,737	100.0	1972
Towns									
Brighton	66	13.0	40	7.8	125	24.5	510	100.0	1972
Bristol	113	6.2	292	16.0	305	16.7	1,823	100.0	1974
Paris	112	19.8	108	19.1	188	33.2	566	100.0	1958
Randall	176	13.7	296	23.1	167	13.0	1,283	100.0	1970
Salem	384	9.9	1,076	27.6	679	17.4	3,898	100.0	1965
Somers	577	16.6	729	20.9	443	12.7	3,485	100.0	1970
Wheatland	150	10.9	332	24.0	281	20.3	1,381	100.0	1965
Kenosha County	7,982	13.3	13,754	22.9	12,984	21.7	59,989	100.0	1964

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

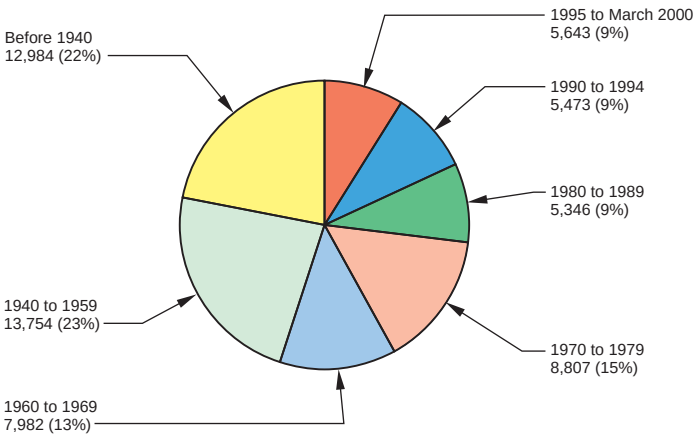
[b]*Totals are based on all housing units, including occupied and vacant housing units.*

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

assessment measures the present physical condition of each housing unit. A condition score of "excellent," "very good," or "good" indicates the dwelling exhibits above average maintenance and upkeep in relation to its age. About 59 percent of the housing units in the County were rated as "excellent," "very good," or "good." A condition score of "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. About 40 percent of the housing

Figure 28

YEAR BUIILT FOR HOUSING UNITS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000



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

units in the County were rated as "average" or "fair." A condition score of "poor" or "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. About 1 percent of the housing units in the County were rated as "poor" or "very poor." An "unsound" rating indicates the dwelling is unfit for use and should be removed from the existing housing stock totals. Less than 1 percent of the housing units in the County were rated as "unsound." Housing condition scores for each participating community are provided within each community's Appendix.

Housing with Lead-Based Paint or Varnish

Lead poisoning in children can reduce IQ, cause learning disabilities, and impair hearing. Children who have elevated lead levels often experience reduced attention spans, are hyperactive, and can exhibit behavior problems. At higher exposures, lead can damage a child's kidneys and central nervous system, and cause anemia, coma, convulsions, and even death. Homes built before 1950 have a high likelihood of having lead-based paint or varnish on interior and exterior surfaces. Over 90 percent of the lead-based paint and varnish in homes was applied prior to 1950. Homes built between 1950 and 1978 could contain lead-based paint or varnish on interior and exterior surfaces. The use of lead-based paint and varnish in homes was banned in 1978. Homes built after 1978 have a very low likelihood of having lead-based paint or varnish on interior and exterior surfaces. The median year built for homes in the County is 1964, which means lead poisoning is a concern in Kenosha County. To protect children from exposure to lead from paint, Congress passed the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, also known as Title X. Section 1018 of this law directed HUD and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to require the disclosure of known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before the sale or lease of most housing built before 1978.

Housing Demand

Household, income, and demographic characteristics of Kenosha County and local governments have been inventoried and analyzed with housing supply inventory items to help determine the number and type of housing units that will best suit the needs of Kenosha County residents through 2035. Housing demand inventory items include:

- Affordable housing need assessment
- Affordability information
- Income
- Housing need for non-resident workers
- Specialized housing facilities (for the elderly, disabled, and homeless)
- Household size
- Household projections for 2035

Affordable Housing Need Assessment

As previously stated, HUD defines housing affordability as households "paying no more than 30 percent of their income for housing." Households that pay more than 30 percent of their monthly gross 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

Table 104

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family[c]		Other[d]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	31	0.1	2	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.1
Very Good	777	1.5	18	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	795	1.5
Good	28,390	53.7	1,063	2.0	946	1.8	17	- -[e]	30,416	57.5
Average	15,615	29.5	1,582	3.0	467	0.9	94	0.2	17,758	33.6
Fair	2,459	4.6	571	1.1	71	0.1	37	0.1	3,138	5.9
Poor	473	0.9	144	0.3	13	- -[e]	2	- -[e]	632	1.2
Very Poor	70	0.1	17	- -[e]	2	- -[e]	1	- -[e]	90	0.2
Unsound	25	- -[e]	5	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.1
Total	47,840	90.5	3,402	6.4	1,499	2.8	151	0.3	52,892	100.1[f]

NOTE: Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the local assessors and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes condominiums.*

[c]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three or more units.*

[d]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings.*

[e]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[f]*Percentages total 100.1 percent due to rounding.*

Source: Kenosha County community assessors and SEWRPC.

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 gross income.

Kenosha County Housing Affordability Information

The following information is based on the HUD recommended affordability standard of paying no more than 30 percent of gross monthly income for housing costs.

- *About 24 percent of households in Kenosha County spent over 30 percent of their monthly gross income on housing costs in 2000*
  - About 5,668 households in the County were extremely low income (below 30 percent of the County median annual household income of $46,970), and about 6,435 households were very low income (between 30 and 50 percent of the County median annual household income) in 2000
  - About 72 percent of extremely low income households spent over 30 percent of their monthly earnings on housing costs

- About 54 percent of very low income households spent over 30 percent of their monthly earnings on housing costs
- An extremely low income household (earning below 30 percent of the 2000 County median annual household income of $46,970) could afford monthly housing costs of no more than $352 in 2000, based on HUD recommended affordability standards
- In 2000, 4,998 households paid less than $499 a month on gross rent
- In 2000, 2,519 households paid less than $700 a month on housing expenses for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage

- *Based on estimates from the Kenosha Realtors Association, the median sale price of a single-family home in Kenosha County was $168,500 in 2006*
  - The minimum annual household income needed[8] to afford a median priced home ($168,500) in Kenosha County was $61,858 (or $5,155 a month) in 2006
  - A household with a median annual gross income[9] of $53,323 (or $4,444 a month) in 2006 could afford a $140,000 house
  - The minimum annual household gross income needed to afford a $150,000 home in Kenosha County was $56,318 (or $4,693 a month) in 2006
  - The minimum annual household gross income needed to afford a $200,000 home in Kenosha County was $71,291 (or $5,941 a month) in 2006
  - The minimum annual household gross income needed to afford a $250,000 home in Kenosha County was $86,263 (or $7,189 a month) in 2006
- *The fair market rent[10] in Kenosha County for a one bedroom apartment was $596 in 2006*
- *The fair market rent in Kenosha County for a two bedroom apartment was $739 in 2006*
- The housing wage in Kenosha County
  - A full-time worker (40 hours per week) must earn $14.21 per hour to afford a two-bedroom rental unit at the fair market rent in Kenosha County in 2006, which is 219 percent of the State minimum wage in 2006 ($6.50 per hour)
  - A full-time worker (40 hours per week) must earn $11.46 per hour to afford a one-bedroom rental unit at the fair market rent in Kenosha County, which is 176 percent of the State minimum wage in 2006

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[8]*The minimum income needed to afford a home in Kenosha County assumes a monthly housing cost that is 30 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 $17.78 per $1,000 of assessed value (Kenosha County's net effective tax rate in 2006), a property insurance cost of $30 a month, a private mortgage insurance (PMI) cost of $105 a month (using a loan to value ratio of 0.78), and $150 per month for utilities.*

[9]*2006 median household income is based on the year 2000 median income of $46,970, adjusted to the 2006 Consumer Price Index.*

[10]*Fair market rents (FMR) are established and used by HUD as the payment standard to calculate subsidies under the Section 8 Rental Voucher Program. HUD annually estimates the FMR for Kenosha County. The objective is to ensure a sufficient supply of rental housing for program participants in Kenosha County. To accomplish this objective the FMR must be high enough to permit a selection of units and neighborhoods in the County, but low enough to serve as many low-income families as possible. The FMR definition used by HUD for Kenosha County is the 40th percentile rent, or the dollar amount below which 40 percent of standard-quality rental units in the County are rented.*

- A full-time worker (40 hours per week) must earn $29.74 per hour to afford a median priced home ($168,500) in Kenosha County in 2006, which is about 457 percent of the State minimum wage in 2006
- A full-time worker (40 hours per week) must earn about $27.08 per hour to afford a $150,000 home in Kenosha County in 2006, which is about 417 percent of the State minimum wage in 2006
- A full-time worker (40 hours per week) must earn $41.47 per hour to afford a $250,000 home in Kenosha County in 2006, which is about 638 percent of the State minimum wage in 2006

A comparison of median house price values to median household incomes indicates that, between 2000 and 2006, housing most likely has become less affordable for many households. Table 105 shows threshold income levels for housing affordability based on mortgage interest rates, down payment amounts, mortgage insurance, property insurance, Kenosha County property taxes, and an estimate of $150 per month for utilities. In 2000, the median household income was $46,970; a household earning the median income could afford about a $135,000 home, with a 5 percent down payment and a mortgage interest rate of 5 percent. The median house price in 2000 was about $121,000, which was affordable for a household earning the median income, based on a mortgage interest rate of 6.5 percent. By 2006, the median house price rose to about $168,500, while the estimated median annual income increased to about $54,989. In order to afford a median priced house, a household would need an annual income of about $55,759, with a 5 percent down payment and a mortgage interest rate of 5 percent, or an income of about $61,858 with a 5 percent down payment and a mortgage interest rate of 6.5 percent.

2000 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data

CHAS data are a special tabulation of 2000 Census data, which HUD provides to local governments, to be used for housing planning purposes. A CHAS must be prepared in order to receive various HUD-funded housing assistance programs and grants and is used by HUD in allocation 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.

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[11] (HAMFI). This is an estimate of median family incomes prepared by HUD for each metropolitan area and counties located outside a metropolitan area. Kenosha County is located within the "Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI" Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).[12] 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 Kenosha County area by family size are presented in the second column of Table 106. The third column of the table lists the maximum income level used to determine eligibility for HUD programs.

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[11]*In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members age 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.*

[12]*Although the Kenosha County, WI HUD Metro Fair Market Rent (FMR) Area is part of the Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI MSA, HUD has assigned Kenosha County to it's own FMR area due to differences in base rents of at least 5.0 percent. Kenosha County, WI HUD Metro FMR Area has a 2000 Census 40th Percentile Base Rent of $601, about 17 percent less than the 2000 Census 40th Percentile Base Rent for Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI MSA of $701.*

Table 105

KENOSHA COUNTY HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX[a]

Housing Unit Price (in dollars)	Percent Down Payment	Down Payment (dollars)	5.0 Percent Mortgage Interest Rate		6.5 Percent Mortgage Interest Rate		8.0 Percent Mortgage Interest Rate	
			Monthly Housing Costs (dollars)	Minimum Gross Household Income (dollars)	Monthly Housing Costs (dollars)	Minimum Gross Household Income (dollars)	Monthly Housing Costs (dollars)	Minimum Gross Household Income (dollars)
100,000	20	20,000	775	31,018	852	34,066	933	37,320
	10	10,000	861	34,446	947	37,874	1,038	41,536
	5	5,000	918	36,710	1,008	40,339	1,105	44,203
	0	0	950	37,993	1,045	41,803	1,147	45,871
110,000	20	22,000	838	33,536	1,222	36,889	1,012	40,469
	10	11,000	932	37,298	1,027	41,070	1,127	45,097
	5	5,500	995	39,799	1,095	43,780	1,201	48,031
	0	0	1,030	41,180	1,134	45,371	1,246	49,846
120,000	20	24,000	899	35,974	991	39,631	1,088	43,537
	10	12,000	1,003	40,111	1,106	44,225	1,215	48,619
	5	6,000	1,070	42,799	1,179	47,142	1,294	51,780
	0	0	1,108	44,327	1,222	48,899	1,345	53,781
130,000	20	26,000	962	38,492	1,061	42,454	1,167	46,685
	10	13,000	1,074	42,963	1,186	47,421	1,305	52,180
	5	6,500	1,147	45,879	1,265	50,584	1,390	55,608
	0	0	1,189	47,555	1,311	52,508	1,445	57,796
140,000	20	28,000	1,025	41,010	1,132	45,277	1,246	49,833
	10	14,000	1,145	45,816	1,265	50,616	1,394	55,742
	5	7,000	1,224	48,959	1,351	54,026	1,486	59,436
	0	0	1,269	50,742	1,402	56,076	1,544	61,771
150,000	20	30,000	1,088	43,527	1,202	48,099	1,325	52,981
	10	15,000	1,217	48,668	1,345	53,812	1,483	59,303
	5	7,500	1,302	52,079	1,438	57,508	1,583	63,305
	0	0	1,349	53,969	1,492	59,684	1,645	65,786
160,000	20	32,000	1,149	45,965	1,271	50,842	1,401	56,049
	10	16,000	1,287	51,481	1,424	56,967	1,571	62,825
	5	8,000	1,377	55,079	1,522	60,870	1,676	67,053
	0	0	1,428	57,117	1,580	63,212	1,743	69,721
170,000	20	34,000	1,212	48,483	1,342	53,665	1,480	59,197
	10	17,000	1,358	54,333	1,504	60,163	1,660	66,386
	5	8,500	1,454	58,159	1,608	64,312	1,772	70,881
	0	0	1,508	60,304	1,670	66,781	1,842	73,696
180,000	20	36,000	1,275	51,001	1,412	56,487	1,559	62,345
	10	18,000	1,430	57,186	1,584	63,358	1,749	69,948
	5	9,000	1,531	61,239	1,694	67,753	1,868	74,709
	0	0	1,588	63,531	1,760	70,389	1,943	77,711
190,000	20	38,000	1,338	53,519	1,483	59,310	1,637	65,493
	10	19,000	1,501	60,039	1,664	66,553	1,838	73,509
	5	9,500	1,608	64,319	1,780	71,195	1,963	78,538
	0	0	1,669	66,758	1,850	73,997	2,043	81,726
200,000	20	40,000	1,401	56,037	1,553	62,132	1,716	68,641
	10	20,000	1,573	62,931	1,745	69,789	1,928	77,111
	5	10,000	1,686	67,438	1,867	74,677	2,060	82,406
	0	0	1,749	69,946	1,939	77,565	2,143	85,701
210,000	20	42,000	1,462	58,474	1,622	64,875	1,793	71,709
	10	21,000	1,643	65,704	1,823	72,904	2,015	80,593
	5	10,500	1,761	70,438	1,951	78,039	2,154	86,154
	0	0	1,827	73,093	2,027	81,094	2,241	89,636

Table 105 (continued)

Housing Unit Price (in dollars)	Percent Down Payment	Down Payment (dollars)	5.0 Percent Mortgage Interest Rate		6.5 Percent Mortgage Interest Rate		8.0 Percent Mortgage Interest Rate	
			Monthly Housing Costs (dollars)	Minimum Gross Household Income (dollars)	Monthly Housing Costs (dollars)	Minimum Gross Household Income (dollars)	Monthly Housing Costs (dollars)	Minimum Gross Household Income (dollars)
220,000	20	44,000	1,525	60,992	1,692	67,698	1,871	74,857
	10	22,000	1,714	68,556	1,902	76,100	2,104	84,154
	5	11,000	1,838	73,518	2,037	81,481	2,250	89,983
	0	0	1,908	76,320	2,118	84,702	2,341	93,651
230,000	20	46,000	1,588	63,510	1,763	70,520	1,950	78,005
	10	23,000	1,785	71,409	1,982	79,295	2,193	87,716
	5	11,500	1,915	76,598	2,123	84,923	2,345	93,811
	0	0	1,988	79,508	2,207	88,270	2,441	97,626
240,000	20	48,000	1,651	66,028	1,834	73,343	2,029	81,153
	10	24,000	1,857	74,261	2,062	82,491	2,282	91,277
	5	12,000	1,992	79,678	2,209	88,365	2,441	97,639
	0	0	2,068	82,735	2,297	91,879	2,541	101,641
250,000	20	50,000	1,713	68,506	1,903	76,125	2,107	84,261
	10	25,000	1,928	77,114	2,142	85,686	2,371	94,839
	5	12,500	2,068	82,718	2,294	91,766	2,536	101,428
	0	0	2,148	85,922	2,386	95,447	2,640	105,616
260,000	20	52,000	1,775	70,984	1,973	78,908	2,184	87,369
	10	26,000	1,998	79,927	2,221	88,842	2,459	98,360
	5	13,000	2,145	85,798	2,380	95,208	2,631	105,256
	0	0	2,227	89,069	2,474	98,975	2,739	109,552
270,000	20	54,000	1,838	73,501	2,043	81,731	2,263	90,517
	10	27,000	2,069	82,779	2,301	92,037	2,548	101,922
	5	13,500	2,222	88,878	2,466	98,650	2,727	109,084
	0	0	2,307	92,297	2,565	102,583	2,839	113,567
280,000	20	56,000	1,900	76,019	2,114	84,553	2,342	93,665
	10	28,000	2,141	85,632	2,381	95,232	2,637	105,483
	5	14,000	2,299	91,958	2,552	102,092	2,823	112,913
	0	0	2,388	95,524	2,655	106,192	2,940	117,582
290,000	20	58,000	1,963	78,537	2,184	87,376	2,420	96,813
	10	29,000	2,213	88,524	2,462	98,468	2,727	109,085
	5	14,500	2,376	95,038	2,638	105,534	2,919	116,741
	0	0	2,468	98,711	2,744	109,760	3,039	121,557
300,000	20	60,000	2,024	80,975	2,253	90,119	2,497	99,881
	10	30,000	2,282	91,297	2,540	101,583	2,814	112,567
	5	15,000	2,451	98,038	2,722	108,896	3,012	120,489
	0	0	2,546	101,859	2,832	113,288	3,137	125,492
350,000	20	70,000	2,337	93,484	2,604	104,152	2,889	115,542
	10	35,000	2,638	105,520	2,938	117,521	3,258	130,334
	5	17,500	2,835	113,397	3,152	126,065	3,490	139,591
	0	0	2,946	117,835	3,279	131,170	3,635	145,407
400,000	20	80,000	2,652	106,073	2,957	118,265	3,282	131,282
	10	40,000	2,995	119,782	3,337	133,498	3,704	148,142
	5	20,000	3,219	128,757	3,581	143,234	3,967	158,692
	0	0	3,346	133,851	3,727	149,091	4,134	165,362
450,000	20	90,000	2,967	118,662	3,309	132,378	3,676	147,022
	10	45,000	3,351	134,045	3,737	149,475	4,149	165,950
	5	22,500	3,603	144,116	4,010	160,404	4,445	177,794
	0	0	3,746	149,828	4,174	166,972	4,632	185,278
500,000	20	100,000	3,281	131,251	3,662	146,491	4,069	162,762
	10	50,000	3,708	148,308	4,136	165,452	4,594	183,758
	5	25,000	3,987	159,476	4,439	177,573	4,922	196,895
	0	0	4,145	165,804	4,621	184,854	5,130	205,193

Table 105 (continued)

Housing Unit Price (in dollars)	Percent Down Payment	Down Payment (dollars)	5.0 Percent Mortgage Interest Rate		6.5 Percent Mortgage Interest Rate		8.0 Percent Mortgage Interest Rate	
			Monthly Housing Costs (dollars)	Minimum Gross Household Income (dollars)	Monthly Housing Costs (dollars)	Minimum Gross Household Income (dollars)	Monthly Housing Costs (dollars)	Minimum Gross Household Income (dollars)
600,000	20	120,000	3,909	156,350	4,366	174,637	4,854	194,163
	10	60,000	4,421	176,833	4,935	197,407	5,484	219,373
	5	30,000	4,755	190,195	5,298	211,912	5,877	235,098
	0	0	4,945	197,797	5,516	220,656	6,127	245,063
700,000	20	140,000	4,535	181,408	5,069	202,743	5,638	225,532
	10	70,000	5,132	205,279	5,732	229,281	6,373	254,909
	5	35,000	5,521	220,835	6,154	246,170	6,831	273,221
	0	0	5,744	229,750	6,410	256,419	7,122	284,894
800,000	20	160,000	5,162	206,466	5,771	230,849	6,422	256,884
	10	80,000	5,843	233,725	6,529	261,156	7,261	290,444
	5	40,000	6,288	251,514	7,012	280,469	7,785	311,384
	0	0	6,542	261,663	7,304	292,142	8,117	324,685
900,000	20	180,000	5,789	231,565	6,475	258,996	7,207	288,284
	10	90,000	6,555	262,210	7,327	293,070	8,150	326,020
	5	45,000	7,056	282,233	7,870	314,807	8,740	349,587
	0	0	7,341	293,656	8,199	327,944	9,114	364,555
1,000,000	20	200,000	6,417	256,663	7,179	287,142	7,992	319,685
	10	100,000	7,268	290,736	8,126	325,024	9,041	361,635
	5	50,000	7,824	312,952	8,729	349,146	9,695	387,791
	0	0	8,141	325,649	9,094	363,747	10,111	404,426

[a]*The minimum income needed to afford a house assumes a total monthly housing cost that is at most 30 percent of the household's gross monthly income (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's housing affordability standard). Monthly housing costs take into account down payments, mortgage costs, mortgage insurance, property insurance, property taxes, and an estimate of $150 per month for utilities.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 106

HUD ESTIMATED MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME[a] BY FAMILY SIZE FOR THE CHICAGO-NAPERVILLE-JOLIET METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA): 2006

Family Size	Median Income	80 Percent of Median Income
One Person	$46,313	$37,050
Two Person	$52,875	$42,300
Three Person	$59,500	$47,600
Four Person	$66,125	$52,900
Five Person	$71,438	$57,150
Six Person	$76,688	$61,350
Seven Person	$82,000	$65,600
Eight Person	$87,313	$69,850

[a]*When developing these estimates, HUD first estimates the median family income for a family of four, using income data from the 2000 Census. The four-person family income is then adjusted for all other family sizes based on the formula described in this Chapter.*

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and SEWRPC.

The following household types are included in the CHAS data: elderly family households (two people, one of whom is age 62 or older), small family households (two persons, neither of whom is age 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 age 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.

Monthly Income Spent on Housing Costs

Table 107 sets forth the median percentage of monthly income spent on housing costs by owner-occupied and renter-occupied households for the County and each local government in 2000 based on Summary File 3 Census data. The median percentage of monthly income spent on housing costs in the County by owner-occupied households with a

Table 107

MEDIAN PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HOUSING IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

Community	Owner-Occupied With a Mortgage	Owner-Occupied Without a Mortgage	Renter-Occupied
City			
Kenosha	21.1	12.7	24.5
Villages			
Paddock Lake	21.5	12.9	23.2
Pleasant Prairie	20.6	12.0	23.4
Silver Lake	23.2	10.9	25.6
Twin Lakes	25.2	15.2	28.1
Towns			
Brighton	21.4	11.0	15.4
Bristol	22.3	13.9	22.4
Paris	21.2	9.9	20.7
Randall	22.1	14.7	28.3
Salem	22.9	14.3	19.5
Somers	19.8	9.9	24.8
Wheatland	21.2	9.9	21.4
Kenosha County	21.4	12.5	24.3

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

Table 108

MEDIAN PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HOUSING IN THE 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	21.8
Waukesha	21.4	11.3	22.8

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

mortgage was about 21.4 percent. The median percentage spent by owner-occupied households without a mortgage was about 12.5 percent, and the percentage spent by renter-occupied households was about 24.3 percent. This shows that most households in the County opt to pay substantially less than the 30 percent affordability standard defined by HUD. Overall, these numbers are very similar to those found in the other counties throughout the Region, as shown in Table 108 which 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.

Households with Housing Problems

In addition to a high percent of monthly gross household income spent on housing, other factors indicative of housing problems can include overcrowding, and the lack of plumbing and kitchen facilities. Table 109 sets forth the number of households based on the number of occupants per room in the County and each local government, and Table 110 sets forth the number of households without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities in the County.[13] The number of occupants per room is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Rooms considered in the calculation include: living room, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, and enclosed porches suitable for year-round use. The U.S. Census Bureau and HUD consider units with more than one (1.01) or more occupants per room to be crowded.

As indicated in Table 110, the number of households without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities was obtained from answers to the 2000 Census long-form questionnaire, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Complete plumbing facilities include: (1) hot and cold piped water, (2) a flush toilet, and (3) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities is not present. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) a sink with piped water; (2) a range or cook top and oven; and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment, such as a hot plate or camping stove, is not considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

[13] *Tables 107 and 108 are based on Summary File 3 Census 2000 data (a sample of one in six respondents).*

Table 109

HOUSING OCCUPANTS BY NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER ROOM IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Owner-occupied Housing Units[b]										
	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	
Community	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City										
Kenosha	14,685	68.3	6,418	29.9	309	1.4	76	0.4	21,488	100.0
Villages										
Paddock Lake	552	62.6	315	35.7	15	1.7	- -	- -	882	100.0
Pleasant Prairie	3,260	69.2	1,356	28.8	82	1.7	13	0.3	4,711	100.0
Silver Lake	460	67.5	217	31.8	5	0.7	- -	- -	682	100.0
Twin Lakes	1,095	76.2	328	22.8	10	0.7	4	0.3	1,437	100.0
Towns										
Brighton	302	66.7	136	30.0	12	2.6	3	0.7	453	100.0
Bristol	1,043	72.5	372	25.8	24	1.7	- -	- -	1,439	100.0
Paris	317	71.9	116	26.3	5	1.1	3	0.7	441	100.0
Randall	584	65.0	293	32.6	21	2.4	- -	- -	898	100.0
Salem	1,986	68.0	869	29.7	59	2.0	8	0.3	2,922	100.0
Somers	1,767	74.9	549	23.3	23	1.0	19	0.8	2,358	100.0
Wheatland	726	71.0	284	27.8	12	1.2	- -	- -	1,022	100.0
Kenosha County	26,777	69.1	11,253	29.1	577	1.5	126	0.3	38,733	100.0

Renter-occupied Housing Units[b]										
	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	
Community	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City										
Kenosha	7,929	60.7	4,325	33.1	540	4.2	264	2.0	13,058	100.0
Villages										
Paddock Lake	88	47.1	80	42.8	10	5.3	9	4.8	187	100.0
Pleasant Prairie	723	70.2	298	29.0	- -	- -	8	0.8	1,029	100.0
Silver Lake	122	61.9	66	33.5	6	3.1	3	1.5	197	100.0
Twin Lakes	320	61.7	174	33.5	- -	- -	25	4.8	519	100.0
Towns										
Brighton	32	74.4	11	25.6	- -	- -	- -	- -	43	100.0
Bristol	206	73.3	72	25.6	3	1.1	- -	- -	281	100.0
Paris	75	74.3	21	20.8	5	4.9	- -	- -	101	100.0
Randall	78	52.0	70	46.7	- -	- -	2	1.3	150	100.0
Salem	354	59.9	235	39.8	2	0.3	- -	- -	591	100.0
Somers	613	62.6	299	30.5	18	1.8	50	5.1	980	100.0
Wheatland	90	47.9	98	52.1	- -	- -	- -	- -	188	100.0
Kenosha County	10,630	61.3	5,749	33.2	584	3.4	361	2.1	17,324	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. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

About 3 percent of households in the County had more than 1.01 occupants per room in 2000. Less than 1 percent of households lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. These low totals indicate that a high cost burden, rather than substandard housing, was the primary cause of problems for households in the County reported to have housing problems.

Table 110

HOUSING UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING OR KITCHEN FACILITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Community	Lacking Complete Plumbing		Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities		Total[b]
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
City					
Kenosha	134	0.3	209	0.6	36,162
Villages					
Paddock Lake	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,213
Pleasant Prairie	7	0.1	7	0.1	5,954
Silver Lake	4	0.4	2	0.2	977
Twin Lakes	42	1.5	21	0.8	2,737
Towns					
Brighton	- -	- -	3	0.6	510
Bristol	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,823
Paris	- -	- -	4	0.7	566
Randall	10	0.8	5	0.4	1,283
Salem	8	0.2	25	0.6	3,898
Somers	9	0.3	25	0.7	3,485
Wheatland	6	0.4	12	0.9	1,381
Kenosha County	220	0.4	313	0.5	59,989

[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. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 111 shows the number and percent of households in each income group and household type (elderly family, small family, etc.) in Kenosha County that experienced a housing problem in 2000. About 27 percent of households in the County, or 15,128 households, experienced a housing problem. Table 112 sets forth the number of households with a housing cost burden by income level in the County in 2000. About 24 percent of households, or 13,214 households in the County, experienced a housing cost burden in 2000, which indicates that most of the housing problems in the County were due to housing costs, rather than overcrowded or inadequate housing. Table 113 sets forth the number of households with a high housing cost burden within the Region. Milwaukee County has the highest percent housing cost burden for total households at about 25 percent, while Washington County has the lowest at 19 percent. Kenosha County is slightly above the Regional average level which is about 23 percent of total households experiencing a high housing cost burden.

Information on households with housing problems and the number of owner-occupied and renter-occupied households that experienced a housing cost burden in each of the participating local governments is provided within each community's Appendix.

Household Income

Income should be considered when developing policies intended to help provide housing units within a cost range affordable to all income groups. The median household income in the County in 1999 was $46,970. This is comparable to an income of about $54,989 in mid-2006 based on the Consumer Price Index. A household earning the estimated 2006 median household income of $54,989 per year could afford a home of $140,000, based on the household paying 30 percent of its income on housing.

Table 111

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000[a]

Owner-Occupied Households												
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
Income Level[b]	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	190	215	380	445	90	100	735	975	265	315	1,660	3.0
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	245	755	520	795	225	270	475	1,120	190	285	1,655	3.0
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	210	1,690	1,115	2,125	390	665	205	970	510	885	2,430	4.3
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	70	620	540	1,705	180	540	45	215	190	450	1,025	1.8
Other (above 95 percent)	110	2,055	1,025	15,125	385	2,850	30	745	350	2,830	1,900	3.4
Total	825	5,335	3,580	20,195	1,270	4,425	1,490	4,025	1,505	4,765	8,670	15.5

Renter-Occupied Households												
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
Income Level[b]	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	60	95	930	1,105	220	250	515	985	905	1,175	2,630	4.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	75	110	870	1,135	315	385	345	605	670	975	2,275	4.0
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	40	220	315	1,690	190	340	200	465	410	1,575	1,155	2.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	90	55	655	60	145	4	119	20	635	139	0.2
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	140	50	1,965	115	280	4	139	90	2,045	259	0.5
Total	175	655	2,220	6,550	900	1,400	1,068	2,313	2,095	6,405	6,458	11.5

[a]Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income on housing costs); housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; or housing units with 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 (56,068).

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

Table 112

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	455	0.8	1,170	2.1	510	0.9	1,950	3.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	775	1.4	785	1.4	1,535	2.7	365	0.6
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent).....	1,660	3.0	560	1.0	885	1.6	45	0.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	865	1.5	105	0.2	30	- -[d]	4	- -[d]
Other (above 95 Percent).....	1,420	2.5	60	0.1	35	0.1	- -	- -
Total	5,175	9.2	2,680	4.8	2,995	5.3	2,364	4.2

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	965	1.7	3,120	5.6	4,085	5,660	7.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent).....	2,310	4.1	1,150	2.0	3,460	6,435	6.2
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent).....	2,545	4.6	605	1.1	3,150	10,625	5.6
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent).....	895	1.6	109	0.2	1,004	5,174	1.8
Other (above 95 Percent).....	1,455	2.6	60	0.1	1,515	28,174	2.7
Total	8,170	14.6	5,044	9.0	13,214	56,068	23.6

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

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

[c]*Percent of total households (56,068).*

[d]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

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

Housing Needs for Non-Resident Workers

The characteristics of resident and non-resident workers in Kenosha County were analyzed to determine whether non-resident workers could afford to live in Kenosha County 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 to 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. 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 should not be expected to 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 Kenosha County by using this data.

Place of Residence and Place of Work

Table 13 and Figure 3 in Chapter II provide information on the place of residence for people who worked in Kenosha County in 2000. Although 77 percent of those who worked in Kenosha County, or 40,489 workers, also lived in Kenosha, a significant number commuted into Kenosha County. The largest number of commuters, about 5,825 workers or 11 percent of all workers in the County, lived in Racine County.

Table 113

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE 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. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Table 114

MEDIAN EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION OF PERSONS WORKING IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000

Occupation Category	Non-Resident Workers[a]	Resident Workers	Resident and Non-Resident Workers
Management, Business, and Financial Operations	$47,850	$38,730	$42,550
Professional and Related	$35,810	$34,600	$35,140
Service Occupations	$13,830	$12,720	$12,890
Sales and Office Occupations	$28,620	$18,340	$20,490
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing[b,c]	- -	- -	$13,100
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	$47,110	$38,220	$40,920
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	$30,840	$25,790	$26,380
Total	$34,780	$23,430	$25,590

[a]*Includes persons who worked in Kenosha County but did not live in the County.*

[b]*Farmers who farm their own land and farm managers are included in the Management, Business, and Financial Operations category.*

[c]*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.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Earnings and Household Incomes of Resident and Non-Resident Workers

As shown by Table 114, non-resident workers earned more in terms of median earnings than did resident workers. The median earnings for non-resident workers was about $34,780, while the median earnings for resident workers was about $23,430—a difference of about $11,350, or 33 percent. The median earnings of workers vary significantly by occupation. Both resident and non-resident 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. Table 115 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 116, a greater proportion of resident workers worked on a part-time basis—less than 40 hours per week—than did non-resident workers. About 31 percent of resident workers worked less than 40 hours per week, while only about 15 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.

Table 115

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION OF PERSONS WORKING IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 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	1,924	16.5	3,995	9.8	5,919	11.3
Professional and Related	2,840	24.4	6,081	14.9	8,921	17.0
Service Occupations	1,026	8.8	7,609	18.6	8,635	16.4
Sales and Office Occupations	2,067	17.8	11,574	28.3	13,641	26.0
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing[b]	61	0.5	140	0.4	201	0.4
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	1,542	13.3	3,727	9.1	5,269	10.0
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	2,177	18.7	7,721	18.9	9,898	18.9
Total	11,637	100.0	40,847	100.0	52,484	100.0

[a]*Includes persons who worked in Kenosha County but did not live in Kenosha County.*

[b]*Farmers who farm their own land and farm managers are included in the Management, Business, and Financial Operations category.*

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Table 116

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK FOR PERSONS WORKING IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000

Occupation Category	Non-Resident Workers		Resident Workers		Resident and Non-Resident Workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Worked Less than 4 Hours	191	1.6	561	1.4	752	1.4
Worked 4 to 9 Hours	79	0.7	679	1.7	758	1.5
Worked 10 to 19 Hours	269	2.3	2,728	6.7	2,997	5.7
Worked 20 to 29 Hours	738	6.3	3,923	9.6	4,661	8.9
Worked 30 to 39 Hours	474	4.1	4,877	11.9	5,351	10.2
Subtotal Part Time	1,751	15.0	12,768	31.3	14,519	27.7
Worked 40 or More Hours	9,886	85.0	28,079	68.7	37,965	72.3
Total	11,637	100.0	40,847	100.0	52,484	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Non-residents individually had higher median incomes than resident workers, and household incomes were also higher for non-resident workers than for resident worker households, as shown by Table 117. The median household income for resident worker households was about $55,400, whereas the median household income of non-resident worker households was about $70,000. Interestingly, the median household income of non-resident workers varied based on the State in which the workers reside. The median household income of non-resident workers living in Wisconsin (where 71 percent of non-resident workers live) was $72,900, compared to a median household income of $66,900 for non-resident workers living in Illinois (29 percent of non-resident workers). The median household income for Kenosha County residents in 1999 (and reported in the 2000 Census) was $46,970 (this includes all households, some of which may not include any workers).

Housing Costs

With respect to the housing costs incurred by workers, shown in Table 118, people who both lived and worked in Kenosha County paid slightly more for rental housing than non-resident workers did taken as a whole in 2000. This, however, varied greatly depending on which state the non-resident worker lived in. Based on median

Table 117

HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WORKING IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000

Worker Household Income	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (State of Illinois)		Non-Resident (State of Wisconsin)		Kenosha County Resident		All Workers	
	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total	Households	Percent of Total
Less Than $15,000	219	2.0	165	5.3	54	0.7	1,526	5.4	1,745	4.5
$15,000 to $19,999	302	2.8	124	4.0	178	2.3	1,453	5.1	1,755	4.5
$20,000 to $24,999	209	1.9	85	2.8	124	1.6	1,452	5.1	1,661	4.2
$25,000 to $29,999	415	3.8	43	1.4	372	4.8	1,629	5.7	2,044	5.2
$30,000 to $34,999	374	3.5	49	1.6	325	4.2	1,273	4.5	1,647	4.2
$35,000 to $39,999	452	4.2	55	1.8	397	5.1	1,662	5.9	2,114	5.4
$40,000 to $44,999	623	5.7	190	6.1	433	5.6	1,698	6.0	2,321	5.9
$45,000 to $49,999	735	6.8	316	10.2	419	5.4	1,478	5.2	2,213	5.6
$50,000 to $54,999	475	4.4	132	4.3	343	4.4	1,893	6.7	2,368	6.0
$55,000 to $59,999	652	6.0	181	5.9	471	6.1	1,571	5.5	2,223	5.7
$60,000 to $64,999	471	4.3	125	4.0	346	4.5	1,427	5.0	1,898	4.8
$65,000 to $69,999	502	4.6	215	6.9	287	3.7	1,569	5.5	2,071	5.3
$70,000 to $79,999	1,397	12.9	318	10.3	1,079	13.9	2,415	8.5	3,812	9.7
$80,000 to $89,999	985	9.1	261	8.4	724	9.3	1,888	6.7	2,873	7.3
$90,000 to $99,999	833	7.7	131	4.2	702	9.0	1,190	4.2	2,023	5.2
$100,000 or More	2,207	20.3	706	22.8	1,501	19.4	4,268	15.0	6,475	16.5
Total	10,851	100.0	3,096	100.0	7,755	100.0	28,392	100.0	39,243	100.0
Median Household Income	$70,000		$66,900		$72,900		$55,400		$58,900	

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census (Public Use Microdata Samples) and SEWRPC.

Table 118

GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WORKING IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000

Monthly Gross Rent[a]	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (State of Illinois)		Non-Resident (State of Wisconsin)		Kenosha 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
Less Than $400	153	6.7	0	0.0	153	10.0	1,131	13.6	1,284	12.1
$400 to $449	129	5.7	31	4.1	98	6.4	405	4.9	534	5.0
$450 to $499	250	11.0	108	14.5	142	9.3	686	8.2	936	8.8
$500 to $549	124	5.4	17	2.3	107	7.0	615	7.4	739	7.0
$550 to $599	452	19.8	58	7.8	394	25.7	897	10.8	1,349	12.7
$600 to $649	143	6.3	28	3.7	115	7.5	1,102	13.2	1,245	11.8
$650 to $699	142	6.2	74	9.9	68	4.4	1,057	12.7	1,199	11.3
$700 to $749	105	4.6	16	2.1	89	5.8	463	5.6	568	5.4
$750 to $799	219	9.6	31	4.1	188	12.3	581	7.0	800	7.6
$800 to $849	227	10.0	128	17.1	99	6.5	355	4.3	582	5.5
$850 to $899	50	2.2	50	6.7	0	0.0	208	2.5	258	2.4
$900 to $949	119	5.2	40	5.4	79	5.1	254	3.0	373	3.5
$950 to $999	55	2.4	55	7.4	0	0.0	138	1.6	193	1.8
$1,000 or More	111	4.9	111	14.9	0	0.0	434	5.2	545	5.1
Subtotal Paying Cash Rent	2,279	100.0	747	100.0	1,532	100.0	8,326	100.0	10,605	100.0
No Cash Rent	57		0		57		224		281	
Median Gross Rent	$610		$800		$580		$620		$620	

[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 119

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WORKING IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000

Selected Monthly Owner Costs[a]	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (State of Illinois)		Non-Resident (State of Wisconsin)		Kenosha 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
Less Than $500	1,040	12.1	372	15.7	668	10.7	3,679	18.5	4,719	16.6
$500 to $699	616	7.2	62	2.6	554	8.9	1,833	9.2	2,449	8.6
$700 to $899	1,015	11.8	208	8.8	807	13.0	2,653	13.4	3,668	12.9
$900 to $999	629	7.3	90	3.8	539	8.7	1,656	8.4	2,285	8.0
$1,000 to $1,099	662	7.7	215	9.1	447	7.2	1,770	8.9	2,432	8.6
$1,100 to $1,199	886	10.3	131	5.5	755	12.1	1,670	8.4	2,556	9.0
$1,200 to $1,299	805	9.4	125	5.3	680	10.9	1,256	6.3	2,061	7.2
$1,300 to $1,499	1,183	13.8	363	15.4	820	13.2	1,886	9.5	3,069	10.8
$1,500 to $1,699	621	7.3	219	9.3	402	6.5	1,239	6.2	1,860	6.5
$1,700 or More	1,126	13.1	580	24.5	546	8.8	2,218	11.2	3,344	11.8
Total	8,583	100.0	2,365	100.0	6,218	100.0	19,860	100.0	28,443	100.0
Median Monthly Costs	$1,130		$1,290		$1,110		$1,010		$1,050	

[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.

monthly rents, non-resident workers who lived in Illinois paid more for rent than resident workers in Kenosha County ($180 more than Kenosha County resident workers). Non-resident workers from other counties in Wisconsin paid less for rent ($40 less than Kenosha County resident workers). Although overall, resident workers paid about $10 more per month in rent than non-resident workers, the median gross rent for non-resident workers who lived in Wisconsin was $580, while the median gross rent for non-resident workers who lived in Illinois was $800. The median monthly rent for resident workers in Kenosha County was $620 in 2000, higher than the median monthly rent of $589 for all residents of Kenosha County.

Overall, resident workers in Kenosha County paid less, on average, per month for owner-occupied housing (including homes and condos) than non-resident workers regardless of the state of residency, as shown in Table 119. Based on median monthly costs for owner-occupied housing units in 2000, non-resident workers living in Illinois had higher monthly owner costs ($280 more than Kenosha County resident workers), and non-resident workers living in Wisconsin had higher median monthly owner costs ($100 more than Kenosha County resident workers). The median monthly cost for owner-occupied housing for resident workers in Kenosha County was $1,010 in 2000, slightly lower than the median monthly owner cost of $1,050 for all households with at least one worker in Kenosha County.

Housing Values

The median value of owner-occupied housing units (including, but not limited to, single-family homes, duplex units, and condos) occupied by resident and non-resident workers is shown in Table 120. The median value of homes for resident workers in 2000 was $123,300, compared to $140,700 for non-resident workers, a difference of $17,400, or 14 percent. Housing values varied by the State in which non-resident workers lived. Median housing values for non-resident workers living in Illinois were $35,300 higher than those of Kenosha County resident workers, and for non-resident workers living in Wisconsin were $8,800 higher than those of Kenosha County resident workers in 2000.

Table 120

VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WORKING IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000

Value[a]	Non-Resident (Total)		Non-Resident (State of Illinois)		Non-Resident (State of Wisconsin)		Kenosha 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
Less Than $50,000	413	4.8	43	1.8	370	6.0	635	3.2	1,048	3.7
$50,000 to $79,999	511	6.0	68	2.9	443	7.1	1,368	6.9	1,879	6.6
$80,000 to $89,999	622	7.2	159	6.7	463	7.4	1,879	9.5	2,501	8.8
$90,000 to $99,999	649	7.6	98	4.1	551	8.9	2,233	11.2	2,882	10.1
$100,000 to $124,999	1,204	14.0	189	8.0	1,015	16.3	4,100	20.6	5,304	18.7
$125,000 to $149,999	1,422	16.6	478	20.2	944	15.2	3,046	15.3	4,468	15.7
$150,000 to $174,999	1,240	14.4	427	18.0	813	13.1	2,117	10.7	3,357	11.8
$175,000 to $199,999	773	9.0	226	9.6	547	8.8	1,559	7.9	2,332	8.2
$200,000 to $249,999	798	9.3	136	5.8	662	10.6	1,546	7.8	2,344	8.2
$250,000 to $299,999	357	4.2	175	7.4	182	2.9	644	3.2	1,001	3.5
$300,000 to $499,999	519	6.0	323	13.7	196	3.2	621	3.1	1,140	4.0
$500,000 or More	75	0.9	43	1.8	32	0.5	112	0.6	187	0.7
Total	8,583	100.0	2,365	100.0	6,218	100.0	19,860	100.0	28,443	100.0
Median Value	$140,700		$158,600		$132,100		$123,300		$128,400	

[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.

Conclusions

It appears that non-resident worker households could afford housing in Kenosha County, based on lower housing costs in Kenosha County for all workers other than those who rent housing in other Wisconsin counties, combined with higher incomes earned by non-resident workers. Those who both lived and worked in the County paid $280 less per month for owner-occupied housing, and $180 less for rental housing, than workers who lived in Illinois. Kenosha County workers who lived in the County paid $100 less per month for owner-occupied housing than workers who lived in another Wisconsin county, but $40 more per month for rental housing. In three out of four cases, housing costs were less for those who both lived and worked in the County, with a fairly modest decrease in monthly rent for those who worked in the County but lived in rental housing in another Wisconsin county.

Specialized Housing Facilities

Housing Facilities for Seniors

Age distribution in the County has important implications for planning and the formation of housing policies. The age distribution of the County population in 2000 is set forth in Table 76 and Figure 10 in Chapter VII. The age distribution for all local governments in 2000 is provided on Table 5. 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 are also set forth in Table 76 and Figure 10. Table 76 shows the number of persons in all age groups is projected to increase between 2000 and 2035. However, as shown in Figure 10, the percentage of the population is projected to decrease for the two younger age groups (those under 20, and those aged 20 to 44) and increase for the two older age groups (those aged 45 to 64, and those for the 65 year and older). The percentage of residents age 65 and older is expected to increase from

about 11 percent to about 16 percent of the County's population, from 17,169 to 34,147 persons. There will likely be a demand for a higher percentage of specialized-housing units and accessory apartments or dwellings[14] for the elderly if the elderly population increases as projected over the next three decades.

Specialized housing facilities for the elderly and disabled include retirement communities, assisted living facilities, and nursing home facilities, all offering different types of housing based on care needs. Types of housing needs range from independent living facilities to assisted living facilities, including nursing homes, providing personal and healthcare services if needed. A retirement community is a very broad term that covers many varieties of housing for retirees and seniors, including independent and assisted living facilities, and generally indicates minimum age restrictions for residents. In 2007, there were 24 independent housing and senior apartments in Kenosha County, shown in Map 83 and listed in Table 121.

Assisted living facilities that cater to persons of advanced age (60 and older) include nursing homes, community based residential facilities (CBRF's),[15] residential care apartment complexes (RCAC),[16] adult family homes,[17] and adult day care facilities.[18] In 2007, there were nine nursing homes in Kenosha County with a combined capacity to serve 1,104 people; 16 CBRF's in Kenosha County with a combined capacity to serve 324 persons of advanced age; two residential care apartment complexes with a total capacity for 89 people; five adult family homes with a total capacity for 20 people; and one adult day care facility that has a capacity to serve 65 people. Table 122 and Map 83 show these assisted living facilities for persons of advanced age licensed by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services in 2007.

Housing Facilities for Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities are another segment of the County's population that may have special housing needs. The data on disability status were derived from self-reported answers to the long-form (sample) Census 2000 questionnaire. The questionnaire asked if anyone in the household had experienced a disability lasting six months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities. The number of residents with disabilities by age group in the County and each local government reported by the Census is set forth in Table 123. The 65 and over age group had the highest percentage of people reporting a disability, at about 38 percent or 6,291 people. About 17

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[14]*Accessory apartments or dwellings, also referred to as "In-Law Suites" or "Granny Flats", are secondary dwellings established in conjunction with, and clearly subordinate to, a primary dwelling, and may be part of the same structure as the primary dwelling or a detached unit on the same lot. These dwelling units are often intended for use by relatives of the individuals residing in the primary dwelling.*

[15]*CBRF's 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 (basic care required by a person with a long-term illness or disability that has reached a relatively stable plateau). 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*.*

[16]*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.*

[17]*Adult family homes provide 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. Residents receive care, treatment, or services that are above the level of room and board and up to seven hours per week of nursing care per resident.*

[18]*Adult day care is a day program that provides the elderly and other adults with services when their caregivers are at work or need relief.*

Table 121

INDEPENDENT HOUSING AND SENIOR APARTMENTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007

Number on Map 83	Name	Street Address	Capacity (Units)
	Apartments for Seniors or Persons with Disabilities[a]		
1	Assisi Homes of Kenosha	1860 27th Avenue, Kenosha	60
2	Forest Towers Metro	8218 14th Avenue, Kenosha	16
3	Joanne Apartments	8828 41st Avenue, Kenosha	
4	Kenosha Garden Apartments	5430 64th Avenue, Kenosha	
5	Lakeside Towers	5800 3rd Avenue, Kenosha	182
6	Meadowview Village Apartments	450 Lincoln Drive, Twin Lakes	44
7	Northpoint Crossings	1724 Birch Road, Kenosha	71
8	Saxony Manor	1876 22nd Avenue, Kenosha	60
9	Silvercrest Apartments	630 S. Cogswell Drive, Silver Lake	24
10	Tanglewood Apartments	3020 87th Place, Kenosha	100
11	Tuscan Villa Apartments	8051 25th Avenue, Kenosha	112
12	Villa Nova Apartments	2401 18th Street, Kenosha	102
13	Village Plaza Apartments	25166 72nd Street, Paddock Lake	24
	Affordable Housing for Older Adults[b]		
14	Glenwood Apartments	1920 27th Avenue, Kenosha	60
15	Kenosha Commons (No age requirement)[c]	5500 60th Street, Kenosha	48
16	Lincoln Crest Apartments	410 Lincoln Drive, Twin Lakes	32
17	Prairie Ridge Senior Campus	7900 94th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	120
18	Prairie Villa Senior Apartments	9500 81st Street, Pleasant Prairie	71
19	St. Catherine Commons	3618 8th Avenue, Kenosha	184
20	Villa Ciera[c]	1940 27th Avenue, Kenosha	71
	Senior Apartments[d]		
21	Beech Pointe	910 85th Street, Kenosha	144
- -	Kenosha Commons (No age requirement)	5500 60th Street, Kenosha	- -[e]
22	Petretti Apartments	1830 22nd Avenue, Kenosha	52
- -	Villa Ciera	1940 27th Avenue, Kenosha	- -[e]
Total – 24 Sites		- -	1,577

[a] *Federally-subsidized apartments, where rent is 30 percent of adjusted gross income, for seniors or person with disabilities who are capable of living independently.*

[b] *Apartments available at reduced rent for income qualified persons age 55 and over.*

[c] *Facility offers subsidized and nonsubsidized housing units for older adults.*

[d] *Nonsubsidized apartments designated for older adults, but offer no reduction in rent.*

[e] *Includes units listed under affordable housing for older adults.*

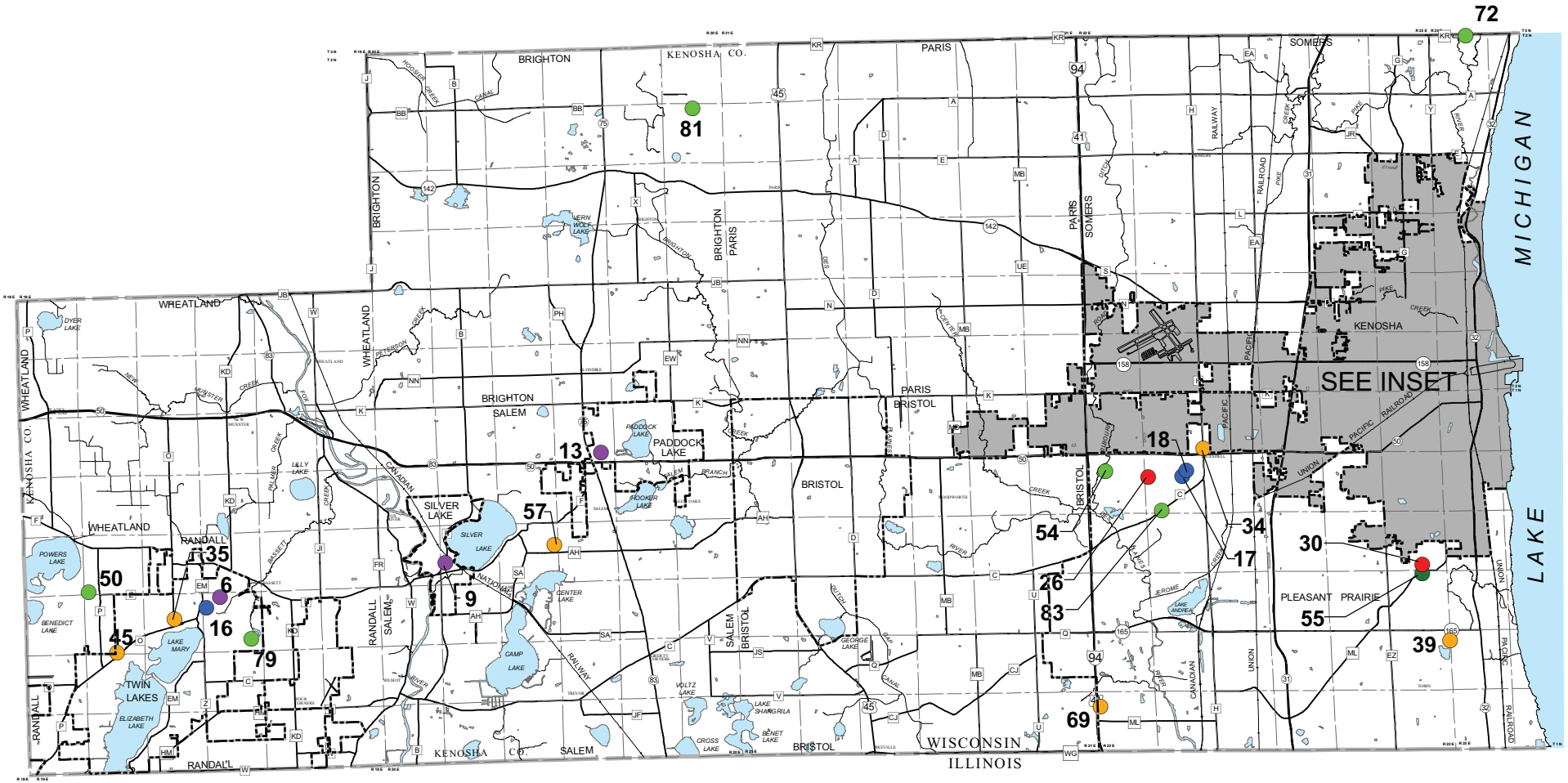
Source: Kenosha County Department of Human Services and SEWRPC.

percent of people ages 21 to 64, or 14,352 people, reported having a disability, and about 8 percent of people ages five to 20, or 3,052 people, reported having a disability. Although the 65 and over age group had the highest percentage of people reporting a disability, the largest number of people reporting a disability was in the 21 to 64 age group.

Persons with disabilities in each County in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, the Region as a whole, and the State are set forth in Table 124. Kenosha County has a higher percentage of persons with disabilities when compared to the Region and the State.

Map 83

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES, INDEPENDENT HOUSING, AND SENIOR APARTMENTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



- NURSING HOME
- COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITY
- RESIDENTIAL CARE APARTMENT COMPLEXES
- ADULT FAMILY HOMES
- **70** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLES 121,122, AND 126)
- ADULT DAY CARE FACILITIES
- APARTMENTS FOR SENIORS OR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
- AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR OLDER ADULTS
- DESIGNATED SENIOR APARTMENTS

Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol.

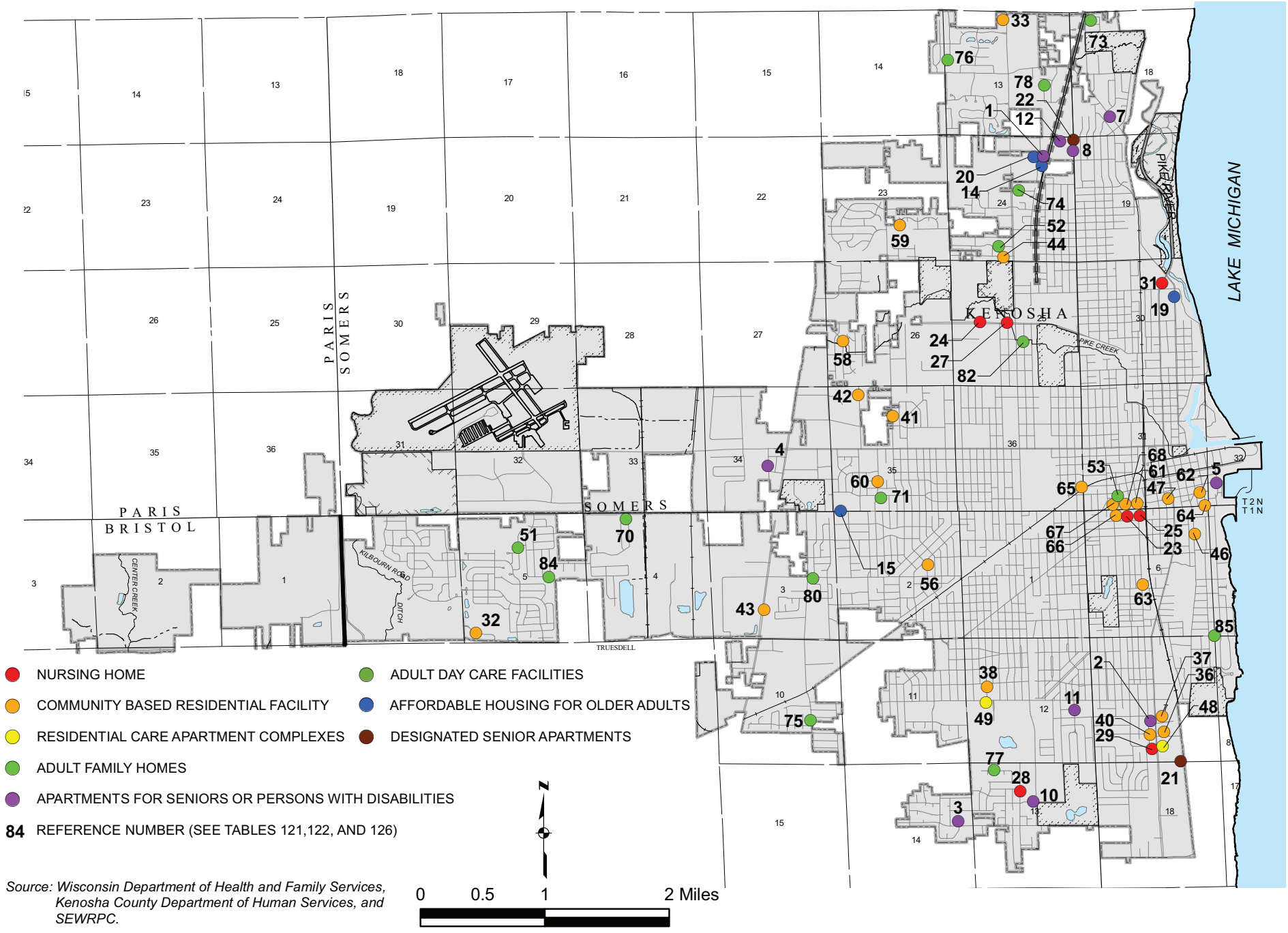
N

0 2.5 5 Miles

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

Inset to Map 83

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES, INDEPENDENT HOUSING, AND SENIOR APARTMENTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



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

Table 122

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES FOR THE ADVANCED AGED[a] IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007

Number on Map 83	Name	Street Address	Capacity (Persons)
	Nursing Homes		
23	Beverly Health Care-Kenosha	1703 60th Street, Kenosha	97
24	Brookside Care Center	3506 Washington Road, Kenosha	154
25	Clairidge House	1519 60th Street, Kenosha	87
26	Grande Prairie Health and Rehabilitation Center	10330 Prairie Ridge Boulevard, Pleasant Prairie	118
27	Heartland Health Care Center-Washington Manor	3100 Washington Road, Kenosha	153
28	Hospitality Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	8633 32nd Avenue, Kenosha	133
29	Sheridan Medical Complex	8400 S. Sheridan Road, Kenosha	102
30	St. Joseph's Home	9244 29th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	93
31	Woodstock Health and Rehabilitation Center	3415 N. Sheridan Road, Kenosha	167
	Community Based Residential Facilities		
32	Alterra Clare Bridge of Kenosha	10178 74th Street, Kenosha	40
33	Alterra Sterling House of Kenosha	3109 12th Street, Kenosha	20
34	Alterra Wynwood of Kenosha	7377 88th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	53
35	Bethel Hill Assisted Living	100 E. School Street, Twin Lakes	20
36	Brotoloc Harbour Village East	1130 82nd Street, Kenosha	8
37	Brotoloc Harbour Village West	1150 82nd Street, Kenosha	8
38	Canterbury Home of Kenosha	7924 36th Avenue, Kenosha	20
39	Carey Manor	10628 22nd Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	8
40	Christopher House	8322 14th Avenue, Kenosha	20
41	Edwards House	4831 47th Avenue, Kenosha	8
42	Harbor House	4600 52nd Avenue, Kenosha	20
43	Harbor House	7135 Green Bay Road, Kenosha	16
44	Harmony of Kenosha	3109 30th Avenue, Kenosha	41
45	Living Hope	1213 W. Main Street, Twin Lakes	8
46	South Winds	6305 7th Avenue, Kenosha	18
47	St. James Manor	910 59th Street, Kenosha	16
	Residential Care Apartment Complexes		
48	Meadowmere Southport Assisted Living	8351 Sheridan Road, Kenosha	63
49	Regent Manor	7905 36th Avenue, Kenosha	26
	Adult Family Homes		
50	Eternal Hope	9255 392nd Avenue, Powers Lake	4
51	Hawthorne Home	6244 95th Avenue, Kenosha	4
52	Linden Home	3216 29th Street, Kenosha	4
53	Rasmussen Home	1721 60th Street, Kenosha	4
54	Reindl Home	7851 115th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	4
	Adult Day Care Facilities		
55	St. Joseph's Adult Day Care	9244 29th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	65
Total – 33 Sites		- -	1,602

[a]*Persons aged 60 years and older.*

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

Table 123

PERSONS AGE FIVE AND OVER WITH DISABILITIES FOR COMMUNITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000[a]

Community and Age Group	Persons With a Disability	Percent of Age Group	Total Population in Age Group
City of Kenosha			
5 to 20	2,021	9.3	21,833
21 to 64	9,368	18.7	50,108
65 and over	4,087	39.4	10,380
Total	15,476	18.8	82,321
Village of Paddock Lake			
5 to 20	44	5.6	790
21 to 64	257	14.3	1,799
65 and over	87	31.2	279
Total	388	13.5	2,868
Village of Pleasant Prairie			
5 to 20	240	6.2	3,867
21 to 64	1,051	11.4	9,186
65 and over	599	36.6	1,636
Total	1,890	12.9	14,689
Village of Silver Lake			
5 to 20	55	8.9	621
21 to 64	183	13.7	1,336
65 and over	117	48.5	241
Total	355	16.2	2,198
Village of Twin Lakes			
5 to 20	46	3.9	1,167
21 to 64	515	17.8	2,898
65 and over	331	48.5	682
Total	892	18.8	4,747
Town of Brighton			
5 to 20	23	6.3	366
21 to 64	87	9.9	880
65 and over	37	28.2	131
Total	147	10.7	1,377
Town of Bristol			
5 to 20	45	4.1	1,085
21 to 64	288	10.8	2,672
65 and over	249	44.5	559
Total	582	13.5	4,316
Town of Paris			
5 to 20	15	4.6	324
21 to 64	94	11.0	857
65 and over	70	32.6	215
Total	179	12.8	1,396
Town of Randall			
5 to 20	36	4.6	786
21 to 64	269	15.7	1,715
65 and over	58	22.2	261
Total	363	13.1	2,762
Town of Salem			
5 to 20	242	9.4	2,580
21 to 64	774	13.3	5,820
65 and over	211	27.5	767
Total	1,227	13.4	9,167

Table 123 (continued)

Community and Age Group	Persons With a Disability	Percent of Age Group	Total Population in Age Group
Town of Somers			
5 to 20	212	9.4	2,248
21 to 64	1,175	22.1	5,322
65 and over	311	32.1	968
Total	1,698	19.9	8,538
Town of Wheatland			
5 to 20	73	8.2	893
21 to 64	291	15.1	1,926
65 and over	134	43.6	307
Total	498	15.9	3,126
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

[a]*Disability types include sensory, physical, mental, self-care, and employment. A single respondent may have multiple types of disabilities. The data are based on a sample of one in six residents of the civilian non-institutionalized population.*

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

Several types of disabilities are included in the data:

- Sensory – Blindness, deafness, or a severe sight or hearing impediment
- Physical – A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying
- Mental disability – A condition lasting at least six months that makes learning, remembering, or concentrating difficult
- Self-care disability – A condition lasting at least six months that makes dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home difficult
- Going outside the home disability – A condition lasting at least six months that makes going outside the home alone difficult (applies only to those residents at least 16 years of age and under 65 years of age)
- Employment disability – A condition lasting at least six months that makes working at a job or business difficult (applies only to those residents at least 16 years of age)

Table 125 sets forth the type of disabilities reported in the County in 2000. One person may report having multiple types of disabilities. The range of disabilities reported may influence the type of housing required to provide for the needs of people with disabilities.

In addition to other facilities, all of assisted living facilities mentioned earlier that cater to persons of advanced aged also serve persons with disabilities. In 2007, there were nine nursing homes in Kenosha County with a combined capacity to serve 1,104 people; 30 CBRF's in Kenosha County with a combined capacity to serve 560 persons with disabilities; two residential care apartment complexes with a total capacity to serve 89 people; 21 adult family homes with a total capacity to serve 84 persons with disabilities; and one adult day care facility that has a capacity to serve 65 people. Table 126 and Map 83 show these assisted living facilities licensed by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services that serve persons with disabilities in 2007. Table 121 and Map 83 indicate independent housing available for persons with disabilities who are capable of living independently.

Table 124

PERSONS AGE FIVE AND OVER WITH DISABILITIES FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN AND THE STATE OF WISCONSIN: 2000[a]

Community and Age Group	Persons With a Disability	Percent of Age Group	Total Population in Age Group
Kenosha County			
5 to 20	3,052	8.3	36,560
21 to 64	14,352	17.0	84,519
65 and over	6,291	38.3	16,426
Total	23,695	17.2	137,505
Milwaukee County			
5 to 20	21,687	9.8	221,830
21 to 64	102,628	19.6	523,705
65 and over	45,624	39.7	115,013
Total	169,939	19.7	860,548
Ozaukee County			
5 to 20	1,223	6.2	19,704
21 to 64	4,408	9.4	46,828
65 and over	2,872	28.7	10,012
Total	8,503	11.1	76,544
Racine County			
5 to 20	3,443	7.8	44,245
21 to 64	16,402	15.6	105,181
65 and over	8,373	37.3	22,473
Total	28,218	16.4	171,899
Walworth County			
5 to 20	1,644	7.0	23,610
21 to 64	7,356	14.1	52,233
65 and over	3,993	35.3	11,302
Total	12,993	14.9	87,145
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 of Wisconsin			
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 are based on a sample of one in six residents of the civilian non-institutionalized population.*

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

Table 125

REPORTED DISABILITIES BY TYPE IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000[a]

Community and Age Group	Type of Disability						Total
	Sensory	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Go-outside-home	Employment	
City of Kenosha							
5 to 15	213	213	867	121	- -[b]	- -[b]	1,414
16 to 64	1,089	3,883	2,640	1,331	3,277	6,593	18,813
65 and over	1,271	2,738	904	946	1,879	- -[b]	7,738
Total	2,573	6,834	4,411	2,398	5,156	6,593	27,965
Village of Paddock Lake							
5 to 15	8	4	13	4	- -[b]	- -[b]	29
16 to 64	21	91	50	10	53	198	423
65 and over	21	66	9	14	47	- -[b]	157
Total	50	161	72	28	100	198	609
Village of Pleasant Prairie							
5 to 15	13	17	124	16	- -[b]	- -[b]	170
16 to 64	152	467	201	85	339	682	1,926
65 and over	216	348	145	127	254	- -[b]	1,090
Total	381	832	470	228	593	682	3,186
Village of Silver Lake							
5 to 15	4	5	30	2	- -[b]	- -[b]	41
16 to 64	36	73	46	26	100	131	412
65 and over	51	68	26	17	60	- -[b]	222
Total	91	146	102	45	160	131	675
Village of Twin Lakes							
5 to 15	0	0	34	0	- -[b]	- -[b]	34
16 to 64	65	160	68	33	169	358	853
65 and over	118	238	91	105	188	- -[b]	740
Total	183	398	193	138	357	358	1,627
Town of Brighton							
5 to 15	0	0	15	8	- -[b]	- -[b]	23
16 to 64	12	25	7	4	22	68	138
65 and over	15	25	6	3	26	- -[b]	75
Total	27	50	28	15	48	68	236
Town of Bristol							
5 to 15	7	0	27	3	- -[b]	- -[b]	37
16 to 64	54	123	91	35	67	160	530
65 and over	86	152	40	46	141	- -[b]	465
Total	147	275	158	84	208	160	1,032
Town of Paris							
5 to 15	0	0	7	0	- -[b]	- -[b]	7
16 to 64	11	36	17	7	32	60	163
65 and over	13	47	24	16	31	- -[b]	131
Total	24	83	48	23	63	60	301
Town of Randall							
5 to 15	0	0	15	0	- -[b]	- -[b]	15
16 to 64	42	90	73	35	40	215	495
65 and over	27	41	9	2	25	- -[b]	104
Total	69	131	97	37	65	215	614

Table 125 (continued)

Community and Age Group	Type of Disability						Total
	Sensory	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Go-outside-home	Employment	
Town of Salem							
5 to 15	1	26	156	38	- -[b]	- -[b]	221
16 to 64	139	301	153	76	237	497	1,403
65 and over	61	134	38	50	122	- -[b]	405
Total	201	461	347	164	359	497	2,029
Town of Somers							
5 to 15	10	0	73	0	- -[b]	- -[b]	83
16 to 64	150	458	181	60	327	897	2,073
65 and over	101	152	61	40	175	- -[b]	529
Total	261	610	315	100	502	897	2,685
Town of Wheatland							
5 to 15	0	2	25	0	- -[b]	- -[b]	27
16 to 64	33	122	97	48	140	193	633
65 and over	46	90	30	34	56	- -[b]	256
Total	79	214	152	82	196	193	916
Kenosha County							
5 to 15	256	267	1,386	192	- -[b]	- -[b]	2,101
16 to 64	1,804	5,829	3,624	1,750	4,803	10,052	27,862
65 and over	2,026	4,099	1,383	1,400	3,004	- -[b]	11,912
Total	4,086	10,195	6,393	3,342	7,807	10,052	41,875

[a]*A single respondent may have multiple types of disabilities. The data are based on a sample of one in six residents.*

[b]*The Census did not collect data for disability type for this age group.*

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

As indicated earlier, the population of Kenosha County is projected to continue to increase to year 2035 with the percentage of population in the two older age groups, 45 to 64 age group and 65 and older age group, also anticipated to increase. In 2000, persons with disabilities consisted of mostly those in the 21 to 64 age group and 65 and over age group, with the highest percentage of the County's population in the 65 and older age group. Based on this 2000 data and the 2035 age group projections, there will likely be an increase in demand for assisted living facilities serving persons with disabilities in the next three decades.

Emergency or Transitional Shelters

The Shalom Center of the Interfaith Network, located in the City of Kenosha, provides emergency and transitional housing shelters in coordination with Kenosha area churches. The Shalom Center contains several programs to assist in food, shelter, healthcare, and education support to help individuals towards a long-term goal of self-sufficiency. The Center operates a daily soup kitchen seven days a week, 365 days a year; a food pantry distributing emergency food once a month to hungry families (about 650 families in the year 2007); an emergency family shelter that can accommodate seven families and 28 individuals for up to 45 days; and emergency nightly shelters as part of the Interfaith Network Nightly Shelter (INNS) Program. The INNS Program provides temporary nightly shelter for up to 30 homeless persons per night and provides breakfast and a sack lunch. It operates year-round from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. at rotating church sites consisting of Immanuel Baptist, St. Mary's Catholic, Immanuel United Methodist, and Grace Lutheran Churches.

According to the Center, the Shalom Center and affiliated churches on average, annually serves 41,000 meals in the Daily Soup Kitchen; distributes 408,000 pounds of food through the Food Pantry; provides 7,500 nights of shelter to 75 families with 175 children through the Emergency Family Shelter; and provides shelter to 700 homeless persons, of which approximately 150 are children, for a total of 8,300 nights of shelter through the Nightly Shelter (INNS) Program.

Table 126

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007

Number on Map 83	Name	Street Address	Capacity (Persons)
	Nursing Homes		
23	Beverly Health Care – Kenosha	1703 60th Street, Kenosha	97
24	Brookside Care Center	3506 Washington Road, Kenosha	154
25	Clairidge House	1519 60th Street, Kenosha	87
26	Grande Prairie Health and Rehabilitation Center	10330 Prairie Ridge Boulevard, Pleasant Prairie	118
27	Heartland Health Care Center-Washington Manor	3100 Washington Road, Kenosha	153
28	Hospitality Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	8633 32nd Avenue, Kenosha	133
29	Sheridan Medical Complex	8400 S. Sheridan Road, Kenosha	102
30	St. Joseph's Home	9244 29th Avenue, Kenosha	93
31	Woodstock Health and Rehabilitation Center	3415 N. Sheridan Road, Kenosha	167
	Community Based Residential Facilities		
32	Alterra Clare Bridge of Kenosha	10178 74th Street, Kenosha	40
33	Alterra Sterling House of Kenosha	3109 12th Street, Kenosha	20
34	Alterra Wynwood of Kenosha	7377 88th Avenue, Kenosha	53
56	Bella Alternative Homes	6555 Pershing Boulevard, Kenosha	8
35	Bethel Hill Assisted Living	100 E. School Street, Twin Lakes	20
57	Brotoloc Briarwood	26420 89th Street, Salem	6
58	Brotoloc Cottonwood	5415 Adams Road, Kenosha	6
36	Brotoloc Harbour Village East	1130 82nd Street, Kenosha	8
37	Brotoloc Harbour Village West	1150 82nd Street, Kenosha	8
59	Brotoloc Ravenswood	2615 45th Avenue, Kenosha	8
38	Canterbury Home of Kenosha	7924 36th Avenue, Kenosha	20
60	Caralott	4901 56th Street, Kenosha	5
39	Carey Manor	10628 22nd Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	8
61	Cholaks Home Care Center	1607 59th Street, Kenosha	8
40	Christopher House	8322 14th Avenue, Kenosha	20
62	Dayton Residential Care	521 59th Street, Kenosha	90
41	Edwards House	4831 47th Avenue, Kenosha	8
63	Genesis Options Residential Program	6755 14th Avenue, Kenosha	20
42	Harbor House	4600 52nd Avenue, Kenosha	20
43	Harbor House	7135 Green Bay Road, Kenosha	16
44	Harmony of Kenosha	3109 30th Avenue, Kenosha	41
64	Kare Center	510 60th Street, Kenosha	12
45	Living Hope	1213 W. Main Street, Twin Lakes	8
65	Open Arms	2217 56th Street, Kenosha	13
46	South Winds	6305 7th Avenue, Kenosha	18
47	St. James Manor	910 59th Street, Kenosha	16
66	Transition House I	6024 18th Avenue, Kenosha	21
67	Transition House II	5905 19th Avenue, Kenosha	20
68	Transitional Living	1834 60th Street, Kenosha	11
69	Windy Oaks	11831 120th Court, Pleasant Prairie	8

Table 126 (continued)

Number on Map 83	Name	Street Address	Capacity (Persons)
	Residential Care Apartment Complexes		
48	Meadowmere Southport Assisted Living	8351 Sheridan Road, Kenosha	63
49	Regent Manor	7905 36th Avenue, Kenosha	26
	Adult Family Homes		
70	Alder Home	8212 61st Street, Kenosha	4
71	Alpha Homes of Wisconsin IX	5603 49th Avenue, Kenosha	4
72	Alpha Homes of Wisconsin VIII	101 11th Avenue, Somers	4
73	Alpha Homes of Wisconsin X	1822 12th Place, Kenosha	4
74	Alpha Homes of Wisconsin XI	2922 22nd Street, Kenosha	4
75	Alpha Homes of Wisconsin XII	8114 60th Avenue, Kenosha	4
76	Alpha Homes of Wisconsin XIII	1481 39th Avenue, Kenosha	4
77	Alpha Homes of Wisconsin XIV	3506 85th Place, Kenosha	4
78	Birch Home	1549 25th Avenue, Kenosha	4
79	CLA Twin Lakes	1222 Winged Foot Drive, Twin Lakes	4
80	Crabtree Adult Family Home	5915 67th Street, Kenosha	4
50	Eternal Hope	9255 392nd Avenue, Powers Lake	4
81	Gunderson Family Home	707 224th Avenue, Kansasville	4
51	Hawthorne Home	6244 95th Avenue, Kenosha	4
82	Independent Living Adult Family Home	4004 29th Avenue, Kenosha	4
52	Linden Home	3216 29th Street, Kenosha	4
53	Rasmussen Home	1721 60th Street, Kenosha	4
54	Reindl Home	7851 115th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie	4
83	Shannon Martin	10010 Wilmot Road, Pleasant Prairie	4
84	Sycamore Home	9211 66th Street, Kenosha	4
85	Victorian Manor Adult Family Home	409 75th Street, Kenosha	4
	Adult Day Care Facilities		
55	St. Joseph's Adult Day Care	9244 29th Avenue, Kenosha	65
Total – 63 Sites		- -	1,902

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

Household Size

While it is important to provide housing options that are affordable for households of all income levels, it is also important to provide housing options that meet space requirements for households of various sizes. Table 11 in Chapter II lists the number of households in each size category, ranging from one-person households to households containing seven or more members, in each local government and the County in 2000. The average household size for the County and each local government in 2000 is set forth in Table 7 in Chapter II. Projected household sizes for the 2035 planned sanitary sewer service areas and unsewered areas are set forth in Table 7. Based on SEWRPC's regional land use plan, the average household size in the County is expected to decline between 2000 and 2035 from 2.67 to 2.46 persons per household. This trend in declining household size has been experienced in the County and throughout the United States since the 1950's and is anticipated to continue into the future.

Household Projections: 2035

The number of additional housing units needed in the 2035 plan design year is determined by first selecting a population projection. The number of residents expected to reside in "group quarters" (in Kenosha County, this generally will include assisted living facilities) is then subtracted from the total population, and the result is divided by the projected household size (number of persons per household in 2035). This number is then multiplied by the desired vacancy rate to determine the total number of housing units needed in the County in 2035.

The number of additional housing units needed between 2006 and 2035 to provide an adequate number of housing units is determined by subtracting the number of unsound units (which should be removed from the housing stock) from the total number of housing units in 2006. The resulting number is then subtracted from the projected number of housing units needed in 2035 determined by the procedure described in the preceding paragraph.

PART 2: HOUSING PROGRAMS FOR KENOSHA COUNTY

Government sponsored housing programs have been inventoried to assess government's potential to help the private sector meet housing needs. The full array of government sponsored programs and funding availability is almost continually changing, therefore, this section focuses on those programs that have the potential for increasing the availability of lower-cost housing and rehabilitation in Kenosha County. Many of the programs available in Kenosha County are administered through local and State agencies that receive funding from the Federal government. Agencies involved in administering housing programs include the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Division of Housing and Community Development, the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development program, the Kenosha County Housing Authority, and the City of Kenosha Housing Authority. Information on programs offered by Federal and state agencies that defer or alleviate housing and rehabilitation costs, including Veterans Administration and State Historical Society programs, and information on private and quasi-public housing programs, including "green development" related programs, is also provided.

In addition, the Wisconsin Department of Commerce-Division of Housing and Community Development released a Household Housing Guide in February 2007 that provides contacts and a brief description of housing programs available for low- and moderate-income households in the State. The guide can be found at the Department of Commerce website at http://commerce.wi.gov/CDdocs/BOH-Fact-Sheets/cd-boh-housing.pdf.

Housing Program Administrators

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD provides funding for a number of housing programs, including the Section 8 Low-Income Rental Assistance Program, the Home Investment Partnership Act (HOME), and the Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG). In order for units or agencies of government to apply for and receive HUD housing grants or public housing funds, they must prepare a Comprehensive Housing Authority Strategy (CHAS) and submit that strategy to HUD for approval. The purpose of the CHAS is to ensure that communities receiving funding from HUD have planned for the housing-related needs of low- and moderate-income households in a way that improves the availability and affordability of adequate housing. The CHAS must also include consideration of persons needing supportive services, identify the manner in which private resources will be incorporated in addressing identified housing needs, and provide for both rental and homeownership options.

The Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

The FHA was established by Congress in 1934 and became part of HUD's Office of Housing in 1965. The FHA insures mortgage loans for single family and multi-family homes from FHA-approved lenders throughout the Nation, including Kenosha County. FHA mortgage insurance provides approved lenders with protection against losses as the result of default on a loan. The lender bears less risk because the FHA will pay a claim to the lender in the event of a homeowner default. This allows FHA insured loans to be made with less cash investment than other loans, which increases accessibly to lower-income households.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development

The USDA administers the Federal Government's primary program addressing America's need for affordable rural housing. USDA Rural Development provides loans and grants to develop rural community facilities in cities, villages, and towns with populations less than 20,000 that are not part of an urban area. The USDA provides affordable housing opportunities for low- to moderate-income families in Kenosha County, but excludes the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and the eastern portion of the Town of Somers, which are part of the Kenosha urbanized area.

Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Division of Housing and Community Development (DHCD)

DHCD manages numerous Federal and State programs that provide housing assistance to elderly, disabled, and low- and moderate-income households, and the homeless throughout Wisconsin, including Kenosha County. DHCD manages and administers all HUD funding for those communities that do not get direct funding from HUD. This includes all communities in Kenosha County with the exception of the City of Kenosha whose Housing Authority gets much of its funding directly from HUD. DHCD provides funding and technical assistance to local governments and nonprofit housing organizations that administer the programs at the local or county level, including WHEDA, the Kenosha County Housing Authority, and the City of Kenosha Housing Authority. Federal programs that DHCD administers include CDBG and CDBG-EAP funding, Development Projects Program, numerous programs under HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). In addition, DHCD develops state housing policy and administers emergency housing assistance to communities that do not get direct funding from HUD.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA)

WHEDA was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1972 as a nonprofit "public benefit corporation" to help meet the housing needs of lower-income households in the State. This purpose has expanded to include providing housing facilities to meet the needs of households with disabled or elderly members. The programs are financed through the sale of tax-exempt bonds and receive no State tax support. These programs involve the administration of several Federally-funded grants and housing tax credits.

The Kenosha County Housing Authority

The Kenosha County Housing Authority administers housing programs that help conserve, rehabilitate, or improve properties owned or occupied by low- and moderate-income residents in Kenosha County, outside of the City of Kenosha. The Kenosha County Housing Authority offers two loan programs, the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program and the Homestead Opportunity Loan Program. The Kenosha County Housing Authority also administers the Fox River Flood Mitigation Program, a program to acquire and demolish residential structures and relocate displaced residents from the 1 percent annual recurrence (100 year) floodplain of the Fox River.

The City of Kenosha Housing Authority

Created by the City of Kenosha under Section 66.1201 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, the City of Kenosha Housing Authority operates housing programs targeted for low-income households, the elderly, and persons with disabilities in the City of Kenosha. The City of Kenosha Housing Authority administers housing assistance programs, promotes homeownership and neighborhood revitalization through home construction and homebuyer assistance, and assists in the development of affordable housing through the issuance of bonds. Housing assistance programs administered by the City of Kenosha Housing Authority include HUD's Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), Welfare-to-Work Housing Choice Voucher, Family Self-Sufficiency Program, and WHEDA's rental assistance program.

Government Sponsored Housing Programs

The following sections describe programs funded by the State and Federal governments for construction of single- and multi-family housing and programs that provide financial assistance for down payments, loan guarantees, or rental assistance.

HUD Programs

Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

HUD provides community development block grants to entitled counties, entitlement communities, and States (for distribution to non-entitlement communities) for housing programs that principally benefit low- and

moderate-income households and other community development purposes. Counties, entitlement communities, and States develop their own specific programs and funding priorities under the CDBG program; however, maximum priority must be given to activities which either benefit low- and moderate-income persons or aid in the prevention or elimination of blight or slums. States must ensure that over a three year period, at least 60 percent of CDBG funds awarded to non-entitlement communities are used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income households. HUD defines communities entitled to grants as principal cities of a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), other metropolitan cities with a population of at least 50,000, and urban counties with a population of at least 200,000, excluding the population of any entitlement communities within the county. The City of Kenosha is designated an entitlement community and currently receives and administers CDBG funding directly from HUD. Although the City of Kenosha is designated an entitlement area, the remainder of Kenosha County is not designated an entitlement area, so local governments or the County must apply for CDBG Small Cities Housing Program grant funding from DHCD, which administers the CDBG program for non-entitlement areas.

The Federal HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
HOME is the largest Federal block grant to State and participating local governments and HOME consortiums designed to create affordable housing for low- and very-low income households. Each year, HUD distributes about $2 billion in HOME funding to State and local governments and HOME consortiums based on formula grants to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership, and for the direct provision of rental assistance to low-income households. States are automatically eligible for HOME funds and receive either their formula allocation or $3 million, whichever is greater. Based on eligibility, local jurisdictions can qualify for up to $500,000 under the formula (or less depending upon the annual amount allocated by Congress in the Federal budget). The City of Kenosha is designated as an entitlement community for the HOME program and currently receives and administers HOME funding directly from HUD. Communities that do not qualify for an individual allocation under the formula have two methods in which to receive HOME funds; these communities can join with neighboring communities in a legally binding HOME consortium (where combined membership meets the threshold for direct funding), or can apply for funding from the State, in this case through either WHEDA or the DHCD.

The HOME program allows states and local governments to use HOME funds for grants, direct loans, loan guarantees or other forms of credit assistance, or rental assistance or security deposits for eligible households. Eligible activities include the provision of funds to qualifying homeowners and new homebuyers for home purchasing or rehabilitation finance assistance; financial assistance to build or rehabilitate housing for rent or ownership; site acquisition or improvement; demolition costs to make way for HOME-assisted development; and payment of relocation expenses. In addition, local communities may use HOME funds to provide tenant-based rental assistance. For rental housing and assistance, at least 90 percent of benefiting families must have incomes that are no more than 60 percent of the HUD-adjusted median family income for the area. In rental projects with five or more assisted units, at least 20 percent of the units must be occupied by households with incomes that do not exceed 50 percent of the HUD-adjusted median income. The incomes of households receiving HUD assistance must not exceed 80 percent of the area median income. The HOME program requires that each participating local government match 25 cents of every dollar in program funds to support affordable housing.

There are numerous programs under the HOME Investment Partnership Program that are administered by either WHEDA or DHCD, including the following sub-programs:

- HOME Ownership Mortgage Loan Program
  The HOME Loan Program administered by WHEDA, offers long-term, below–market, fixed-rate financing for low- to moderate-income, first-time homebuyers. Features and benefits of this program include a below-market, fixed interest rate with up to a 30-year term; a low down payment required with down-payment assistance available; lower mortgage insurance premiums; and Mortgage Guardian mortgage payment protection in the event of involuntary job loss. For Kenosha County, eligible properties include new or existing single-family detached dwellings; manufactured housing on land owned by the applicant and taxed as real estate; condominiums; and two, three, or four unit dwellings which are least five years old.

- HOME Plus Loan Program
  The HOME Plus Loan Program, administered by WHEDA, provides financing of up to $10,000 for down payment and closing costs, and a line of credit for future home repairs. Borrowers must have less than $4,500 in liquid assets to be eligible to receive HOME Plus funds for down payment and closing costs. Those with liquid assets exceeding $4,500 may still request the line of credit for future home repairs. Eligible properties must be occupied by the owner and can be anywhere from one to four units.

- American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI)
  ADDI provides financing of up to $10,000 to first-time low- to moderate-income homebuyers for down payment, closing costs, and rehabilitation costs carried out in conjunction with the home purchase. Rehabilitation may include, but are not limited to, the reduction of lead paint hazards and remediation of other home health hazards, and must be completed within one year of home purchase. To be eligible for ADDI assistance, buyers must have incomes at or below 80 percent of the County median income. ADDI assistance is administered by the DHCD through the HOME Homebuyer and Rehabilitation (HHR) Program.

Housing Choice Voucher Program - Section 8
The Housing Choice Voucher Program, better known as Section 8, increases affordable housing choices for low-income households by allowing families to choose privately-owned rental housing. This is also referred to as "Tenant-Based Assistance". A public housing authority (PHA) generally pays the landlord the difference between 30 percent of a family's gross household income and the PHA-determined payment standard, about 80 to 100 percent of the fair market rent (FMR). Housing authorities may be established by counties and local governments. There are two housing authorities in the County; they include the Kenosha County Housing Authority and the City of Kenosha Housing Authority. Of the two housing authorities, only the City of Kenosha Housing Authority administers and provides vouchers directly to clients in the City of Kenosha.

WHEDA administers the Section 8 program outside the City of Kenosha. In recent years, WHEDA has contracted with Horizon Management Group, Inc., based in La Crosse County with an office in Sheboygan County, to administer the program in Kenosha County and provide vouchers directly to clients.

Prior to 1981, another portion of Section 8 rental assistance was disbursed directly to individual property owners. This was referred to as "Project-Based Assistance." HUD entered into 20-year contribution contracts with individual property owners to provide subsidies for lower-income tenants. Because this component of the Section 8 program was eliminated in 1981, the number of rental housing units subsidized in this manner has been decreasing as contracts with property owners expire. Contracts remaining in effect are the result of "renewal" of contracts initiated prior to 1981.

Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program
HUD provides interest-free capital advances to private, nonprofit sponsors to finance the development of supportive housing for the elderly. Supportive housing allows the elderly to live independently, but in an environment that provides support services including transportation, cooking, and cleaning. The capital advance does not have to be repaid as long as the project serves very low-income elderly persons for 40 years. Project rental assistance funds are provided to cover the difference between the HUD-approved operating cost for the project and the tenants' contribution towards rent. Project rental assistance contracts are approved initially for five years and are renewable based on the availability of funds. Private nonprofit organizations can apply to develop a Section 202 project if they can, among other requirements, submit a resolution that they will provide a minimum capital investment equal to 0.5 percent of the HUD-approved capital advance. Public entities are not eligible for funding under this program. Occupancy in Section 202 housing is open to any very low-income household comprised of at least one person who is at least 62 years old at the time of initial occupancy.

Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities
HUD provides interest-free capital advances to private nonprofit sponsors to finance the development of rental housing such as independent living projects, condominium units, and small group homes that will provide supportive services for people with disabilities. The capital advance does not have to be repaid as long as the

project serves very low-income persons with disabilities for 40 years. Project rental assistance funds are provided to cover the difference between the HUD-approved operating cost for the project and the tenants' contribution towards rent. Project rental assistance contracts are approved initially for five years and are renewable based on the availability of funds. Nonprofit organizations with a Section 501(c)(3) tax exemption from the IRS can apply to develop a Section 811 project if they can, among other requirements, submit a resolution that they will provide a minimum capital investment equal to 0.5 percent of the HUD-approved capital advance, up to a maximum of $10,000. Occupancy in Section 811 housing is open to any very low-income household comprised of at least one person who is at least 18 years old and has a disability, such as a physical or developmental disability or chronic mental illness.

Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance - Section 203(k)
This FHA (which became part of HUD in 1965) program insures mortgages designed for properties in need of rehabilitation. Property acquisition costs are combined with rehabilitation costs under one mortgage as opposed to two, which is the traditional method. The ability to consolidate the mortgages results in a single long-term mortgage with relatively low interest rates and a streamlined process for the borrower and lender. They are also available to those who might not otherwise qualify for conventional mortgages. Section 203(k) insures mortgages covering the purchasing or refinancing and rehabilitation of a home that is at least one year old. A portion of the loan proceeds are used to pay the seller, or, in a refinance situation, to pay off the existing mortgage, and the remaining funds are placed in an escrow account and released as rehabilitation is completed. The rehabilitation cost must be at least $5,000 and there are no income limits for eligibility.

Property Improvement Loan Insurance (Title I)
This FHA program insures loans made by private lenders to borrowers, many of whom might not be eligible for a traditional loan, for the purpose of making home improvements. Loans are insured for up to 20 years on single family or multi-family properties. The maximum loan amount is $25,000 for a single family property and $12,000 per housing unit not to exceed a total of $60,000 for a multi-family property. Loan funds may be used for light to moderate rehabilitation of single family and multi-family structures, or to construct a non-residential structure on a single family property. Loans may also be used to purchase fire safety equipment. The intent of the program is to provide financing for permanent improvements that protect or improve the basic livability and utility of a property, including manufactured homes, single family and multi-family structures, non-residential structures, and preservation of historic homes.

USDA Rural Development Programs
Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants
Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants provide low-cost financing for the development of affordable rental housing for both year-round and migrant "domestic farm laborers" and their households. These programs may be used to build, buy, improve, or repair farm labor housing and provide related facilities, such as onsite child care centers.

Housing Preservation Grant
The Housing Preservation Grant program (HPG) provides assistance to public agencies and nonprofit organizations, for the repair and rehabilitation of low- and very-low income housing. HPG funds are generally combined with funds from other programs and are used as loans, grants, or subsidies for recipient households based on a plan contained in the sponsoring agency or organizations application. Funds must be used within a two-year period. The sponsoring agency or organization must have matching funds available in order to receive a grant.

Rural Rental Housing Direct Loans
Rural Rental Housing Direct Loans provide loans for the development of affordable multi-family rental housing in rural communities. Low and very-low income households are targeted as tenants, but moderate income households are also eligible. Rural Development may also provide "Rental Assistance," a project-based tenant subsidy that pays a portion of tenant housing costs, reducing them to an affordable level (30 percent of adjusted income). Projects must be in a rural area and consist of at least two rental units.

Rural Rental Housing Guaranteed Loans
Rural Rental Housing Guaranteed Loans serve the rental housing needs of low- and moderate-income rural households by providing loan guarantees for newly constructed or rehabilitated multi-family rental property in eligible rural areas. Guarantees may be used in conjunction with other subsidy programs, such as the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), HOME, or other state rental assistance programs. Loans can be made for a variety of rental housing types, for example: family, elderly, congregate housing, and mobile homes. Loans can be made for new construction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation, acquisition of buildings that provide for "special housing needs," and combination construction and permanent loans. Tenants' income cannot exceed 115 percent of the area median income, adjusted for family size. Rent (including tenant-paid utilities) for any unit at initial occupancy cannot exceed 30 percent of 115 percent of the area median income, adjusted for family size. The average rent (including tenant-paid utilities) for all units in a project cannot exceed 30 percent of area median income.

Rural Housing Repair and Rehabilitation Loans
Rural Housing Repair and Rehabilitation Loans are available to very low-income rural homeowners for repairs to improve or modernize a home or to remove health and safety hazards. Qualified homeowners can receive loans of up to $20,000, and grants of up to $7,500 for repairs and improvements that result in the removal of health and safety hazards.

Rural Housing Site Loans
Rural Housing Site Loans are short term loans to finance development costs of subdivisions located in rural areas. Developed lots are to be sold to families with low- to moderate-household incomes (up to $5,500 above 80 percent of the county median income). Loans can be made to public or private local nonprofit organizations with legal authority to buy, develop, and sell home sites to eligible applicants.

Single Family Housing Direct Loans
Single Family Housing Direct Loans are for low- and very low-income households seeking financing to purchase new or existing homes or to repair or improve a home in eligible rural areas. This subsidized housing program offers loan benefits as down payment assistance to enable purchase with a loan through a private lending source (Rural Development accepts a junior lien behind the primary lender) or as a sole source of assistance for purchase, repair, or improvement. Sole source assistance is limited to families who are unable to obtain any part of the needed credit from another lending source. To be eligible an applicant must have the ability to repay the loan, live in the home, and be a citizen or be legally admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence, among other requirements. Family income cannot exceed 80 percent of the county median income. Housing cost, size, and design must meet HUD and Section 502 loan guidelines.

Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loans
The Guaranteed Rural Housing (GRH) loan program provides low- to moderate-income families with access to affordable home ownership in eligible rural areas. Approved GRH lenders provide home purchase financing requiring no down payment and can finance loan closing costs and repairs up to the property's appraised value. To be eligible, an applicant must have adequate and dependable income; be a citizen or be legally admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence; have an adjusted annual household income that does not exceed 115 percent of the median income limits for the area; and demonstrate adequate repayment ability. The home must be a new or existing stick-built or modular home that meets HUD guidelines; a new manufactured home on a permanent foundation; owner occupied and not income producing; and located in an eligible rural area or community.

Department of Veteran Affairs Home Loan Program
This program is available to veterans, active duty military personnel, and certain members of the reserves and National Guard. The program offers advantages to applicants including loans with no money down and no private mortgage insurance payments. Applicants must meet income and credit requirements for the loans, which are generally administered by lenders approved by the Department of Veteran Affairs.

Department of Commerce – Division of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) Programs

Housing Cost Reduction Initiative (HCRI) Homebuyer Program

The HCRI Homebuyer Program provides down payment, closing cost, and gap financing assistance to low- to moderate-income households for affordable housing. Eligible organizations may include housing authorities, local governments, and elected governing bodies of Federally-recognized American Indian tribes, nonprofit groups, religious organizations, for-profit corporations, and cooperatives. To be eligible for assistance, households must have incomes at or below 80 percent of the County median income, adjusted for family size, and homebuyers must be single-family and the unit must be the primary residence of the owner.

Programs Using HOME Funds

Although some communities and counties in Wisconsin are entitled to receive funding directly from HUD, including the City of Kenosha, most communities and counties need to apply for HUD funding through the DHCD. DHCD has developed several programs using HOME funds to distribute housing assistance based on the Federal HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) guidelines to non-entitlement communities throughout Wisconsin.

- HOME Homebuyer and Rehabilitation (HHR) Program
  The HHR program, developed and administered by DHCD, provides assistance to eligible low- to moderate-income homebuyers and homeowners for the construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation of housing, and to eligible landlords for making essential repairs to units rented to low-income tenants. Under HHR, first-time low- to moderate-income homebuyers are eligible for assistance from the ADDI program to cover down payment, closing, and rehabilitation costs. In addition, low- to moderate-income homeowners may receive assistance to make improvements in energy-efficiency and accessibility, for lead-based paint reduction, and to repair code violations. Landlords whose tenant's income is at or below 60 percent of the county median income may also receive HHR assistance for essential repairs and rehabilitation of rental properties. Eligible landlords are further required to lease such units at or below the HUD established Fair Market Rent (FMR) value for the County. Funding for HHR comes from both the HOME program and from the ADDI sub-program under the HOME program. The City of Kenosha, an entitlement community, is not eligible for HHR funding.

- HOME Rental Housing Development (RHD) Program
  In Wisconsin, the DHCD has developed a Rental Housing Development Program (RHD) to assist eligible public and private housing organizations with funding to develop affordable rental housing using funds from the HOME program. Eligible organizations include housing authorities, local governments, non-profit groups such as Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)[19], and for-profit developers. Funds, which can be either grants or loans, may be used for acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction costs, must serve households at or below 60 percent of the County median income, and projects receiving such funds are subject to rent limitations for a specified period. In addition, RHD funds can be combined with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The City of Kenosha, an entitlement community, is not eligible for RHD funding.

- HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program
  The TBRA program, administered by DHCD, provides funds for rental assistance programs to local governments, housing authorities, and nonprofit organizations to provide rental assistance to help homeless persons and to prevent homelessness. Although grantees must comply with funding

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[19] *CHDO is an official designation of selected private nonprofit housing development corporations that meet requirements set by HUD. A CHDO can potentially qualify for HOME funding through the State for affordable housing aimed at low- to moderate-income households. Based on information provided by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, designated CHDO's operating in Kenosha County in 2007 eligible for applying for HOME program funding are the Franciscan Ministries, Inc. from Wheaton, Illinois, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Housing Programs, Inc. from Burlington, Wisconsin.*

requirements set forth in the HOME program including the 25 percent matching grant and tenant occupancy and income requirements, DHCD allows each grantee to develop a community-specific program, allowing for flexibility in program design. The City of Kenosha, an entitlement community, is not eligible for TBRA funding.

Continuum of Care Supportive Housing
Each year, DHCD applies for funding from the HUD Continuum of Care Supportive Housing program, which supports a variety of transitional and permanent housing and supportive services for homeless people. The funds originate from a national HUD competition and the grant proposal covers 69 counties, including Kenosha County. Proposals submitted each year have acquired between $3.6 million to $5.7 million in grant funds which is then dispersed to organizations throughout the State. The DHCD application process is coordinated with state agencies as well as hundreds of local organizations.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)
Authorized under the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, the HOPWA program provides Federal housing assistance and services to people with AIDS or AIDS-related diseases and their families. HOPWA funds may be used to assist all forms of housing designed to prevent homelessness including emergency housing, shared housing arrangements, apartments, single-room occupancy (SRO) dwellings, and community residences. Public housing agencies and nonprofit organizations may be eligible, and funding for this program is provided by HUD and administered by DHCD.

State Shelter Subsidy Grant Program (SSSG)
The SSSG program provides grants to eligible public agencies, community action agencies, or private nonprofit organizations to expand eligible emergency shelter housing programs or increase voucher programs. The SSSG program can provide up to 50 percent of an emergency shelter or voucher program's annual operating budget. DHCD allocates about $1.1 million in SSSG funds to programs throughout the State each year, with grants ranging from $1,100 to $60,000; grants can be enhanced through the use of IBRETA funds.

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Transitional Housing Grant (THP), and Homeless Prevention Program (HPP)
HUD's Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) and DHCD's Transitional Housing Grant and Homeless Prevention Program are a collection of programs that assist in providing shelter and transitional housing, homeless prevention programs, and essential social services to homeless people and families. ESG funding can be used to increase the capacity of existing shelters and transitional housing programs, to modify existing shelters and transitional housing in order to improve accessibility, and to develop additional shelter and transitional housing in areas where shelters do not exist. THP funds support the development or expansion of transitional housing for the homeless including the development of housing and support services, to enable participants to live as independently as possible. HPP funds are used for emergency rental assistance or rental assistance for up to one year for individuals and families who are homeless or who are at risk of being homeless. Participation in Wisconsin Service Point (WISP), a Homeless Management Information System program to track homeless individuals and families, is mandatory.

Interest Bearing Real Estate Trust Account (IBRETA)
Wisconsin requires real estate brokers to establish interest-bearing real estate trust accounts for the deposit of all down payments, earnest money, or other trust funds received by the broker related to the conveyance of real estate. Each year, the interest from the trust accounts is transferred to the State's IBRETA account, about $200,000 to $300,000 annually. DHCD allocates these funds to help existing emergency and transitional homeless shelter programs, and to organizations that provide services to homeless individuals or families. IBRETA funds generally are used to supplement funds from other programs, such as the SSSG or PATH programs.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) Programs
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC)
Created by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the LIHTC program gives states the equivalent of nearly $5 billion in annual budget authority to issue tax credits for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing targeted to lower-income households. The program provides an incentive by providing credit against

Federal income tax liability. As a basic program requirement, rental property owners either make at least 20 percent of their housing units available to households with incomes not exceeding 50 percent of the area median family income as adjusted for family size or make at least 40 percent of their housing units available to household with incomes not exceeding 60 percent of an area's median family income as adjusted for family size. Property owners must agree to maintain these percentages for at least 30 years. The LIHTC program is administered by WHEDA in Wisconsin.

Fixed-Interest Only Loan Program

The Fixed-Interest Only Loan Program administered by WHEDA and funded by HUD, offers below-market, fixed-rate financing with reduced payments during the first seven years for eligible first-time homebuyers. The home purchase price must be at least $150,000 and cannot exceed the purchase price limits listed above for the HOME Loan Program.

WisLoan

This program provides loans for a wide variety of residential modifications to improve accessibility for disabled persons, including ramps and home accessibility modifications for non-rental units. Individuals applying for a loan must be a Wisconsin resident, at least 18 years old (parents and other relatives can apply on behalf of disabled people under age 18), and have a disability. Applicants can request any amount needed for the modifications, but the loan amount is dependent on ability to repay the loan and availability of loan funds. The loan is available to Kenosha County residents and administered by Independence First with oversight by the Independent Living Unit of the State Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources (part of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services). The Independence First office located in the City of Milwaukee serves Kenosha County.

Wisconsin Historical Society's Historic Homeowners Income Tax Credit Program

The Wisconsin Historical Society administers a 25 percent tax credit program to assist in the repair and rehabilitation of private residences that are listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places, listed as contributing properties to a State or National Historic District, or deemed eligible for listing on the State register through the tax credit application process. To qualify, a minimum expenditure of $10,000 must be made over a two- to five-year period, and credits for the repair and rehabilitation are limited to structural work, such as roof replacement, painting, floor leveling, electrical wiring, plumbing, heating, and cooling.

Housing Trust Funds

Housing trust funds can be established by county or local governments (or state governments) to support the preservation and production of affordable housing through a dedicated source of public financing. As of 2006, over 350 county and local government and 38 state housing trust funds had been established nationwide. They have combined to dedicate over $750 million annually towards addressing affordable housing needs across the Country. As of 2007, there was only one established housing trust fund within the Region; in late 2006, the City of Milwaukee Common Council passed an ordinance creating the City of Milwaukee Housing Trust Fund. It started with base funds of $2.5 million in 2007 from bonding. Ongoing revenue is generated from gaming proceeds, Tax Increment Financing (TIF) revenue (see Chapter XIII for additional information regarding TIF), and designated PILOT funds.[20] Community support for the trust fund was championed by the Milwaukee Housing Trust Fund Coalition, which was comprised of many faith and community based organizations such as the Interfaith Conference of Greater Milwaukee.

Kenosha County Housing Authority Programs

Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program

The Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program provides no-interest, deferred payment home improvement loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners, and no-interest, installment payment loans to investment property owners who rent to low- and moderate-income households. Loans may be used for property improvements

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[20] *PILOT funds are 'payments in lieu of taxes' received by the City.*

including improvement of energy-efficiency, structural repair, lead-based paint remediation and abatement, and for the conversion of properties to rental units. Properties must be within Kenosha County, but outside of the City of Kenosha.

Homestead Opportunity Loan Program
The Homestead Opportunity Loan Program offers no-interest deferred payment loans to low- to moderate-income renters for the purchase of a home. Loans may be used for payment of bank fees, closing costs, property rehabilitation, and up to 50 percent of the down payment. Maximum down payment assistance is 10 percent of the purchase price of the home. Properties must be within Kenosha County, but outside of the City of Kenosha.

Fox River Flood Mitigation Program
The Fox River Flood Mitigation Program is intended to reduce flood damage and the potential for injury to affected persons by acquiring and demolishing residential structures and relocating displaced residents from the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain of the Fox River. All acquired dwellings are demolished, and the property is placed in permanent open space. The project area for this program is the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain of the Fox River within the Village of Silver Lake and Towns of Salem and Wheatland, in the west central part of Kenosha County. The primary purpose of the program is to reduce the threat to the health and safety of area residents and rescue workers resulting from the frequent and severe flooding of the Fox River. A secondary goal of the program is the removal of blighted and hazardous dwellings.

The City of Kenosha Housing Authority
The City of Kenosha Housing Authority (CKHA) provides housing assistance to qualified low- to moderate-income level households within the City of Kenosha. In addition to administering HUD's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program in the City of Kenosha, CKHA also offers two programs that combine housing assistance with support services to help further ensure that households and families can become self-sufficient. These programs include the Welfare-to-Work Housing Choice Voucher and the Family-Self-Sufficiency Program which are coordinated with other community agencies and educational institutions, including the Kenosha County Department of Human Services and the Kenosha County Job Center. CKHA also coordinates with WHEDA and private property owners to provide rental assistance to low- and very low-income individuals and households. CKHA also assists numerous community groups, nonprofit agencies, and developers in the development of affordable housing and senior housing through bond issuance.

Private and Quasi-Public Housing Programs
Habitat for Humanity
Habitat for Humanity (HFH) builds and renovates homes with the help of future home owners through donations of money, materials, and volunteer labor and sells the homes to the partner families at no profit. HFH Chapters exist in adjacent Racine, Walworth, Lake, and McHenry Counties, but not in Kenosha County. The Chapters are locally run affiliates of Habitat for Humanity International, a nonprofit, ecumenical Christian housing ministry. Habitat for Humanity works in partnership with people in need to build simple, decent, affordable housing. The houses are sold to those in need at no profit and with no interest charged.

There are several criteria that are considered when determining if families are eligible for a Habitat for Humanity home, including:

Need

- Applicant's present housing must be considered inadequate as per the following:
  - applicant is unable to meet local government maintenance standards
  - the building has structural problems
  - the water, electrical, sewage, or heating systems are not functioning properly
- Applicant has not been able to obtain housing by conventional means

Ability to Pay

- Home is actually bought from the Habitat for Humanity Chapter
- Applicant must demonstrate the ability to pay to the HFH Chapter:
  - the monthly mortgage
  - real estate taxes
  - insurance
- Applicant must be able to meet all other family financial obligations
  - HFH Chapters can help develop a budget in order to determine eligibility

Willingness to Participate

- 12 hours of "sweat equity" must be completed prior to review of application
- 500 hours of "sweat equity" must be completed before house can be occupied
  - this can include hours worked by extended family or friends
- 50 hours of "sweat equity" must be donated after home is completed
  - this assures that Partner Families pass on what they have experienced
- Maintenance and repairs are the participant's responsibility after move in
- Maintain an ongoing relationship with HFH Chapters after moving in, and includes:
  - financial counseling
  - household maintenance education

Habitat for Humanity also operates Habitat ReStores that accept donated new and used materials from individuals, contractors, and retail building supply stores. Contributors avoid hauling costs, divert materials otherwise sent to landfills, and receive a tax deduction since Habitat for Humanity is a charitable organization. The merchandise is then priced anywhere from 50 to 70 percent less than typical retail cost, thereby allowing homeowners purchasing such materials an opportunity to maintain their property. The profits from the sales are used to fund Habitat for Humanity's mission of providing quality homes for low-income families. Habitat Restores are located in nearby the City of Racine, Wisconsin, and the Village of Gurnee, Illinois.

"Green" Development Related Programs

Energy Star Qualified Homes

Homes that earn the ENERGY STAR must meet guidelines for energy efficiency set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ENERGY STAR qualified homes are at least 15 percent more energy efficient than homes built to the 2004 International Residential Code (IRC) and include additional energy-saving features that typically make them 20 to 30 percent more efficient than standard homes. ENERGY STAR qualified homes can include a variety of energy-efficient features, such as effective insulation, high performance windows, tight construction and ducts, efficient heating and cooling equipment, and ENERGY STAR qualified lighting, water heaters, and appliances.

Through ENERGY STAR, builders and other home industry professionals can differentiate themselves in the market. New homes that qualify as ENERGY STAR provide greater comfort and durability for home buyers as well as savings in utility costs. Information on ENERGY STAR homes, products, and incentives can be obtained at the following website: www.energystar.gov.

Focus on Energy-Energy Star Mortgages

Through the Focus on Energy program and participating lenders, Energy Star Mortgages are available to those who purchase a Wisconsin Energy Star home. Benefits include reduced closing costs and qualifying for a slightly higher mortgage due to increased energy savings. For more information on ENERGY STAR Mortgages, the Wisconsin ENERGY STAR Homes program, or other ENERGY STAR programs see the following website: www.focusonenergy.com.

Green Built Home
Green Built Home is a national award winning green building initiative that reviews and certifies new homes and remodeling projects that meet sustainable building and energy standards. The program was founded in 1999 by Wisconsin Environmental Initiative (WEI) in partnership with the Madison Area Builders Association and is implemented in cooperation with other participating builders associations and leading utilities and organizations that promote green building and energy efficiency. Green Built Home is administered throughout Wisconsin and is the only such program in the upper Midwest. As a product of a nonprofit organization, Green Built Home provides neutral third party certification of green building practices that meet environmental, health, and energy standards. Support for Green Built Home comes from builder enrollment and home registration fees as well as organizations that promote green building and energy efficiency for Wisconsin. Information on this program is available at the following website: www.greenbuiltime.org.

LEED Program
The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™, created by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), is a nationally recognized benchmark or standard for the design, construction, and operation of high performance green buildings. LEED gives building owners and operators the tools they need to have an immediate and measurable impact on their buildings' performance. LEED promotes a whole-building approach to sustainability by recognizing performance in five key areas of human and environmental health: sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection, and indoor environmental quality. More information is available at the website: www.usgbc.org.

PART 3: COMMUNITY POLICIES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE PROVISION OF HOUSING

Housing structure type, housing unit floor area, lot sizes, densities, and building setbacks are controlled by county, city, and village zoning regulations. It is therefore appropriate to examine those regulations to identify the extent to which they affect the provision of relatively lower-cost minimum-size housing structures and lots.

Zoning Regulations

Zoning Districts
The zoning authority of the city, villages, and Kenosha County on behalf of the towns in Kenosha County represents an important influence on housing development patterns. Zoning regulations can substantially determine the location, size, and type of housing. An inventory was conducted of existing residential zoning districts in each local government to help provide a basis for determining the effect of zoning regulations on various types of housing. The results of the inventory are presented in Table 127. Maps 54 through 57 in Chapter VI show zoning districts in effect in 2007 for participating local communities in Kenosha County.

Housing Unit Types
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.

Zoning in the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland is regulated by the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance. This zoning ordinance allows for

Table 127

LOT SIZE, DENSITY, AND FLOOR AREA REQUIREMENTS IN RESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITY ZONING ORDINANCES: 2007

County and Community Residential Zoning Districts	Minimum Lot Size (square feet)	Maximum Density (dwelling units per acre)	Minimum Floor Area (square feet)
Kenosha County			
R-1 Rural Residential	217,800 (5 acres)	0.2	1,400; 1,000 for first floor
R-2 Suburban Single-Family Residential	40,000	1.1	1,200; 800 for first floor
R-3 Urban Single-Family Residential	20,000	2.2	1,200; 800 for first floor
R-4 Urban Single-Family Residential	15,000	2.9	1,200; 800 for first floor
R-5 Urban Single-Family Residential	10,000	4.4	1,000; 800 for first floor
R-6 Urban Single-Family Residential	6,000[a]	7.3	800; 800 for first floor
R-7 Suburban Two- and Three-Family Residential	80,000 for two-family; 100,000 for three-family	1.1 (two family) 1.3 (three family)	1,000 per unit; 1,500 for first floor of structure
R-8 Urban Two-Family Residential	20,000	4.4	1,000 per unit; 1,500 for first floor of structure
R-9 Multiple-Family Residential	10,000, or 5,000 per unit	8.7	1,500; 1,000 for first floor; 500 for efficiency or one-bedroom units 750 for two-bedroom units 1,000 for three or more bedroom units
R-10 Multiple-Family Residential	12,000, or 4,000 per unit	10.8	2,000 400 for efficiency or one-bedroom units 600 for two-bedroom units 800 for three or more bedroom units
R-11 Multiple-Family Residential	20,000, or 3,000 per unit	12.4	3,000 300 for efficiency or one-bedroom units 500 for two-bedroom units 600 for three or more bedroom units
R-12 Mobile Home/Manufactured Home Park/ Subdivision Residential	7,500	- -	600
City of Kenosha			
RR-1 Rural Single-Family Residential	40,000	1.1	- -
RR-2 Suburban Single-Family Residential	17,000	2.6	- -
RR-3 Urban Single-Family Residential	10,000	4.4	- -
RS-1 Single-Family Residential	8,000	5.5	- -
RS-2 Single-Family Residential	7,000	6.2	- -
RS-3 Single-Family Residential	5,000 for single family; 6,000 for two-family[b]	- -	- -
RD Two-Family Residential	8,000	- -	- -
RG-1 General Residential	5,000 for single-family; 6,000 for two-family	- -	- -
RG-2 General Residential	5,000 for single-family; 6,000 for two-family; Varies by structure type for multi-family	(5 dwelling units per lot)	- -
RM-1 Multiple-Family Residential	8,000	(11 dwelling units per lot)	- -
RM-2 Multiple-Family Residential	25,000	(3 dwelling units per lot)	- -
RM-3 Elderly and Handicapped Housing	25,000	24 units or beds per acre	- -
TRD-1 Traditional Single and Two Family Residential	5,000	6.0	- -
TRD-2 Traditional Multiple Family Residential	Varies by structure type	12.0	- -
Village of Paddock Lake			
R-1 Single-Family Residential	8,000	- -	1,250; 1,300 for dwellings with no basement
R-2 Single-Family Residential	12,000	- -	1,300; 1,450 for dwellings with no basement
R-3 Single-Family Residential	16,000	- -	1,400; 1,650 for dwellings with no basement
Rd-1 Two-Family Residential	10,000	- -	720 per dwelling unit
Rm-1 Multiple-Family Residential	15,000, or 3,500 per dwelling unit	- -	2,500, or 720 per dwelling unit

Table 127 (continued)

County and Community Residential Zoning Districts	Minimum Lot Size (square feet)	Maximum Density (dwelling units per acre)	Minimum Floor Area (square feet)
Village of Pleasant Prairie			
R-1 Rural Residential	217,800 (5 acres)	0.2	2,000; 1,500 for first floor
R-2 Urban Single-Family Residential	40,000	1.1	2,000; 1,500 for first floor
R-3 Urban Single-Family Residential	20,000	2.2	1,400; 1,000 for first floor
R-4 Urban Single-Family Residential	15,000	2.9	1,400; 1,000 for first floor
R-4.5 Urban Single-Family Residential	12,500	3.5	1,400; 1,000 for first floor
R-5 Urban Single-Family Residential	10,000	4.4	1,200; 900 for first floor
R-6 Urban Single-Family Residential	6,000	7.3	1,200; 700 for first floor
R-7 Multiple-Family Residential	40,000	3.1	1,400 per unit; 1,000 for first floor per structure
R-8 Urban Two-Family Residential	20,000	4.4	2,000 per two-family structure or 1,000 per unit; 1,500 for first floor per structure
R-9 Multiple-Family Residential	43,560 (1 acre)	4.0	700 for efficiency or 1 bedroom unit; 1,000 for two-bedroom unit; 1,200 for three or more bedroom unit
R-10 Multiple-Family Residential	65,340 (1.5 acres)	5.3	700 for efficiency or 1 bedroom unit; 1,000 for two-bedroom unit; 1,200 for three or more bedroom unit
R-11 Multiple-Family Residential	108,900 (2.5 acres)	9.6	700 for efficiency or 1 bedroom unit; 1,000 for two-bedroom unit; 1,200 for three or more bedroom unit
R-12 Mobile Home Park/Manufactured Home/ Subdivision Residential	7,700	- -	600
Village of Silver Lake			
R-1 Single-Family Residential	12,500	3.48	1,250 for ground/first floor; 1,300 for dwellings with no basement
R-2 One- and Two-Family Residential	14,000, or 7,000 per unit	6.22	1,250 for ground/first floor
R-3 Multi-Family Residential	21,000, or 7,000 per unit	6.22	500 for efficiency; 540 for one-bedroom unit; 800 for two-bedroom unit; 1,050 for three-bedroom unit; 1,250 first floor building minimum
R-4 Residential-Planned Development Overlay	--	- -[c]	- -
R-5 Residential-Mobile Home Parks	7,500 per lot; 10 acres per mobile home park	5.81	600
Village of Twin Lakes			
Residential Zone (Single- and Two-Family Dwellings)	8,000 for single-family 10,000 for two-family	- -	- -
Multiple Dwelling Zone	5,000 per unit	- -	- -

NOTES: This table is a summary and should not be used as a guide to answer zoning-related questions. Refer to the County or municipal zoning ordinances and maps for specific zoning information.

[a]*Under the Kenosha County zoning ordinance, new subdivisions with lot sizes of 6,000 square feet, which are permitted in the R-6 zoning district, may be permitted only if the area proposed to be rezoned to R-6 abuts a residential subdivision located in a city of the second class that contains individual parcels of 6,000 square feet per unit or less, and if the subdivision is served by a sanitary sewerage system.*

[b]*A two-family residence is allowed as a conditional use on a lot adjacent to a less restrictive use.*

[c]*Residential densities in the Residential-Planned Development Overlay district are to be similar to those permitted in the underlying basic use zoning district.*

Source: County and local zoning ordinances and SEWRPC.

single-family residential zoning districts, two- and three-family zoning districts, and multi-family districts. As of 2007, the Towns of Bristol, Randall, Salem, and Somers contain two-family and multi-family zoning districts; many of these are located within areas currently served by sanitary sewer.

The City of Kenosha zoning ordinance includes single-family residential zoning districts, two-family zoning districts, and multi-family (three or more housing units) districts. The ordinance also allows for two-family housing units to be located within a single-family zoning district (RS-3 District), and allows for combinations of single-, two-, and multi-family housing in three general residential zoning districts (RG-1, RG-2, and TRD-1 Districts).

The Villages of Paddock Lake and Pleasant Prairie zoning ordinances include single-family residential zoning districts, two-family zoning districts, and multi-family (three or more housing units) districts, but restrict two-family and multi-family dwellings from single-family zoning districts. The Village of Silver Lake zoning ordinance includes single-family residential zoning districts, two-family zoning districts, and multi-family (three or more housing units) districts, and also includes a combined single- and two-family zoning district (R-2 District). The Village of Twin Lakes zoning ordinance includes a combined single- and two-family residential zoning district, and a separate multi-family (three or more housing units) district. As of 2007, zoning ordinances for the City of Kenosha; the Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Silver Lake; and Kenosha County allow for mobile homes. As of 2007, mobile home parks are located in the City of Kenosha, Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Silver Lake, and in the Towns of Bristol, Brighton, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland.

Minimum Lot Size and Maximum Density Requirements

Residential zoning districts include minimum lot size requirements, which specify the smallest land area a residential structure can be constructed upon, and sometimes the maximum density allowed in such districts. Lot size requirements are important because larger minimum lot size requirements can add to the total price of developing a residence by increasing land and land improvement costs. Larger minimum lot sizes, however, may be appropriate in areas without urban services, in environmentally sensitive areas, or in areas in which larger lot sizes would be compatible with existing neighborhood or community character.

Minimum lot size requirements are typically smaller in local governments, or portions of local governments, that are served by public sanitary sewer or water. Public sewer services are available in the City of Kenosha, and in portions of the Village of Paddock Lake, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Village of Silver Lake, Village of Twin Lakes, Town of Bristol, Town of Randall, Town of Salem, and Town of Somers. Public water services are available in the City of Kenosha, and in portions of the Village of Paddock Lake, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Bristol, and Town of Somers. A planned sanitary sewer service area has been proposed in the regional water quality management plan to provide sanitary sewer services to residential areas around Powers and Benedict Lakes in the Towns of Randall and Wheatland; however, no sanitary district has yet been formed to develop the sewerage system to serve these areas.

The smallest minimum lot sizes in the single-family residential zoning districts of the city and villages range from 5,000 square feet in the City of Kenosha to 12,500 square feet in the Village of Silver Lake. The largest lot size for single-family districts in city and village ordinances is 40,000 square feet, or just under one acre, which applies to the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie. The Village of Pleasant Prairie and Kenosha County zoning ordinances include a residential district with a minimum lot size of five acres, but this is usually applied to areas outside of existing sanitary sewer service areas.

Areas within existing utility and sanitary districts are zoned for lot sizes ranging from 5,000 square feet in the City of Kenosha to five acres or greater in the Kenosha County towns. With a few exceptions based on minimum lot sizes, the zoning ordinances for the City of Kenosha and for the Villages of Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes generally require that new residential development be served by public sanitary sewer systems. The Kenosha County zoning ordinance requires that newly constructed homes in zoning districts with a minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet (about a half acre) or less for single-family homes, and all multi-family homes, be served by public sanitary sewer.[21] In 2007, almost 75 percent of residentially zoned land in

[21]*The Kenosha County Zoning Ordinance allows lots smaller than 20,000 square feet to be developed using private onsite waste treatment systems if the lots were created prior to the adoption of the ordinance.*

Kenosha County towns is zoned for lot sizes of 20,000 square feet or larger (R-1, R-2, and R-3 Districts). This is appropriate in areas that do not have the infrastructure, such as sanitary sewer and public water, to serve urban-density residential development.

Most residential zoning districts also specify the maximum density (number of dwelling units per acre) allowed in residential zoning districts. Density requirements help control the extent or degree of intensity of development on a parcel, which affects both the character of an area as well as the cost of development. Density requirements are important from a housing cost perspective since the higher the density allowed on a parcel the more likely the rent or cost of dwelling units will decrease in comparison to a parcel developed at a low density. Typically developments with high densities are located where lands are served or can be provided with public sanitary sewer and water services. As indicated in Table 127, the maximum density allowed in residential zoning districts in the County range from a low of 0.2 dwelling units per acre (one home per five acres) in Kenosha County towns and the Village of Pleasant Prairie to a high of 24 units per acre for housing for the elderly in the City of Kenosha.

Minimum Floor Area Requirements

Most of the local zoning ordinances enacted by Kenosha County communities include minimum floor area requirements for homes and multi-family units, with the exception of the City of Kenosha zoning ordinance. These requirements are important because the cost of housing units typically increases for larger homes. 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. Many local governments also relate the minimum floor area required to the number of floors and bedrooms in the home or apartment.

Even though the City of Kenosha zoning ordinance does not specify minimum floor area requirements, minimum floor area requirements are set on a case by case basis based on lot size and setback requirements. For those communities that set forth minimum floor area requirements within their zoning ordinance, Kenosha County allows the smallest minimum size for homes and apartments. The minimum size for a single-family home in the Kenosha County R-6 Single-Family Zoning District is 800 square feet. The minimum size for an apartment or condominium, as stated in Kenosha County's R-11 Multi-Family Zoning District, is 300 square feet for an efficiency or one-bedroom unit. Minimum floor areas in the Kenosha County zoning ordinance range from 300 to 1,000 square feet for apartments, and from 800 to 1,400 square feet for single-family homes. Minimum floor areas in village zoning ordinances range from 500 to 1,050 square feet for apartments, and from 1,200 to 1,650 square feet for single-family homes.

Minimum Building Setbacks

Kenosha County and local government zoning ordinances typically include minimum building setback requirements which affect the location of buildings situated on a lot. Existing building setback requirements in Kenosha County communities range from a setback of 15 to 65 feet for front/street yards, five to 25 feet for side yards, and five to 50 feet for rear yards. The cost of housing units typically increases for larger building setbacks, since additional lot area and linear feet of public sanitary sewer and water supply lines, as well as pavement surface areas (i.e. pathways and driveways), are then installed. Conversely, wide setbacks may be required for a number of reasons such as to ensure adequate sunlight and air circulation, access for building maintenance and fire protection purposes, sufficient separation from arterial highways and railways, privacy from adjacent buildings, provision of "open space", and compatibility with existing or desired neighborhood character. Smaller setbacks are typically associated with a more compact development. Local communities should carefully choose required building setbacks to achieve the extent of affordable housing and type of neighborhood or community character desired.

Flexible Zoning Techniques

In addition to the zoning districts listed in Table 127, zoning ordinances for Kenosha County and several local communities allow housing development through more flexible zoning regulations such as those pertaining to Planned Unit Developments and Traditional Neighborhood Developments.

Planned Unit Developments

The Kenosha County zoning ordinance and the zoning ordinances of the City of Kenosha and Villages of Paddock Lake and Pleasant Prairie include planned unit development (PUD) overlay zoning districts, also referred to as planned development overlay districts (PDO). The intent of PUD zoning districts is to allow developments that will, over a period of time, be enhanced by coordinated area site planning, diversified location of structures, and diversified building types. Such developments are intended to provide a safe and efficient system for pedestrian and vehicle traffic, to provide attractive recreation and open spaces as integral parts of the developments, to enable economic design in the location of public and private utilities and community facilities, and to ensure adequate standards of construction and planning. All community PUD regulations in Kenosha County limit the uses allowed in the PUD to the uses permitted in the underlying zoning district (for example, if the PUD is applied to a single-family residential zoning district, only single-family homes can be built within the PUD). The PUD regulations allow the minimum lot size, building setbacks, and other requirements of the underlying zoning district to be varied, subject to approval of the local Plan Commission or governing body, or the County Board (for PUD's permitted under the County zoning ordinance). The density within the PUD may not exceed the density permitted in the underlying basic zoning district.

PUDs allow for conservation subdivisions to be established. The Kenosha County zoning ordinance also contains a specific overlay zoning district for conservation subdivisions under the RC Rural Cluster Development Overlay District. Conservation subdivisions reduce the minimum lot size that would be required for each home in a conventional subdivision and locate homes on a portion of a development parcel in order to preserve the remainder of the parcel in open space. Kenosha County's RC Rural Cluster Development Overlay District allows clustered, low-density single-family residential development to preserve environmentally sensitive areas which are then set aside as protected, common open space or to preserve prime agricultural land. The RC Rural Cluster Development Overlay District zoning is allowed in the A-2, R-1, and C-2 Zoning Districts, setting forth specific rules regarding the preservation, ownership, and maintenance of common open space and facilities.

In addition to an overlay PUD, the Village of Pleasant Prairie has a planned development zoning district (PDD) that allows for detailed planning without the need to conform to an underlying zoning district. PDDs are unique, site specific and generally reserved for uses and developments that cannot be accommodated under traditional zoning district conditions. PDDs can be used to accommodate mixed or multiple uses. Due to their unique nature, extensive input from planning staff and planning commission members is usually required.

Traditional Neighborhood Development

Section 66.1027 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires any city or village with a population of 12,500 or more residents, such as the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie, to include provisions that would accommodate "Traditional Neighborhood Developments (TND)." TNDs are intended to be unified neighborhoods with a compact mix of land uses and access to various transportation modes integrated into the neighborhood. The City of Kenosha zoning ordinance explicitly allows Traditional Neighborhood Developments under its TRD-1 Traditional Single and Two Family Residential District and TRD-2 Traditional Multiple Family Residential District. TNDs may be allowed under the Village of Pleasant Prairie's PDD Planned Development Zoning District.

Mix of Housing Types

Some communities have adopted policies specifying a desirable mix of housing types. Land use, master, and comprehensive plans adopted by local communities were reviewed to determine if a desired housing mix was specified in the plan. The City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie (previously the Town of Pleasant Prairie), and Town of Somers have adopted such a policy as part of a comprehensive plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District. This plan includes a housing standard that the housing units within the planned urban service area of the Planning District should generally be allocated as follows: single-family detached housing units, 60 percent; units in two-family structures, 10 percent; and units in multi-family (three or more family) structures, 30 percent.

The Towns of Bristol and Salem have also adopted planned housing mix policies. As part of its land use plan for 2035, the Town of Bristol adopted a housing mix policy that retains the same percentages of housing unit types as

it had in the year 2000; single-family detached housing units, 77 percent; single-family attached units, less than 1 percent; units in two-family structures, 2.3 percent; units in multi-family structures, about 6 percent; and mobile home units, 14 percent.

As part of its land use plan for 2020, the Town of Salem also adopted a housing mix policy retaining the same percentages of housing unit types that existed in 1990, including; single-family detached housing units, about 86 percent; single-family attached units, less than 1 percent; units in two-family structures, 3 percent; units in multi-family structures, about 7 percent; mobile home units, about 3 percent, and all other units, 1 percent.

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

This section sets forth housing goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve housing goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve housing policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were identified using the housing data inventoried in the prior sections of this Chapter and in Chapter II, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to housing identified in Chapter VII. Sources of public input such as the SWOT analysis; Kenosha County Café; planning goals, objectives, principles, and policies from existing local plans; input from the nine local comprehensive plan public information meetings held during the fall of 2007; and public comments obtained via the Kenosha County comprehensive planning website and e-mails, were also reviewed to identify the housing issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this element.

Housing Issues

The comprehensive planning law requires the Housing Element to include policies and programs to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand and provides a range of housing choices to meet the needs of all income levels, age groups, and persons with special needs. An adequate amount of housing is provided by the private market for households earning the median income or above. The housing element recommendations, therefore, focus on the provision of housing for households that earn less than the median income, housing for an aging population, and housing for people with disabilities. The following specific housing issues have been identified:

- Housing Supply Issue
- Housing Quality Issue
- Housing Cost Issue
- Aging and Disabled Population Issue
- Household Size Issue
- Housing Distribution Issue
- Fair Housing Issue

Recommendations have been developed to address each of the housing issues through the identification of goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

Housing Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to the housing issue listed in the preceding section. Housing recommendations for local government consideration are also included under each housing issue. Local recommendations were developed because some of the local governments will have a greater influence over housing development within the County than County government, since city and village local governments have primary control over zoning and subdivision ordinances and building codes while town governments share this responsibility with Kenosha County. The local housing recommendations set forth in this Chapter are general in nature. Each community should consider the recommendations when reviewing development proposals, or if they choose to prepare a community comprehensive plan or housing plan.

The overall housing goal and objectives identified in Chapter VII promote the need for a variety of housing choices for all income levels and age groups in the County. Housing choice has been identified as important as the population of the County ages and as a way to provide housing needed by those who work in the County for future economic development. This general housing issue is supported by the housing inventory data collected in this Chapter, demographic data collected in Chapter II, and projections on future number of households in Chapter VII.

Overall Housing Goal and Objectives

Goal:

- Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and physical abilities in Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Promote housing choices for Kenosha County's aging population.
- Encourage flexibility in zoning to accommodate a variety of housing options.
- Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in Kenosha County.
- Promote affordable housing choices for Kenosha County's aging, disabled, and young family populations.
- Promote universal design (designed for all physical abilities) in housing and subdivision construction to accommodate all population groups.

Housing Supply Issue and Recommendations

Based on anticipated increases in population over the planning period, about 34,324 housing units[22] should be added to the existing housing stock in Kenosha County to meet the projected housing demand by the plan design year of 2035. HUD guidelines suggest a minimum owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate of 1.5 percent and a minimum renter-occupied housing unit vacancy rate of 5 percent. The owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate for Kenosha County was 1.2 percent in 2000, which is just below the HUD guideline. The 2000 vacancy rate of 5.1 percent for renter-occupied housing units met HUD guidelines. HUD guidelines also recommend a minimum overall vacancy rate of 3 percent to ensure an adequate number of housing choices for County residents.

Although the overall housing vacancy rate in the County was 6.3 percent, exceeding HUD guidelines in 2000, a significant portion of the vacancy rate (41 percent) can be attributed to housing units that are seasonally, recreationally, or occasionally used, such as seasonal cottages. Excluding such seasonal units, the Kenosha County vacancy rate is about 3.8 percent. This unique situation was accounted for when considering the amount of housing stock needed to be added to meet the 2035 demand for housing.

Goals:

- Promote the provision of an adequate number of housing units to meet housing demand through 2035.
- Promote adequate housing choices for consumers through 2035.
- Allocate sufficient land for housing development and to accommodate current and future populations.
- Encourage the development of "life-cycle" housing.[23]

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[22] *This number is based on the 2035 population projections chosen by local governments.*

[23] *"Life-cycle" housing includes a range of housing options that meet people's preferences and circumstances at all of life's stages (unmarried working adult, families with children, and elderly households, for example).*

Objectives:

- Accommodate an additional 34,324 housing units in Kenosha County by 2035 in the areas identified for residential use on Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035)
- Promote a countywide owner-occupied housing unit vacancy rate between 1.5 and 2 percent.
- Promote a countywide renter-occupied housing unit vacancy rate between 5 and 6 percent.

Policies:

- Promote awareness of HUD vacancy rate guidelines among local government elected officials and staff.
- In communities with sewer sanitary service areas and other urban services,[24] encourage local plans and ordinances that support the provision of a full range of structure types and sizes, including single-, two-, and multi-family dwellings, at appropriate densities, and accessory and live-work units.
- In communities without sanitary sewer service areas and other urban services, encourage local plans and ordinances that support the provision of housing types and densities appropriate to the community.
- Consider creating a task force to deal with countywide housing issues.

Programs:

- Kenosha County should create and maintain an inventory of available land suitable for different types of housing densities, including affordable housing.
- Kenosha County should study the feasibility of creating a countywide housing trust fund to provide a dedicated source of revenue to support the development and preservation of affordable housing.
- Kenosha County, in coordination with local governments, should study the creation of a housing assistance task force comprised of for-profit, nonprofit, and government housing experts and housing authority personnel from County and local governments. A housing assistance task force would be responsible for identifying and securing Federal, State, and private funds to help subsidize the development of affordable housing, and to help secure grants for the rehabilitation or modification of homes to meet the needs of the elderly and disabled. The task force could be responsible for developing and managing a countywide project recognition program, managing a countywide housing trust fund, providing assistance to developers applying for Federal and state tax credits or funds for affordable housing, and developing an annual report.
- In cooperation with town governments, Kenosha County should consider amending the County zoning ordinance to allow accessory dwelling units in single-family zoning districts as a conditional use and develop minimum requirements for allowing such uses.

Local Government Recommendations

Each local government should promote the projected number of additional housing units required to meet housing demand for the plan design year of 2035. Land needed to accommodate the additional housing units should be reflected on the community's land use plan map, recognizing that land for residential development will be provided incrementally over the planning period as infrastructure, such as streets and public sanitary sewer, is extended.

Any local planning should also address the need for adequate consumer housing choice. This goal may be achieved through the revision and implementation of local and county ordinances, including zoning ordinances,

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[24]Urban services include public water and sanitary sewer services, a system of community and neighborhood parks, and local police and fire departments.

land division ordinances, and building codes, that are consistent with comprehensive plan recommendations. Communities with sanitary sewer services areas and other urban services should provide for a full range of housing structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family at densities that can be economically served by sanitary sewers. Such communities should also consider allowing accessory units and live-work units (more recently called "flex" houses), where appropriate. Communities without urban services should consider allowing accessory dwelling units in single-family homes and, if appropriate to the community, a limited number of two-family and multi-family dwellings if adequate provisions can be made for sewage treatment and disposal and for water supply. Towns should work with Kenosha County to consider amending the County Zoning ordinance to allow accessory dwelling units in single-family homes, and develop criteria for allowing such uses.

Housing Quality Issue and Recommendations

Besides an increase in the total number of housing units based on population projections, it is anticipated that a portion of the existing housing stock will need to be replaced or rehabilitated by 2035, due to unsound or deteriorating housing conditions. Based on the 2006 existing housing stock conditions shown in Table 104, 30 housing units, or less than 1 percent, are considered unsound in Kenosha County, indicating substandard and unsafe housing conditions. Unsound units should be removed from the existing housing stock totals when calculating the total number of future housing units needed. About 1 percent, or 722 housing units in the County, were rated as "poor" or "very poor," indicating the dwelling shows signs of deferred maintenance and exhibits substandard maintenance and upkeep in relation to its age. Housing units lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities should also be considered substandard. Cost factors should indicate whether substandard housing units should be replaced or rehabilitated.

Although age does not generally correlate strongly to housing conditions or quality, a housing unit's age may indicate the use of unsafe building materials or a need to update or improve energy efficiency. Current building codes set safety standards for new housing stock and prohibit construction materials and methods that may have been allowed in the past. Sources of lead in the home may include lead plumbing in houses built prior to the 1950s and lead-based paint in houses built prior to 1978. New innovations in materials, such as energy efficient windows or heating/cooling mechanisms, can improve energy efficiency in older homes, thereby lowering heating and cooling costs. In most cases, remediation and rehabilitation is a less expensive and more feasible solution than replacement. Additionally, mobile and manufactured homes built prior to the 1976 enactment of HUD's Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards may also have a shorter life expectancy.

The Kenosha County zoning ordinance allows nonconforming lots, structures, and uses which were lawful before the County zoning ordinance was enacted or amended (also referred to as existing legal nonconformities) to continue, except under certain conditions or situations. The County ordinance also allows certain structures to be erected on existing vacant nonconforming lots provided that specific requirements established in the ordinance, such as minimum setbacks, area, and lot width, are met, and that sanitary ordinance requirements are met. However, abutting nonconforming lots of record owned by the same owner must be combined prior to the issuance of a County zoning permit.

If a homeowner decides to rehabilitate or rebuild an existing substandard permanent or seasonal dwelling, Kenosha County allows non-conforming structures that infringe upon the yard requirements of the zoning district to be structurally enlarged or expanded if the existing structure provides at least 50 percent of the minimum setback requirement, provided the alteration does not create a greater degree of encroachment on yard, height, parking, loading, or access requirements. The County also allows the placement of a new foundation or basement under an existing nonconforming structure as long as no further encroachment occurs. A non-conforming structure may not be moved or relocated to any other location on the lot unless the structure is made to conform to all regulations of the district in which it is located. If a non-conforming structure has been damaged by fire, explosion, violent wind, or other catastrophe or is intentionally dismantled, to the extent of more than 50 percent of its assessed value, the structure may not be restored unless the structure complies with all provisions of the existing zoning ordinance. Nonconforming structures in shoreland areas damaged or destroyed after October 14, 1997, by violent wind, fire, flood, or vandalism may be reconstructed or repaired, as provided under

ss.59.592(1s), to the size, location, and use it had immediately before the damage occurred if the landowner can establish that the damage was not due to a deliberate act by the landowner or by his or her agent, or due to general deterioration or dilapidated condition.

A nonconforming use or structure that has been changed or altered to comply with the provisions of the existing zoning ordinance are prohibited from reverting back to a nonconforming use or structure.

Goals:

- Promote safe and decent housing for all Kenosha County residents.
- Encourage energy-efficient housing for all Kenosha County residents.

Objectives:

- Encourage well-constructed and maintained housing with adequate services.
- Encourage energy-efficient housing and housing in a suitable physical environment.

Policies:

- Local and County governments should continue to encourage housing that is built using sound construction techniques and quality workmanship, including "green" housing development techniques.
- County and local governments should seek to ensure that all housing includes heating facilities and insulation adequate for healthful and comfortable living, a supply of safe and palatable water, adequate toilet and bathing facilities, and adequate wastewater disposal and treatment facilities (POWTS or public sewers).
- County and local governments should support preventive maintenance of existing housing units and early rehabilitation of deteriorating housing units.
- Kenosha County should support and provide technical assistance, if requested, to local governments seeking to adopt property maintenance ordinances, and to include lead-safe standards in such ordinances.
- County and local governments should seek to protect the character of residential neighborhoods by preventing the encroachment of incompatible land uses and minimizing adverse impacts on the environment
- County and local governments should discourage building on poor soils or in other areas poorly suited for development.
- County and local governments should promote the creation and adoption of separate building maintenance codes to regulate the rehabilitation of older homes, where renovations that meet conventional building codes are not economically feasible.

Programs:

- Ensure that building maintenance codes include requirements for adequate insulation, heating, and plumbing.
- Continue to enforce and support requirements in County and local ordinances relating to adequate water supply and wastewater disposal for new homes.
- Continue to enforce and support requirements relating to development of private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS) through administration of the County sanitation ordinance.
- Identify programs and potential funding sources for new programs to assist homeowners in creating more energy-efficient homes and in making needed repairs, including improvements to meet State and Federal lead-safe standards.

- Continue cooperative efforts between the Kenosha County Health Department and local governments to enforce State public health Statutes, and County and local ordinances concerning dilapidated, unsafe, or unsanitary housing that pose a human health hazard.
- Kenosha County should develop model property maintenance regulations if requested by a town government, and work with local governments to adopt and enforce such regulations.
- Utilize the countywide land use plan to encourage residential development in suitable areas.
- Continue to enforce and support requirements relating to land suitability and design through the administration of County and local land division ordinances.
- Continue to enforce and support requirements relating to restricting development in floodplains through administration of the County, city, and village shoreland-wetland and floodplain ordinances.

Local Government Recommendations

Local housing supply should accommodate the projected number of additional housing units required to meet housing demand for the plan design year of 2035. Land needed to accommodate additional safe and decent housing units is reflected on the community's land use plan map as shown in the County land use plan map in Chapter IX. In addition, local governments should develop or continue to exercise a program to identify, rehabilitate, or replace housing units deemed unsound or unsafe, and to provide housing assistance to households with poor energy efficiency and/or are at risk of displacement due to unsafe housing conditions.

Communities should address the need for adequate, safe, and decent housing choice. This goal may be achieved through the revision and implementation of local ordinances, including zoning ordinances, land division ordinances, and building maintenance codes, that are consistent with local plans.

Housing Cost Issue and Recommendations

About 24 percent of the households in the County have a high housing cost burden, which is defined by HUD as a household that spends more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing. A high housing cost burden is closely associated with income. In 2000, 47 percent of households making less than 80 percent of the median County household income[25] had a high housing cost burden, while 72 percent of households making less than 30 percent of the median County household income had a housing cost burden.

In addition, a number of people working in the County may not be able to afford housing in the County, particularly as homeowners rather than renters. The highest average annual wage by industry sector in the County in 2005 was manufacturing at $49,475. The minimum annual income to afford a $168,500 house (a median priced home in Kenosha County) in 2006 was $61,858 (or $29.74 an hour). The minimum annual earnings needed to afford the fair market rent for a one bedroom apartment in the County in 2006 was $23,837, and $29,557 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 2006.[26]

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[25]*The median annual household income in Kenosha County in 1999 was $46,970; 80 percent of the median income was $37,576; and 30 percent of the median income was $14,091.*

[26]*In 2006, the State Department of Workforce Development reported retail trade workers employed in Kenosha County had average annual earnings of $20,934 and food service workers had average annual wages of $15,874.*

Goals:

- Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels in the County.
- Promote the conservation of the existing housing stock as one source of affordable housing.

Objectives:

- Promote reducing the percentage of households in the County with a high housing cost burden by encouraging more affordable housing[27] options.
- Promote affordable housing choices for young families and the elderly in Kenosha County.
- Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in Kenosha County.
- Encourage the rehabilitation of existing homes to serve as one source of affordable housing.

Policies:

- Seek to provide sufficient housing so all income levels can afford housing utilizing a maximum of 30 percent of their gross household income.
- Encourage mixed income housing development to avoid concentrating affordable units in a limited number of areas.
- County and local plans and ordinances, including zoning ordinances, land division ordinances, and building codes, should support the provision of a full range of housing structure types and sizes including single-family, two-family, and multi-family units within sanitary sewer service areas.
- Encourage the adoption and use of "flexible zoning district" regulations such as Traditional Neighborhood Development and Planned Unit Development regulations.
- Develop or encourage the development of rent-to-own programs through public-private partnerships and entrepreneurship to give low- to moderate-income families a chance at homeownership.[28]
- Promote Federal, State, and County government housing programs that have the potential to increase the availability of lower-cost housing and rehabilitation within the County.

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[27]*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 Kenosha County median annual household income. Extremely low income households earn less than 30 percent of the County median household income, very low income households earn between 30 and 50 percent of the median income, low income households earn between 51 and 80 percent of the median income, and moderate income households earn between 81 and 95 percent of the median income.*

[28]*An example of a rent-to-own development is Metcalf Park in the City of Milwaukee. A private developer, in partnership with the Milwaukee Urban League and using affordable housing tax credits, is developing 30 homes that will be leased to families that qualify for below-market rents of $675 and $825 per month. In 15 years, the homes will be available for purchase at discounted prices.*

- Study the potential to integrate other types of specialty housing, where applicable, such as "cooperative housing" (sometimes called "coop-housing or co-habiting housing),[29] "cohousing",[30] and university or campus-related housing for seniors,[31] which may also socially support and help seniors and/or persons with disabilities be self-sufficient.
- Support the inclusion of accessory dwelling units and "live-work units"[32] (sometimes called "flex units"), where suitable, to help provide affordable housing as well as affordable office or work space for entrepreneurs (i.e. small businesses and home-based businesses).
- Local and County planning agencies should consider the anticipated wages for workers associated with new commercial and industrial businesses as they are reviewed by the plan commission and governing body. Communities should make every effort to ensure that applications for new residential subdivisions, condominiums, and apartments include housing which utilizes a maximum of 30 percent of gross household income for workers in new jobs to be located in the community.
- Encourage higher density development in areas with appropriate urban services to encourage more low-income and moderate-income housing.
- Support the use of tax incremental financing (TIF) districts to encourage redevelopment of under-used and blighted areas for affordable housing.

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[29] *A multi-family dwelling owned and maintained by the residents. The entire structure and real property is under common ownership as contrasted to a condominium dwelling where individual units are under separate ownership. Apartments and dwellings may include shared common areas such as kitchen, dining, and/or living rooms, and services, such as housekeeping, organized social and recreational activities, transportation services, and/or other support or shared facilities and services appropriate for the residents, including seniors and persons with disabilities capable of living "independently" (usually requiring no or minimal medical-care or "Stay at Home" related services). More information on cooperative housing in Wisconsin can be accessed at http://www.uwcc.wisc.edu/info/uwcc_pubs/coopHouse02.pdf .*

[30] *Cohousing communities are communities or "villages" that generally consist of privately-owned individual homes and community-owned areas and buildings. Households participate in social activities centered in a community-owned building, and help to design and manage their "village" consisting of small groups of homes concentrated around a community building which acts as the social center of the "village". Residents own their own private dwellings, usually condos or attached single-family homes, but share common areas, such as dining areas, kitchen, lounges, meeting rooms, a recreational facility, a workshop, children's spaces and the like. Group meals are regularly shared in the common house and food may be grown in common gardens. Maintenance equipment is shared where residents manage the property. Other types of cohousing include elder cohousing which is generally designed for adults age 55 or older. Elder cohousing promotes universal design concepts that support active lifestyles and can accommodate accessibility needs.*

[31] *Senior housing, rental or homeownership, linked to universities and colleges where services offered to seniors include auditing classes, library and computer privileges, access to healthcare, use of fitness facilities, discount event tickets, and/or reduced meal prices. The universities or colleges may or may not be involved with the development and operation of the retirement community, while providing such services to residents.*

[32] *Live-work units contain work space that usually occupy more floor area, up to 50 percent of the total floor area of the unit, than a conventional house containing a home occupation, in which the home-based business typically occupies between 10 to 25 percent of the total floor area. Live-work units may contain more types of business activities than a traditional home occupation, such as more parking, traffic, employees, and/or customer visits. Such units may be detached buildings or attached units (especially townhouses) functioning as potential small-business incubators. Units may be rented or owned, including as condominiums, thereby allowing owners to accumulate equity.*

Programs:

- If requested by local governments, Kenosha County should develop a model density bonus[33] ordinance and model PUD, accessory apartment, and live-work unit ordinances for consideration by local governments that are designed to increase the number of affordable housing units. If appropriate, these ordinances will be considered amendments to the County zoning ordinance.
- Establish a countywide residential development monitoring system which tracks the number of housing units by type and cost added in each community within the County annually and share the results with each community on an annual basis.
- Support housing authority programs that provide grants or low-interest loans to renovate older homes that are in disrepair or do not meet lead-safe standards, or assist low-income households to achieve homeownership.
- Encourage the home-sharing program, which allows single-family homeowners, typically older residents, to rent a room to another person for money or help around the residence. The program conforms to zoning codes because utilities and other rooms are shared.
- The Kenosha County Housing Authority should consider developing and distributing educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County housing programs available to Kenosha County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers. Educational materials should include information on the programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter.
- Consider reducing or waiving impact fees for all proposed subdivisions that include and demonstrate affordable and/or senior housing that are reviewed under local and county land division ordinances.
- Work with State and Federal officials to encourage adequate funding for Section 8, Section 202, Section 811, and other financial assistance programs.
- Support and consider expanding the Kenosha County Housing Authority programs, including the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program, the Homestead Opportunity Loan Program, and the Fox River Flood Mitigation Program.
- Support and consider expanding the City of Kenosha Housing Authority programs, including the Welfare-to-Work Housing Choice Voucher and the Family-Self-Sufficiency in the City of Kenosha.

Local Government Recommendations

Communities should consider the anticipated wages for workers associated with new commercial and industrial projects as they are reviewed by the plan commission and governing body. Communities should ensure that applications for new residential subdivisions, condominiums, and apartments include housing that will be affordable for workers in new jobs to be located in the community. Incentives such as a streamlined permitting process, density bonuses, reduced or waived application fees, and reduced impact fees for residential developments that include affordable units could be considered as ways to encourage workforce housing.

As with the housing supply issue, local and County zoning ordinances should allow for a full range of housing structure types and sizes to ensure the provision of housing units that are affordable for households of all income

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[33] *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 sales prices of a certain number of the units for low income or senior households. The income from the additional number of units offsets the below market rental rates or sales prices of the units designated for affordable housing.*

levels present in the community.[34] Zoning districts allowing such a full range of housing types and sizes should be established in each urban community, which may necessitate some revisions to current zoning ordinances. The "flexible zoning districts" inventoried in Part 3 of this Chapter provide an example of how local zoning ordinances can provide for a full range of housing structures and sizes. Communities with urban service areas should consider revising their zoning ordinances to include accessory dwellings and live-work units, and a zoning district that allows for homes as small as the minimum floor area and lot sizes set forth in Table 127. Such ordinances should be amended to allow accessory dwellings or live-work units as either permitted or conditional uses and be accompanied by potential design guidelines to ensure compatibility with surrounding neighborhood character.

Communities without urban services should consider allowing accessory dwellings as conditional uses in single-family zoning districts, and should consider reducing minimum home sizes in at least one single-family zoning district to the minimum sizes listed on Table 127. Communities may also wish to consider establishing PUD or other flexible zoning districts to accommodate a limited number of two-family or multi-family structures in suitable locations.

Local governments may wish to consider requiring that a certain percentage of affordable housing units be provided in new residential development at or above a certain size (for example, 50 or more units within a period of five years). Local governments may also wish to consider encouraging the development of affordable housing in "infill" areas by offering incentives or waiving impact fees. Local governments may further seek to utilize Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) to produce affordable housing by prioritizing residential development projects that include affordable housing as part of the TIF approval process.

In addition to ordinance revisions, local government officials and staff should seek information from the County, State, and other agencies, such as those listed in Part 2 of this Chapter, regarding government programs designed to provide adequate affordable housing.

Aging and Disabled Population Issue and Recommendations

While the number of County residents in all age categories[35] is projected to increase by the year 2035, the number of residents in the 65 years of age and older age category is projected to increase from 17,169 persons in 2000 to 34,147 persons in 2035. This represents a projected percentage increase from about 11 percent of the population in 2000 to about 16 percent of the population in 2035. This shift in population distribution may create a corresponding shift in the housing needs of County residents. Additional smaller homes on smaller lots, town homes, multi-family condominiums, multi-family apartments, independent senior living communities, assisted living communities, nursing homes, RCACs, and CBRFs may all be needed to provide housing options for the County's aging population. Additional "empty nester" housing, further increasing the demand for smaller single-family homes, town homes, and condos, may also be needed within communities for existing residents who are growing older and would like to move out of relatively large single-family homes into smaller homes with less maintenance and yard work, while remaining in the community.

The aging of the population also creates an increasing need for housing that is accessible to disabled persons. In 2000, there were 23,695 people with disabilities residing in Kenosha County, about 16 percent of the total population. The age group with the highest percentage of people with disabilities, 38 percent, was the age 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

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[34]*Extremely low income households earn below 30 percent of the median annual household income, very low income households 30 to 49 percent, low income households 50 to 79 percent and moderate income households 80 to 95 percent.*

[35]*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.*

disabled persons live on fixed incomes. Accessibility for the disabled can be increased by providing homes with wider doors and hallways, step-free level surfaces, locating key rooms on ground or first floor levels, and other features, often referred to as "universal design."

Goals:

- Promote a range of affordable housing choices for Kenosha County's aging and disabled population.
- Promote housing options that allow elderly and disabled persons to remain in their homes.

Objectives:

- Promote affordable housing for Kenosha County's aging and disabled population.
- Encourage maintaining and enhancing the number and variety of housing units for elderly and disabled residents.
- Increase awareness of the housing needs and preferences of elderly and disabled residents.
- Encourage housing that provides the elderly and disabled population with housing options that promote aging in place.
- Support efforts by appropriate government and profit and nonprofit organizations, including churches, to provide needed assistance for elderly and disabled residents who wish to stay in their own homes.
- Continue to provide assistance programs for home maintenance and in-home healthcare services.
- Encourage increasing the availability of options to adapt homes to the needs of disabled and elderly people.
- Promote the use of design that allows access and livability for disabled and elderly people in new construction.

Policies:

- Promote Federal, State, and County government housing programs that have the potential to increase the availability of senior oriented housing within the County.
- Kenosha County should cooperate with local governments and housing agencies to develop methods to collect data regarding the housing needs and preferences of County residents age 60 and older and disabled residents.
- Continue to support services offered by public and private agencies to assist elderly householders with living in traditional housing.
- Support and continue to promote the expansion of transportation and para-transit services for the elderly and disabled.
- Promote programs that provide funds and labor to adapt homes to the needs of disabled and elderly people.
- Promote construction design concepts such as Universal Design[36] and Visitability. Visitablity is a movement to change home construction practices so that all new homes, not just custom built homes, offer a few specific features that make the home easier for people with mobility impairment to live in or visit. Minimum requirements include wide passage doors, at least a half-bath on the first floor, and at least one zero-step entrance approached by an accessible route on a firm surface no steeper than a 1:12 grade from a driveway or public sidewalk.

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[36] *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."*

- Promote Federal, State, County, and local government housing programs that have the potential to increase the availability of affordable housing for people with disabilities within the County.
- Study the potential to integrate other types of specialty housing, where applicable, such as "cooperative housing", "cohousing", and university- or campus-related housing for seniors, which may also socially support and help seniors and/or persons with disabilities be self-sufficient.
- Support the inclusion of accessory dwelling units where appropriate.
- Encourage the development of nursing homes, community based residential facilities, and other types of assisted living for the elderly and disabled.

Programs:

- Kenosha County should prepare and distribute a housing survey to a sample of County residents age 60 and older and disabled residents. Distribute findings throughout the County.
- Continue to support the expansion of the Western Kenosha County Transit service, along with para-transit services for the elderly and disabled throughout the County.
- Continue to provide information, referrals, and assistance through the Kenosha County Division of Aging Services.
- Continue to support Kenosha County's Division of Aging Services "stay-at-home" services to assist elderly and disabled residents living in traditional homes. Aside from personal and home healthcare, services include adult day care, home modification, housekeeping, meal delivery, lawn care, and snow removal.
- Continue to support nonprofit agencies that provide "stay-at-home" services like meal delivery and transportation assistance for the elderly and disabled, including the Kenosha Area Family and Aging Services, Inc.
- Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Kenosha County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers for the development of senior oriented housing such as the Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program, available to Kenosha County residents and developers for the construction of new projects or the conversion of existing housing to senior housing.
- Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Kenosha County residents for funding to adapt homes to the needs of disabled and elderly people, such as the WisLoan program.
- Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various Federal, State, and County programs available to Kenosha County residents, governmental agencies, and project developers for the development of affordable housing for people with disabilities such as the Section 811 Supportive Housing for the Disabled Program available to Kenosha County residents and developers for the construction of new projects or the conversion of existing housing for people with disabilities.
- If requested by local governments, Kenosha County should develop model Universal Design guidelines for use by County and local officials and project developers.
- Encourage local and County governments to incorporate Universal Design requirements into local zoning ordinances and building codes.
- Continue to support and expand Kenosha County Division of Aging[37] services and programs, which provide support services and information to elderly and physically disabled residents, and to their families.

[37]*The Kenosha County Division of Aging Services, through the Aging and Disability Resource Center, provides information, programs, and services pertaining to transportation, healthcare services, elderly housing, meal programs, benefit services, financial assistance, recreation and education programs, and other services for the elderly and disabled.*

Local Government Recommendations
Local government housing policies should examine County population projection data and public input to determine the future housing needs of the community's aging and disabled population. As with previous recommendations, local ordinances should allow for a full range of housing structures and sizes, with consideration given to the needs of elderly households and households with disabled people. There may be a demand for a greater percentage of smaller homes, two-family structures, multi-family structures, condos, accessory units, and new construction using Universal Design concepts or the minimum "Visitability" guidelines described above.

Local governments should also consider amending, where necessary, their zoning and/or building codes to require basic accommodations for people with disabilities in multi-family buildings and/or in housing developments for senior or disabled persons. Local governments may further seek to utilize Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) to produce accessible housing utilizing Universal Design concepts by prioritizing residential development projects that include accessible housing as part of the TIF approval process.

Household Size Issue and Recommendations
The average household size in the County in 2000 was 2.60 persons per household. The projected 2035 household size is 2.46. 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.

Goal:

- Promote a range of housing choices for households of all sizes in Kenosha County.

Objective:

- Promote a varying number of housing unit and lot sizes to meet the needs of Kenosha County residents.

Policy:

- Promote plans and ordinances that support the provision of a full range of structure types and sizes, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing.

Programs:

- Kenosha County should work with Town governments to analyze the residential zoning districts in the County zoning ordinance and develop regulations that would accommodate a variety of housing types and sizes for consideration by the County Board. Towns with sanitary sewer service areas should work with the County to consider appropriate areas for single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing for designation on the local and County land use plan maps.
- The city and villages should analyze the residential zoning districts in their zoning ordinance and develop regulations that would accommodate a variety of housing types and sizes for consideration by the Village Board or Common Council, and designate appropriate areas for single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing development on the local and County land use plan maps.

Local Government Recommendations
See above programs.

Housing Distribution Issue and Recommendations
Housing characteristics in each community in Kenosha County are unique. Some are fully urbanized and offer water and sanitary sewer services throughout; some are only partially urbanized although services are expanding; some are primarily rural with select areas offering urban services; and some are completely rural, offering no

sanitary sewer or water services. Depending upon available services, each community in Kenosha County may require varying amounts of housing types with different characteristics through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Housing cost is another characteristic that varies by community. Housing costs that are affordable in one community may not be comparable to those in another community due to variations in land and housing costs and income levels. In addition, communities may require various types of housing units, densities, and lot sizes. Generally, smaller parcels (10,000 square feet per dwelling unit or less) within urban service areas are the most feasible sites for affordable housing. Such sites typically have lower land costs, and smaller housing unit sizes are often permitted on smaller minimum lot sizes by local zoning regulations. Vacant lands with these characteristics are more likely to be found within sanitary sewer service areas.

Goal:

- Promote the distribution of a variety of housing structure types and sizes including single-, two-, and multi-family homes across Kenosha County for all income and age groups.

Objective:

- Promote an adequate number of affordable housing choices within local governments based on local high housing cost burden data as set forth in each of the participating local governments Appendix to this plan.

Policies:

- Promote County and local plans and ordinances that support the provision of a full range of housing structure types and sizes.
- Promote the development of single-family, two-family, and multi-family housing units in sanitary sewer service areas.
- Continue to maintain the rural areas of the County through the accommodation of new residential development at appropriate densities.
- Encourage the use of flexible zoning techniques to accommodate a variety of housing options. Such techniques include infill development, accessory dwelling units, live-work units, planned unit developments (PUDs), planned development districts (PDDs), traditional neighborhood development (TNDs), and cluster development.

Program:

- Create a dialogue among County and local governments, housing agencies, and nonprofit housing organizations to encourage intergovernmental cooperation in achieving a distribution of a variety of housing choices across Kenosha County.

Local Government Recommendations
See above policies and programs.

Fair Housing Issue and Recommendations
Fair housing practices must be followed to ensure all households that potentially want to reside within the County, such as those with workers employed in the County, have the opportunity to do so. Federal and State housing laws make housing discrimination illegal against any individual in a protected class.[38] 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.

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

Goal:

- Promote fair housing practices in Kenosha County.

Objective:

- Discourage housing discrimination based on protected classes and unlawful acts set forth in Federal and State laws.

Policies:

- Promote awareness of Federal and State fair housing laws among those seeking and providing housing within the County.
- Develop methods to help ensure Federal and State fair housing laws are followed within Kenosha County.

Program:

- Kenosha County should assist (the State or Federal agency in charge) in distributing educational materials regarding Federal and State fair housing laws. Emphasis should be given to protected classes, unlawful actions, and organizations to contact if an individual believes he or she has experienced housing discrimination, such as the City of Kenosha Housing Authority, Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council, the Wisconsin Equal Rights Division, or HUD.

Local Government Recommendations
Similar to the County, local governments should distribute educational materials regarding Federal and State fair housing laws. Local governments should also provide this information to individuals if directly contacted about a possible act of housing discrimination.

SUMMARY

The first three parts of this chapter provide inventory information on existing housing stock and housing demand information, including an affordable housing needs assessment, a description of government housing programs, and information on community policies and ordinances that affect the type of housing permitted in each local government in Kenosha County. The following is a summary of the inventory information:

- There were 59,989 total housing units in the County in 2000. About 65 percent, or 38,716 were owner-occupied and about 29 percent, or 17,341, were renter-occupied. About 7 percent of the total housing units, or 3,932 units, were vacant.
- The overall vacancy rate in the County was about 6.6 percent in 2000. Although the overall County vacancy rate exceeded the guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) of at least 3 percent, the rate included a significant portion of vacant units (42 percent) that were used for seasonal, recreational, and occasional occupancies, such as summer cottages. Eliminating such units from the total number of vacancies, the vacancy rate was about 4 percent.
- The vacancy rate in Kenosha County for owner-occupied units was about 1.2 percent, slightly lower than the minimum vacancy rate of 1.5 percent recommended by HUD. The vacancy rate for rental units was 5.1 percent, which met the HUD guideline of 5 percent. Only three local governments met the HUD guideline for the vacancy rate for owner-occupied housing units in 2000; the Villages of Paddock Lake and Twin Lakes, and the Town of Salem. Four local governments met the HUD vacancy rate guideline for renter-occupied housing units; they included the Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Twin Lakes, and the Towns of Salem and Somers.
- The median value for owner-occupied housing units in the County in 2000 was $120,900.

- In 2007, the median sale price for a housing unit[39] was $169,000; this is an increase of nearly 45 percent from the median sale price in 2000.
- The median monthly housing cost for homeowners with a mortgage in the County was $1,113 in 2000.
- The median monthly housing cost for homeowners without a mortgage in the County was $366 in 2000.
- The median monthly cost for rental housing in the County was $589 in 2000.
- Three bedroom dwellings comprised about 54 percent of the owner-occupied units in the County. Four bedroom dwellings and two bedroom dwellings comprised about 18 percent and 23 percent, respectively, of the owner-occupied units. Dwellings with five or more bedrooms and one or no bedrooms comprised about 3 percent each of the owner-occupied dwellings.
- Two bedroom units comprised about 48 percent of the rental units in the County. Units with one bedroom or no bedrooms and three bedroom units comprised about 33 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of rental units. Four bedroom units and units with five or more bedrooms comprised about 3 percent and less than 1 percent, respectively, of the rental units in the County.
- In 2000, about 69 percent of housing units in the County were in single-family structures and about 19 percent were in multi-family structures. About 8 percent of units were in two-family structures and about 4 percent were mobile homes or other types of residential structures.
- The number of residential units in the County increased from 59,989 to 67,426, or by 12 percent, between 2000 and 2006. Although there was an increase in the total number of housing units between 2000 and 2006, the percentage of units in single-family, two-family, multi-family, and other residential structures remained similar.
- There were 1,279 condominium units in Kenosha County in 2000 and about 3,195 units in 2006, an increase of 150 percent. This is nearly twice the number of new condominium units added from 1990 to 1999 (1,005).
- The median year homes were built was 1964 for the County as a whole and in the 1960's and 1970's for all communities, with the exception of the Town of Paris which had a median year built of 1958.
- Less than 1 percent of the housing units in the County were rated as "unsound." About 90 percent of the housing units were rated as either "average" or "good," and about 1 percent of housing units were rated as "poor" or "very poor."
- HUD defines housing affordability as households "paying no more than 30 percent of their income for housing." About 24 percent of households in Kenosha County spent over 30 percent of their monthly income on housing costs in 2000. About 12,103 households in the County were either extremely low income or very low income households. About 72 percent of extremely low income households spent over 30 percent of their monthly earnings on housing costs. About 54 percent of very low income households spent over 30 percent of their monthly earnings on housing costs. An extremely low income household could afford monthly housing costs of no more than $352.
- In 2006, the fair market rent for a one bedroom apartment in Kenosha County was $596; for a two-bedroom apartment, it was $739.
- Based on the HUD recommended affordable housing standard of paying no more than 30 percent of gross monthly income for housing costs, the minimum annual household income needed to afford a median priced home in 2006 ($168,500) was $61,858, or $5,155 per month. A household earning the median household income in 2006 ($53,323 annually), could afford about a $140,000 house.

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[39] *The median housing unit sale price excludes multi-family units.*

- About 27 percent of households in the County, or 15,128 households, experienced a housing problem in 2000. About 24 percent of households, or 13,214 households in the County, experienced a housing cost burden.
- In 2000, the median percentage of monthly income spent on housing costs in the County by owner-occupied households with a mortgage was about 21 percent. The median percentage spent by owner-occupied households without a mortgage was about 13 percent and the percentage spent by renter-occupied households was about 24 percent.
- About 23,695 persons ages five and older, or about 17 percent of County residents, reported having a disability in 2000. The 65 and over age group had the highest percentage of people reporting a disability, at about 38 percent or 16,426 residents. About 17 percent of residents ages 21 to 64, or 84,519 people, reported having a disability and about 8 percent of people ages five to 20, or 36,560 people, reported having a disability.
- Agencies involved in administering housing programs include the Kenosha County Housing Authority; the City of Kenosha Housing Authority; the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Division of Housing and Community Development (DHCD); the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development; the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA); and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- Zoning in the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland is regulated by the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance. This zoning ordinance allows for single-family residential zoning districts, two- and three-family zoning districts, and multiple-family districts.
- Zoning ordinances for the City of Kenosha, Villages of Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Silver Lake and Twin Lakes include a variety of single-, two-, and multi-family residential zoning districts. Zoning ordinances for the City of Kenosha, Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Silver Lake, and Kenosha County allow for mobile homes.
- The smallest minimum lot sizes in the single-family residential zoning districts of cities and villages range from 5,000 square feet in the City of Kenosha to 12,500 square feet in the Village of Silver Lake. The largest lot size for single-family districts in city and village ordinances is 40,000 square feet, or just under one acre, which applies to the City of Kenosha, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, and all Towns under county zoning.
- Existing building setback requirements in Kenosha County communities range from a setback of 15 to 65 feet for front/street yards, five to 25 feet for side yards, and five to 50 feet for rear yards. The cost of housing units typically increases for larger building setbacks, since additional lot area and linear feet of public sanitary sewer and water supply lines, as well as pavement surface areas (i.e. pathways and driveways), are then installed.
- The City of Kenosha zoning ordinance does not specify minimum floor area requirements; minimum floor area requirements are set on a case by case basis based on lot size and setback requirements. For those communities that set forth minimum floor area requirements within their zoning ordinance, Kenosha County zoning ordinance requires the smallest minimum size for homes and apartments, with a minimum floor area of 800 square feet for a home and 300 square feet for an apartment or condominium. Minimum floor areas in village zoning ordinances range from 500 to 1,050 square feet for apartments, and from 1,200 to 1,650 square feet for single-family homes.
- The City of Kenosha, Villages of Paddock Lake and Pleasant Prairie, and Kenosha County use planned unit development (PUD) zoning regulations to alter minimum lot size, frontage, and yard requirements, provided that adequate open space is set aside so that the average residential density of the PUD is no greater than that permitted in the underlying district. All community PUD regulations limit the uses allowed in the PUD to the uses permitted in the underlying zoning district (for example, if the PUD is

applied to a single-family residential zoning district, only single-family homes can be built within the PUD). In addition to an overlay PUD, the Village of Pleasant Prairie has a planned development zoning district (PDD) that allows for detailed planning without the need to conform to an underlying zoning district.

- The City of Kenosha zoning ordinance specifically allows Traditional Neighborhood Development as a type of flexible zoning technique.
- The Kenosha County zoning ordinance contains a specific overlay zoning district for conservation subdivisions under the RC Rural Cluster Development Overlay District. The RC Rural Cluster Development Overlay District zoning is allowed in the A-2, R-1, and C-2 Zoning Districts, setting forth specific rules regarding the preservation, ownership, and maintenance of common open space and facilities.
- No zoning ordinances allow for accessory apartments or live-work units.
- About 34,324 housing units should be added to the existing housing stock in the County to meet the projected housing demand by the plan design year of 2035.
- Based on SEWRPC's regional land use plan, the average household size in the County is expected to decline between 2000 and 2035 from 2.67 to 2.46 persons per household. This trend in declining household size has been experienced in the County and throughout the United States since the 1950's and is anticipated to continue into the future.
- The number of residents in the 65 years of age and older age category is projected to increase from 17,169 persons in 2000 to 34,147 persons in 2035. This represents a projected percentage increase from about 11 percent of the population in 2000 to about 16 percent of the population in 2035. This shift in population distribution may create a corresponding shift in the housing needs of County residents. The aging of the population also creates an increasing need for housing that is accessible to disabled persons. In 2000, there were 23,695 people with disabilities residing in the County. The age group with the highest percentage of people with disabilities, about 38 percent, was the age 65 and older group.

Part 4 of the Chapter sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to provide an adequate housing supply to meet existing and projected housing demand, including a range of housing choices to meet the needs of all income levels, age groups, and persons with special needs. An adequate amount of housing is provided by the private market for households earning the median income or above. The housing element recommendations therefore focus on providing housing for households that earn less than the median income, housing for an aging population, including "empty nester" housing, and housing for people with disabilities.

Housing recommendations for local government consideration are included under each housing issue. Local recommendations were developed because local governments have a greater influence over housing development than County government, particularly in the city and villages. The goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this Chapter should be taken into consideration if the city, towns, or villages prepare individual comprehensive plans or housing plans.

Chapter XI

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The transportation element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001(2)(c) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide the future development of various modes of transportation in the County. Under the comprehensive planning law, the transportation element should incorporate State and Regional transportation plans, and compare County goals, objectives, policies, and programs to those of State and Regional transportation plans.

Modes of transportation addressed in this element include:

- Public transit
- Transportation for persons with compromised mobility and transit-dependent users
- Arterial streets and highways
- Collector and land access streets
- Bicycle and pedestrian facilities
- Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Devices
- 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.

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

- Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
- 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.

The following section describes transportation goals, objectives, policies, and programs through the plan design year of 2035. Appendix T provides a brief description of transportation funding programs currently available to Kenosha County and local governments, which can facilitate the provision of various modes of transportation in Kenosha County. An inventory of existing transportation facilities and services is presented in Chapter IV.

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 to achieve transportation goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve transportation policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were developed using the transportation data inventoried in Chapter IV and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to transportation identified in Chapter VII. Sources of public input, such as the SWOT analysis; Kenosha County Café; applicable State, regional, and County transportation plans; planning goals, objectives, principles, and policies from County and local plans; input from the nine local comprehensive plan informational meetings; and public comments obtained via the Kenosha County comprehensive planning website and e-mails were also reviewed to identify the transportation issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this element.

Transportation Issues

The general transportation issues identified in Chapter VII include improving transit services and accessibility, and providing a variety of transportation choices is considered important to Kenosha County residents, particularly in light of the changing age structure of the County population and energy concerns. Participants in the visioning process placed a high emphasis on improving public transit services, including the expansion of bus service to western portions of Kenosha County and the development of the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee (KRM) commuter rail as one of the top opportunities for Kenosha County. Connecting residents in the western rural portion of Kenosha County to the eastern urban portion was a recurring theme throughout the visioning process, including the SWOT analysis. Participants also expressed a desire to expand alternative modes of transportation, including the addition of more bike paths and lanes and providing pedestrian access to open space. Concerns about increased traffic congestion due to development were also expressed.

Further analysis of public input received during the comprehensive planning process and the transportation facilities and services data inventoried in Chapter IV refines the general transportation issue into the following more specific transportation issues:

- Multi-Modal Transportation System Issue
- Transit Issue
- Transportation Services for the Elderly and Persons With Disabilities Issue
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Issue
- Airport Issue
- Interregional Transportation Issue
- Streets and Highways Issue

Recommendations have been developed to address each of the transportation issues through the identification of goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

Transportation Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs
Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to a transportation issue listed in the preceding section. Transportation recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments will have additional influence over some transportation facilities and services in the County, especially regarding provision of transportation facilities and services under local jurisdiction such as local streets, bus routes, and local land use development patterns.

The overall transportation goal and objectives identified in Chapter VII promote the provisions of a range of transportation choices within Kenosha County. This general goal and supporting objectives are addressed in this Chapter, along with more specific goals and objectives and accompanying policies and programs.

Overall Transportation Goal and Objectives
Goal:

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

Objectives:

- Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation, including public transit services, to meet the needs of transit-dependent elderly citizens and persons with disabilities.
- Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the Regional Transportation System Plan.
- Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- Encourage development patterns and designs with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental and aesthetic impacts.

Multi-Modal Transportation System Issue and Recommendations
Public and advisory committee input has strongly favored providing a variety of transportation choices to meet the needs of all income, age, and special needs groups in the County. This input supports the objectives set forth in Figure 29, and vision of the regional transportation system plan, which is:

"A multi-modal transportation system with high quality public transit, bicycle and pedestrian, and arterial street and highway elements which add to the quality of life of Region residents and support and promote expansion of the Region's economy by providing for convenient, efficient, and safe travel by each mode, while protecting the quality of the Region's natural environment, minimizing disruption of both the natural and manmade environment, and serving to support implementation of the regional land use plan and minimizing the capital and annual operating costs to the transportation system."

The County transportation element incorporates the goals, objectives, policies, and programs recommended under a number of transportation issues to develop a multi-modal transportation system to serve the anticipated land use development pattern recommended in the County Land Use Element, meet the current and projected transportation needs of all County residents in an efficient and equitable manner, and encourage implementation of the vision and objectives of the regional transportation system plan.

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.

Figure 29

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES
FROM THE 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN

1. A multi-modal transportation system which, through its location, capacity, and design, will effectively serve the existing regional land use pattern and promote the implementation of the regional land use plan, meeting and managing the anticipated travel demand generated by the existing and proposed land uses.

2. A multi-modal transportation system which is economical and efficient and best meets all other objectives while minimizing public and private costs.

3. A multi-modal transportation system which provides appropriate types of transportation needed by all residents of the Region at an adequate level of service; provides choices among transportation modes; and provides inter-modal connectivity.

4. A multi-modal transportation system which minimizes disruption of existing neighborhood and community development, including adverse effects upon the property tax base.

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

6. A multi-modal transportation system which facilitates the convenient and efficient movement of people and goods between component parts of the Region.

7. A multi-modal transportation system which reduces accident exposure and provides for increased travel safety.

8. A multi-modal transportation system which minimizes the amount of energy consumed, especially non-renewable energy sources such as fossil fuels.

Source: SEWRPC.

Objectives:

- Provide a variety of transportation choices to meet the needs of all income, age, and special needs groups in Kenosha County.
- Support creation of a Regional Transit Authority (RTA) and provision of dedicated funding for public transit services.
- Continue to develop and invest in the streetcar as appropriate to support density in the core City of Kenosha area.

Policies:

- Consider each transportation issue developed under the Kenosha County Transportation Element to be an important element when programming and budgeting for transportation improvements.
- Work to ensure consistency between State, Regional, County, and local land use and transportation plans so that the transit services, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and the arterial street and highway network are appropriately sized and located to serve County residents.
- The County will cooperate with affected local governments and, where applicable, Regional, State, and Federal agencies when planning and designing transportation improvements under County jurisdiction. The County strongly encourages local units of government and Regional, State, and Federal agencies to work with affected local governments and agencies when planning and designing transportation improvements under local or State jurisdiction.

Programs:

- Implement the policies and programs set forth under each transportation issue of the Kenosha County Transportation Element, subject to the availability of funding.
- Support policies and programs that promote the development of the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee (KRM) commuter rail.[2]
- Continue to help develop and support implementation of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's Connections 2030 plan, the regional transportation system plan, the County jurisdictional highway system plan, and county and local transit development plans.
- Kenosha County, in cooperation with local governments, SEWRPC, and State agencies, should prepare a Countywide transit plan, which would analyze and recommend fully coordinated transit improvements and connections within the County and equitable funding for transit services, in lieu of or as an interim measure until a permanent RTA is formed that would provide regional funding and management of transit services.
- Sponsor a countywide workshop for County and local officials and staff to provide examples of alternative forms of development, such as infill, mixed-use, traditional neighborhood, and transit-oriented development. Illustrate how such compact forms of development can be more readily served by transit, bicycle, and pedestrian travel than can conventional development.
- Sponsor community transportation workshops in coordination with SEWRPC, if requested by a local government, to focus on possible solutions to specific transportation issues in the community.
- Share examples of successful solutions to land use/transportation issues within the County at workshops.
- Encourage or sponsor transportation-related events such as "Walking School Buses," bike to work weeks, and "Try Transit" days (free rides) to encourage residents to use alternative means of transportation.
- Work with school districts in Kenosha County to encourage walking and biking to schools through methods such as the Safe Routes to School program.
- Provide technical assistance to employers interested in establishing programs to encourage commuting by transit, carpooling, biking, or walking, or by telecommuting from home.
- Continue to develop joint marketing strategies between the County and transportation service providers, such as the Kenosha Area Transit, Western Kenosha County Transit, and the Metra.
- Develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the County and the Region.
- Consider incorporating desired policies from State long-range transportation planning efforts, including the forthcoming Connections 2030,[3] into County plans and programs in order to improve highway, transit, and bicycle connections within the County, to other areas of the State, and to Illinois.

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[2]*The Bristol Town Board and Village Board ordinances adopting this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan include statements expressing Town and Village opposition to the KRM commuter line and any Regional Transit Authority (RTA) that would support the KRM line.*

[3]*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, including highways, local streets, air, water, rail, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit. The overall goal of the plan is to identify a series of policies to aid transportation decision-makers when evaluating programs and projects. A draft plan was released by WisDOT in November 2008.*

– Prepare and implement City, Village, and Town neighborhood plans, small area plans, and bicycle and pedestrian plans to provide a coordinated system of bicycle and pedestrian trails, collector streets, and local land access streets.

Local Government Recommendations
Communities should continue to work with the County, SEWRPC, and WisDOT to help implement all the elements of a regional multi-modal transportation system, including transit, arterial street and highway, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Local governments should recognize the need to place equal importance on all applicable elements of the County and local transportation system within the community. Each element needs to be implemented to provide a comprehensive, multi-modal, balanced, high-quality transportation system. In many cases this will entail giving equal consideration to the local collector and land access street system, travel management systems such as intersection controls and roadway access management/driveway ordinances, access to transit, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Local communities should consider the development of the KRM commuter rail.

Transit Issues and Recommendations
Fixed-route urban public transportation in Kenosha County consists of the Kenosha Area Transit; the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee Commuter Bus, operated by Wisconsin Coach Lines, Inc. which currently includes one route that operates between downtown Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee; and the Metra, which offers commuter rail service between the City of Kenosha and Chicago. Additionally, Western Kenosha County Transit offers transit that connects areas in the western portion of Kenosha County with the City of Lake Geneva in Walworth County, the City of Antioch in Illinois, and the City of Kenosha through operation of three fixed routes. Passengers may also reserve door-to-door service in advance.

Concerns have been expressed regarding the need for more equitable funding of transit services, so that taxpayers have access to transit services they help fund. Establishment of a permanent Regional Transit Authority (RTA) to provide regional management and funding of transit services would be one option to help assure that all County residents have access to public transit, appropriate for their area (urban or rural), with connections to other components of the transit system. Until such time as an RTA is formed, the County should consider preparing a Countywide transit plan that would provide access to one or more components of the transit system to all County residents.

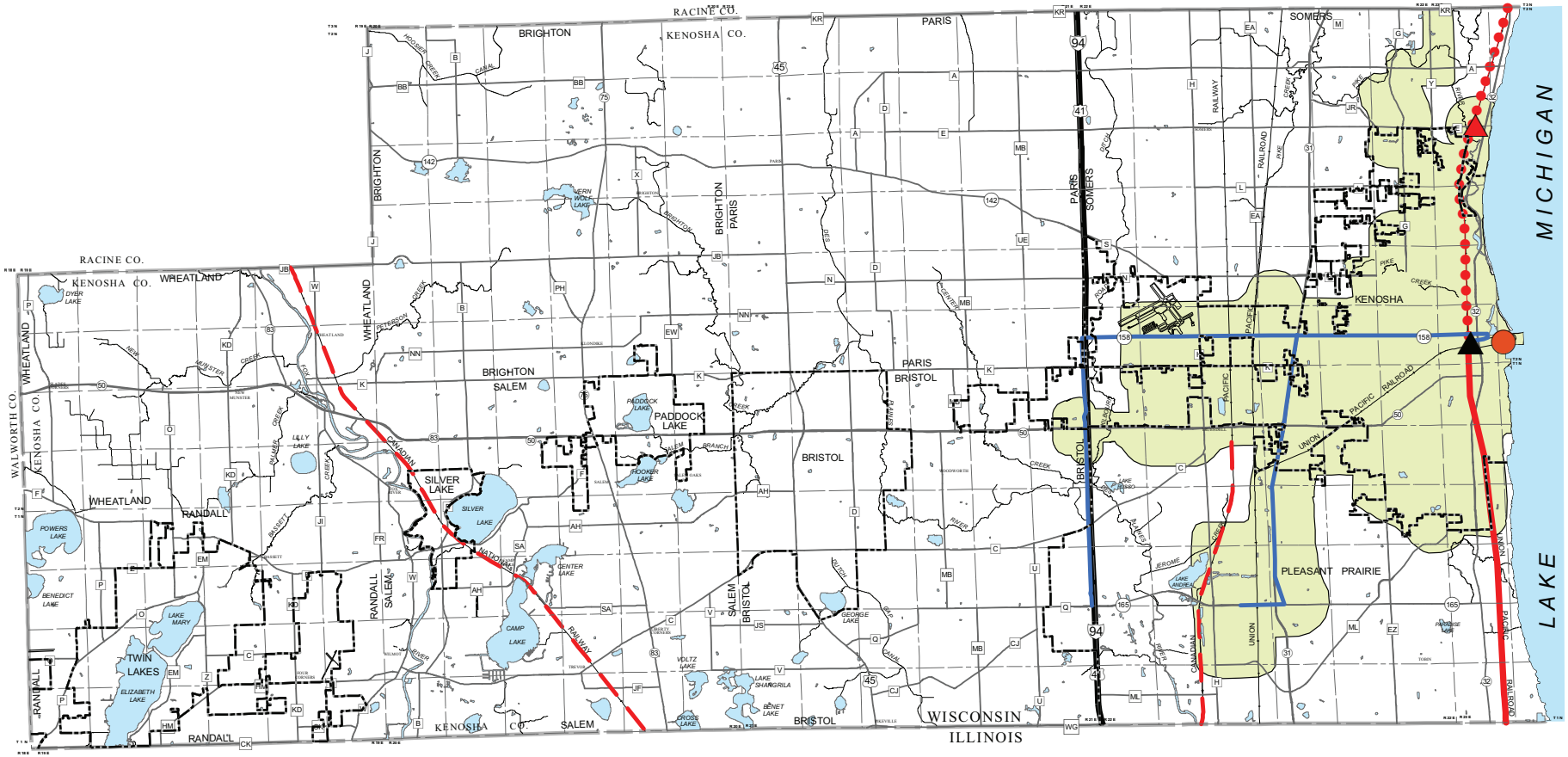
A variety of transportation choices, including the potential development of a Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee (KRM) commuter rail service and expanded bus service, were identified as important to the quality of life and economy in the County in the SWOT analysis, Kenosha Café, and in other forms of public input gathered during the planning process. The Land Use Element addresses this need, in part, through compact land use development patterns and development concepts, such as transit oriented developments (TOD), which are conducive to the use of public transit.[4] The recommendations of 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 Kenosha County transit system development plan,[5] with the modifications made by the 2035 regional transportation system plan. The public transit element of the regional transportation system plan is shown on Map 84.

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

[5]*The* Kenosha Area Transit System Development Plan: 1998-2002 *is currently being updated. The anticipated publication date is 2010. Modifications to the existing plan are reflected in this Chapter.*

Map 84

PUBLIC TRANSIT ELEMENT OF THE 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN AS IT PERTAINS TO KENOSHA COUNTY



BUS ROUTE

EXPRESS BUS ROUTE

COMMUTER RAIL

EXISTING COMMUTER RAIL

RECOMMENDED KENOSHA-RACINE-MILWAUKEE (KRM) COMMUTER RAIL

POTENTIAL COMMUTER RAIL-
TO BE CONSIDERED IN CORRIDOR STUDIES [a]

[a] A CORRIDOR FEASIBILITY STUDY WAS COMPLETED FOR THE CHICAGO-BASED COMMUTER RAIL EXTENSION TO THE CITY OF BURLINGTON. THE STUDY CONCLUDED THAT IT WAS NOT FEASIBLE OR COST EFFECTIVE AT THIS TIME, BUT COULD BE CONSIDERED AGAIN IN THE FUTURE.

TRANSIT STATIONS (WITH PARKING)

EXISTING

RECOMMENDED

SERVICE AREA

WALK AREA SERVED BY KENOSHA TRANSIT SYSTEM [b]

[b] IN SEPTEMBER 2007, THE KENOSHA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES INITIATED THE OPERATION OF PUBLIC TRANSIT SERVICES IN WESTERN KENOSHA COUNTY INCLUDING FIXED-ROUTE BUS SERVICES FOR THE TWIN LAKES, SILVER LAKE, AND PADDOCK LAKE AREAS AND ADVANCE-RESERVATION DOOR TO DOOR SERVICE FOR THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF WESTERN KENOSHA COUNTY. THE PLAN ENCOURAGES THE DEVELOPMENT, OPERATION, AND EXPANSION OF SUCH PUBLIC TRANSIT SERVICES.

AREA SERVED BY KENOSHA TRANSIT SYSTEM STREET CARS

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

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 eastern Kenosha County to Milwaukee and through Milwaukee to the other urban centers of Southeastern Wisconsin, and improved and expanded local transit service in eastern Kenosha County, focusing on the City of Kenosha. Implementation of the recommendations set forth in the transit element will result in a doubling of transit service Region-wide over the plan design period, including a 204 percent increase in rapid transit revenue vehicle-miles, a 59 percent increase in local transit revenue vehicle-miles, and the institution of new express transit services. These increases will provide for enhanced transit service levels on the City of Kenosha Area Transit System (KATS), including more attractive peak and non-peak service frequency levels and faster connections to employment centers located along STH 31 in eastern Kenosha County and in both Racine and Milwaukee Counties. The plan also identifies the potential to upgrade rapid and express bus services to guideway transit services, including from Kenosha through eastern Kenosha County to downtown Milwaukee. The specific long-range plan recommendations for Kenosha County include the following:

- The provision of rapid transit service between eastern Kenosha County and the Milwaukee Central Business District (CBD). The plan envisions a new commuter rail line passing through eastern Kenosha County over tracks owned by the Union Pacific Railroad and providing service between Kenosha and downtown Milwaukee. As shown on Map 85, this new service would connect with the existing Metra service which ends in Kenosha and serves the Chicago area. The new commuter rail route would be designed to provide bi-directional service to allow Kenosha County residents to travel to jobs in Milwaukee County, as well as travel by residents of Milwaukee and Racine Counties to jobs in Kenosha County and Northeastern Illinois. Connections would also be available via local and express bus services to major employment centers in eastern Kenosha County and around the IH 94-STH 50 freeway interchange.

  In addition, a corridor feasibility study was completed for the Chicago-based commuter rail extension to the City of Burlington. The commuter rail corridor was envisioned to pass through western Kenosha County in the Village of Silver Lake and the Towns of Salem and Wheatland over tracks owned by the Canadian National Railroad and providing service between Chicago and Burlington. Conclusion of the study indicated that the commuter rail extension was not feasible or cost effective, but could be reconsidered in the near future. Map 84 shows the potential commuter rail in western Kenosha County.

- Increasing the number of park-ride lots served by public transit. In addition to the existing lot at the Metra station in downtown Kenosha, the plan also recommends a new lot be developed at the proposed commuter rail station in the Town of Somers.

- The provision of express bus service between downtown Kenosha and commercial and industrial development in eastern Kenosha County. The express routes would directly serve various industrial, office, and commercial developments including the Business Park of Kenosha, the LakeView Corporate Park, and the IH 94 and STH 50 interchange area.

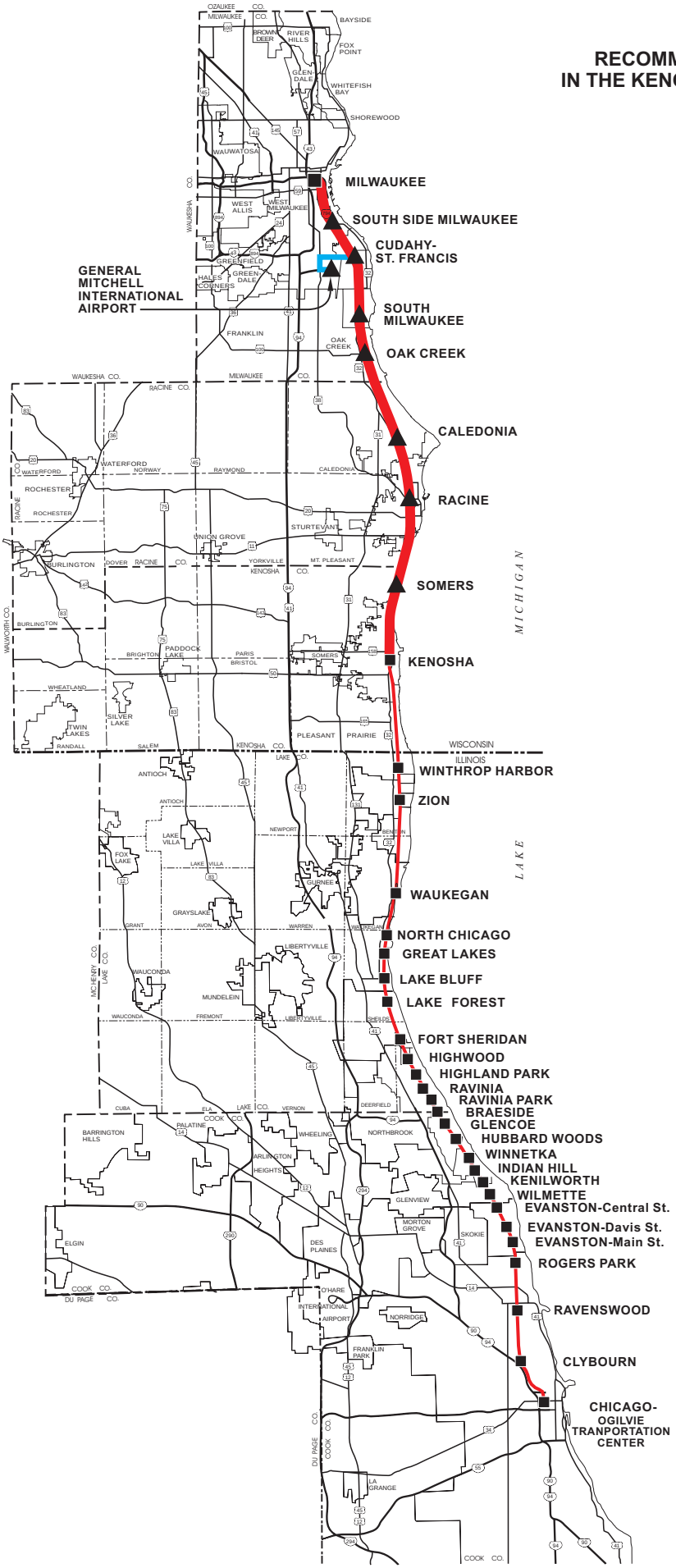
- Local transit service improvements on the City of Kenosha transit system, including extending service throughout the Kenosha urbanized area; increasing the frequency of local service on weekdays to between 15 and 30 minutes during peak periods and to 30 minutes during the middle of the day, and on Saturdays to between 30 and 60 minutes; extending service periods on weekdays and Saturdays to at least 10:30 p.m. at 60-minute intervals; and adding Sunday service at 60-minute intervals. Existing local City bus routes would be modified and new shuttle bus routes created to connect with the KRM commuter rail line to take passengers to and from the industrial, office, and commercial developments identified above.

- Increase the use of the streetcar as a development and transportation tool for the core area of the City of Kenosha.

In September 2007, the Kenosha County Department of Human Services initiated operation of public transit service in western Kenosha County. Three fixed-route buses operate each weekday within the Twin Lakes, Silver Lake, and Paddock Lake areas with routes extending to serve locations in the City of Kenosha, the Metra station in the City of Antioch, Illinois, and Lake Geneva in Walworth County. The County also operates one bus that

Map 85

RECOMMENDED COMMUTER RAIL SERVICE IN THE KENOSHA-RACINE-MILWAUKEE CORRIDOR



Potential Commuter Rail Service

Existing Metra Commuter Rail Route

Shuttle Bus Route

New Commuter Rail Station

Existing Rail Station

NOTE: ONLY SELECTED CIVIL DIVISIONS ARE SHOWN IN ILLINOIS.

GRAPHIC SCALE

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40,000 FEET

Source: Parsons Transportation Group and SEWRPC.

offers advance reservation, door-to-door service for western Kenosha County residents that are not served by the fixed bus routes or who cannot use the bus services because they are disabled. The County has applied for funding to add a second bus in 2009 to provide door-to-door service.

SEWRPC prepares a short-range transit plan for each transit operator which refines the recommendations of the Regional Transportation System Plan and provides recommendations to be considered for implementation over a five-year period. The 1998-2002 transit development plan (TDP) for the City of Kenosha transit system is the most recent TDP for the Kenosha area, and is in the process of being updated.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie has been working with the City to extend local transit service to the Village Center, the RecPlex, the Prairiewood Corporate Park, the planned Abbott campus, and the Prairie Ridge Shopping Center. Extensions of City transit service to serve additional destinations in the Village agreed to by both the City and Village will be included in the TDP update.

Expansion of both the existing fixed route (bus and commuter rail service) and the potential development of a non-fixed route public transportation options (such as shared-ride taxi service) in the County would create greater connectivity to the Kenosha Area Transit System, the Western Kenosha County Transit System, the Milwaukee County Transit System, the City of Racine's Belle Transit System, and Chicago's Metra commuter rail system. Additionally, a need to expand transit services to serve job sites in Kenosha County and in Lake County, Illinois along the IH 94 corridor has been identified in the Regional Transportation System Plan.

Goals:

- Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependant residents and workers, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.
- Provide for a public transportation system in Kenosha County that efficiently serves County residents and businesses and the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035), where economically feasible.

Objectives:

- Expand and enhance public transportation in Kenosha County.
- Encourage land use development patterns that can be efficiently served by public transportation, such as Transit-Oriented Development,[6] where applicable (See Figure 30).
- Encourage new transportation options that relieve congestion and reduce fuel consumption.
- Provide efficient and cost-effective public transportation options to all residents of Kenosha County, including transit-dependent residents.
- Provide an efficient public transportation system that can effectively move people into the County to promote a strong economy within the County.

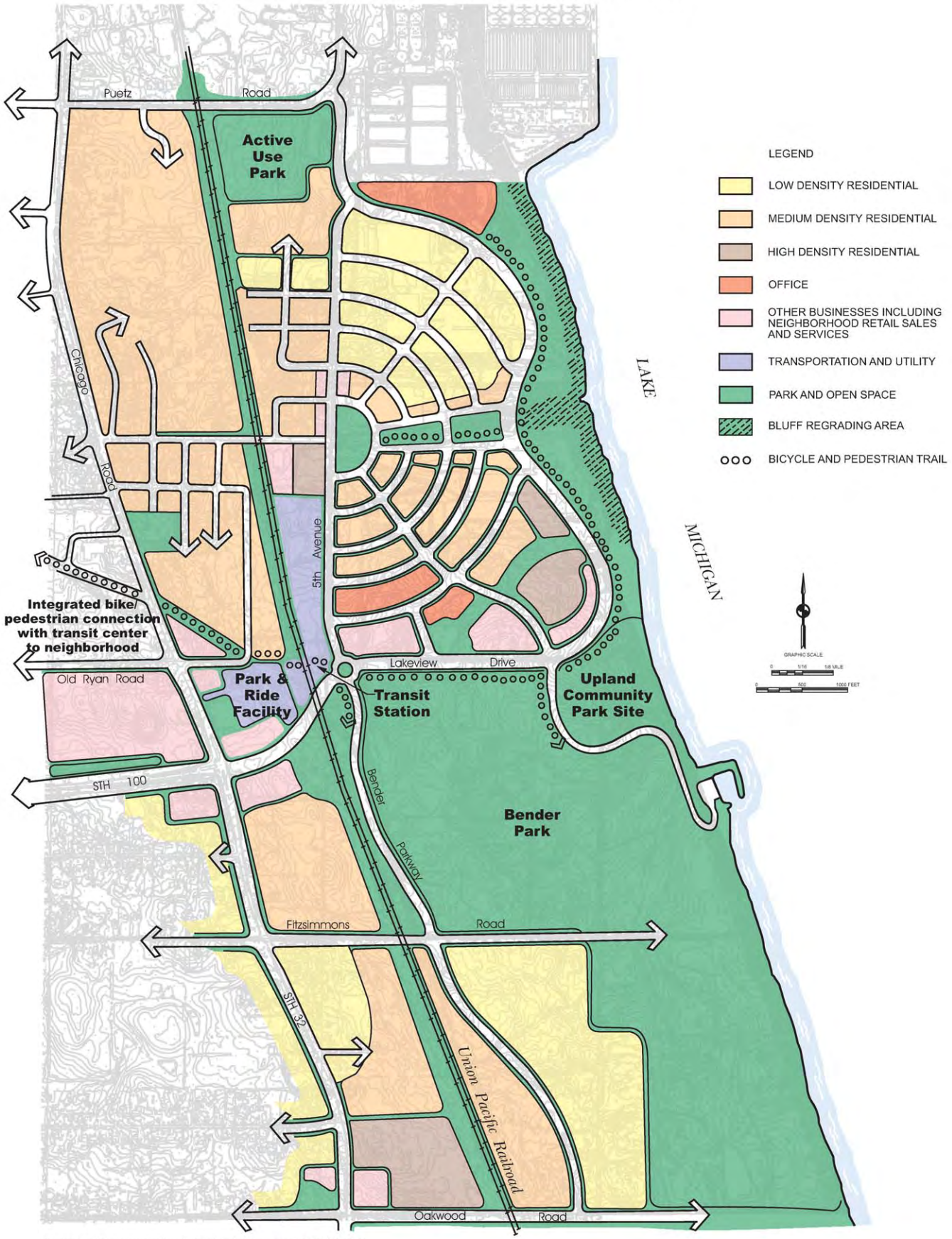
Policies:

– Integrate the regional transportation system plan with this comprehensive plan transportation element and applicable capital improvement programs.

[6]*Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) refers to a compact, mixed-use development whose internal design is intended to maximize access to a transit (bus or rail) stop located within or adjacent to the development. Commercial uses and medium- to high-density residential uses are located near the transit stop, and the layout of streets and sidewalks or pedestrian pathways provides convenient walking and bicycling access to the transit stop.*

Figure 30

EXAMPLE OF A NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN INCORPORATING TRANSIT-ORIENTED DESIGN PRINCIPLES



Source: Vandewalle & Associates and SEWRPC.

- Promote the establishment of the KRM commuter rail.
- Ensure the Kenosha Area Transit and Western Kenosha County Transit meet the public transit service standards set forth in the regional transportation system plan and the needs of Kenosha County residents and businesses.
- Increase connectivity between the Kenosha Area Transit, Western Kenosha County Transit, Wisconsin Coach Lines intercity route, and the Metra rail.
- Kenosha County should act as a catalyst with WisDOT and local communities to enhance public transit access to park-ride lots, and to ensure that all transit stations or stops are accessible by bicyclists and, in urban areas, are served by walkways or sidewalks with handicap ramps.

Programs:

- Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the forthcoming Kenosha Area Transit System Development Plan 2009-2013 and subsequent updates and implement desired recommendations.
- Support continued operation of the Kenosha Area Transit and the Metra commuter rail system.
- Continue to monitor the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the Western Kenosha Bus System.
- Continue to improve public transportation for persons with disabilities and the elderly to increase access to jobs and community activities.
- Work with local governments to determine the need for additional Kenosha Area Transit routes, Western Kenosha County Transit routes, transit stations with parking, and bus stops. The Village of Pleasant Prairie has recommended new transit stations with parking at the Bain Station Road and the planned Abbott campus, which will be considered as part of the regional transportation planning program.
- Expand the park-ride lot (transit station with parking as shown on Map 84) located at the Kenosha Station to accommodate additional ridership and parking, subject to the availability of funding.
- Work with the Regional Transit Authority established by the Wisconsin Legislature in 2005 in Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties to identify and recommend funding sources for commuter rail and public transit.
- Promote the location and design of 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.
- Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including urban density and multi-family/high density residential uses, to the residential areas identified on Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035) to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transit.
- Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the business areas identified in Map 65 to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by public transit.
- Include a mixed use land use category on Map 65 to allow for future Transit-Oriented Developments (TOD) in Kenosha County.
- Develop educational materials regarding TODs for local government use.

- Work with local governments and SEWRPC to support the recommended KRM commuter rail in Kenosha County, as shown on Map 84.[7]
- Continue to upgrade Kenosha Area Transit buses by purchasing new buses with bike racks and provide bike parking and/or lockers at park-ride lots, subject to the availability of funding.
- Develop a central contact point for information on fixed-route transit options available in the County.
- Support the development of joint marketing strategies between the Kenosha Area Transit and other transportation service providers, including the Western Kenosha County Transit System, the Metra, and Wisconsin Coach Lines.
- Consider transit service and accessibility for all major development projects in Kenosha County.
- Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the Kenosha Area Transit System Development Plan 1998 – 2002 and the forthcoming Kenosha Area Transit System Development Plan 2009 – 2013 update, as well as recommendations from the 2035 regional transportation system plan, and implement desired recommendations.
- Consider amending the County zoning ordinance to make buildings more accessible to transit users (and other pedestrians) by locating parking behind or beside a building.

Local Government Recommendations
Local governments should review transportation services currently provided by the County and the services recommended in the current and forthcoming TDP and this transportation element. Local governments should periodically review and determine if these services will fulfill the public transportation needs of local residents through 2035, including residents that rely on public transportation. Local governments should then identify additional services that may be needed in the community (such as an additional rapid transit route or transit station), and work with the County or service provider to implement the recommendations. Communities should also assess the need to operate additional public transportation services and identify and support organizations within the community that provide transportation services to the public. A Countywide transit plan and/or funding of the RTA would provide an opportunity to fully coordinate transit services in the County.

Local governments should work with the County, SEWRPC, and WisDOT to help locate suitable sites for park-ride lots, commuter centers, and other transit facilities recommended in the regional transportation system plan. Cities and villages should also consider amending local zoning ordinances and/or design guidelines to make buildings more accessible to transit users (and other pedestrians) by locating parking behind or beside a building. In addition, local governments should work with the County, SEWRPC, and developers to strive to locate major development projects in areas that are or can be readily served by transit.

Transportation Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities Issue and Recommendations
The need for transportation options and connectivity between transportation services within Kenosha County and neighboring Counties will increase as the number of County residents age 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. Public transportation options will be relied upon by persons with disabilities, as well as other transit-dependant users such as low-income households, and must be suited to meet their transportation needs in an efficient and equitable manner.

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[7] *The Town of Somers prefers a potential transit station near the intersection of CTH A/7th Street and the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. This transit station location is one of the three alternative locations identified by the regional transportation system plan and is considered a potentially suitable location for such a facility subject to preliminary engineering studies.*

In accordance with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, paratransit service for persons with disabilities should be available to complement the fixed-route bus and demand responsive public transit services provided within the County. In addition to the major public transportation systems that are equipped to transport the disabled, paratransit services for persons with disabilities and the elderly in the County are currently provided by the Kenosha Achievement Center, Inc. (KAC) through the "Care-A-Van" program and the Kenosha Area Family and Aging Services, Inc. (KAFASI) through the "Volunteer Escort Service". The service hours and frequency of these services may need to be increased as the elderly population of the County increases over time to ensure efficient and equitable transportation choices are available to persons with disabilities and the elderly. Steps to increase connectivity between different modes of transportation, such as the two public bus transit systems, the Wisconsin Coach Lines bus rapid transit route, and the Metra commuter rail should also be addressed. Infrastructure design such as bus stop location and accessibility should be taken into consideration to increase access to the Wisconsin Coach Lines bus rapid transit route for persons with disabilities and the elderly.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie received funding in 2008 through the New Freedom program to initiate bus service to the Village Rec Plex for the elderly and persons with disabilities. The bus service is expected to begin in early 2009, and will include service along fixed routes and door-to-door service on request. The bus, referred to as the "Discovery Bus," will serve the Villages of Pleasant Prairie, Paddock Lake, and Silver Lake and the Towns of Bristol, Paris, and Somers.

Goal:

- Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety to persons with disabilities and the elderly, as well as other transit dependent users.

Objective:

- Ensure efficient and cost-effective public transportation options are available to all residents of Kenosha County, including persons with disabilities and the elderly, as well as other transit dependent riders.

Policies:

- Provide transportation services in the County for persons with disabilities, the elderly, and other transit dependent users.
- Increase connectivity between the Kenosha Area Transit, the Western Kenosha County Transit, the Pleasant Prairie Discovery Bus, the Wisconsin Coach Lines bus rapid transit route, and the Metra commuter rail.
- Ensure all transit stations are readily and conveniently accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Programs:

- Continue operation of transportation services for persons with disabilities and elderly residents through operation of the Care-A-Van, Volunteer Escort, Discovery Bus, and similar programs through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Study the development and use of a dedicated funding source to continue the operation and expansion of the Care-A-Van, Volunteer Escort, and Discovery Bus Programs.
- Study and develop a program to provide increased County transportation services to health care facilities located both in and outside Kenosha County for persons with disabilities and the elderly.
- Encourage the location and design of public transit stops to minimize walking distance to and from major trip generators, to provide protection from inclement weather, and to promote safe and convenient access for persons with disabilities and elderly residents, as well as other transit dependent users.

- Update the Kenosha County Public Transit and Human Service Transportation Coordination Plan as needed to provide transportation services to persons with disabilities in the County and remain eligible for Federal Transit Administration (FTA) programs that require coordination plans (the Elderly Individuals and Individuals with Disabilities Program (Section 5310), Job Access and Reverse Commute Program (JARC), and New Freedom Program).
- Study the development of a program to meet the needs of elderly residents and persons with disabilities who have recently lost the driving privilege, by informing the person about transportation options and making periodic follow-up phone calls.
- Study the development of a transportation service outreach program designed for persons with disabilities and the elderly. Materials, schedules, brochures, and advertising should be designed with consideration to the changing cognitive abilities and visual acuity of the elderly. Organizations such as Badger Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired could be consulted to provide guidance.
- Continue to support and encourage the Kenosha County Division of Aging and Disability Services to improve transportation access and resources for persons with disabilities.
- Investigate current, successful transportation programs for persons with disabilities and the elderly, such as the Independent Transportation Network,[8] that would be appropriate for Kenosha County and complement existing transportation programs.
- Develop a program to gather information on desired services and transportation needs that are not being met by existing transit and transportation systems for persons with disabilities and the elderly as well as other transit dependent riders relying on transit services. Include seniors, persons with disabilities, and other transit dependent users in the planning of program development.
- Study allowing the use of personal vehicles, such as electric personal assistive mobility devices, on County trails for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Local Government Recommendations

Transportation services for the elderly and persons with disabilities, as well as other transit dependent users, are provided to Kenosha County communities through fixed public transit and paratransit services offered through the County. Local governments should review the services currently provided by the County and other agencies. It should be determined if these services will fulfill the public transportation needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities in the community through 2035. Local governments should then identify additional services that may be needed in the community and work with the County and SEWRPC to develop and implement the recommendations in the forthcoming Kenosha County Public Transit and Human Service Transportation Coordination Plan.

Communities should also assess the need to operate additional transportation services and identify and support public and private organizations within the community that provide transportation services to the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other transit-dependent users. In addition, cities and villages should consider amending local zoning ordinances and/or design guidelines to make buildings more accessible to transit users (and other pedestrians) by locating parking behind or beside a building.

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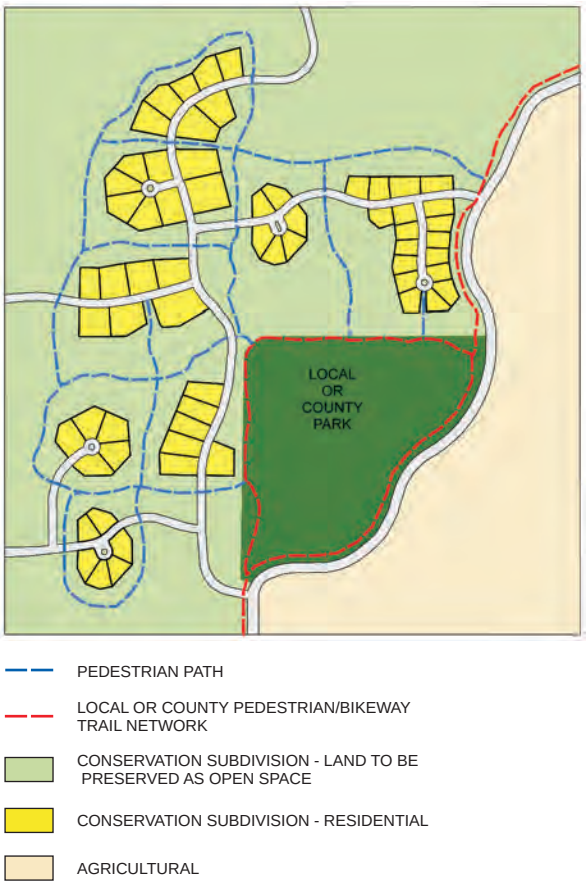
[8]*The Independent Transportation Network (ITN) is a nonprofit, membership organization dedicated to helping seniors (65 years of age and older) and people with visual impairments with their transportation needs. The ITN transports these community members 24 hours a day, seven days a week anywhere within an ITN service area using private automobiles and both volunteer and paid drivers. The ITN currently operates in cities throughout the Country.*

Figure 31

PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO OPEN SPACE IN A CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION



Source: SEWRPC.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Issue and Recommendations

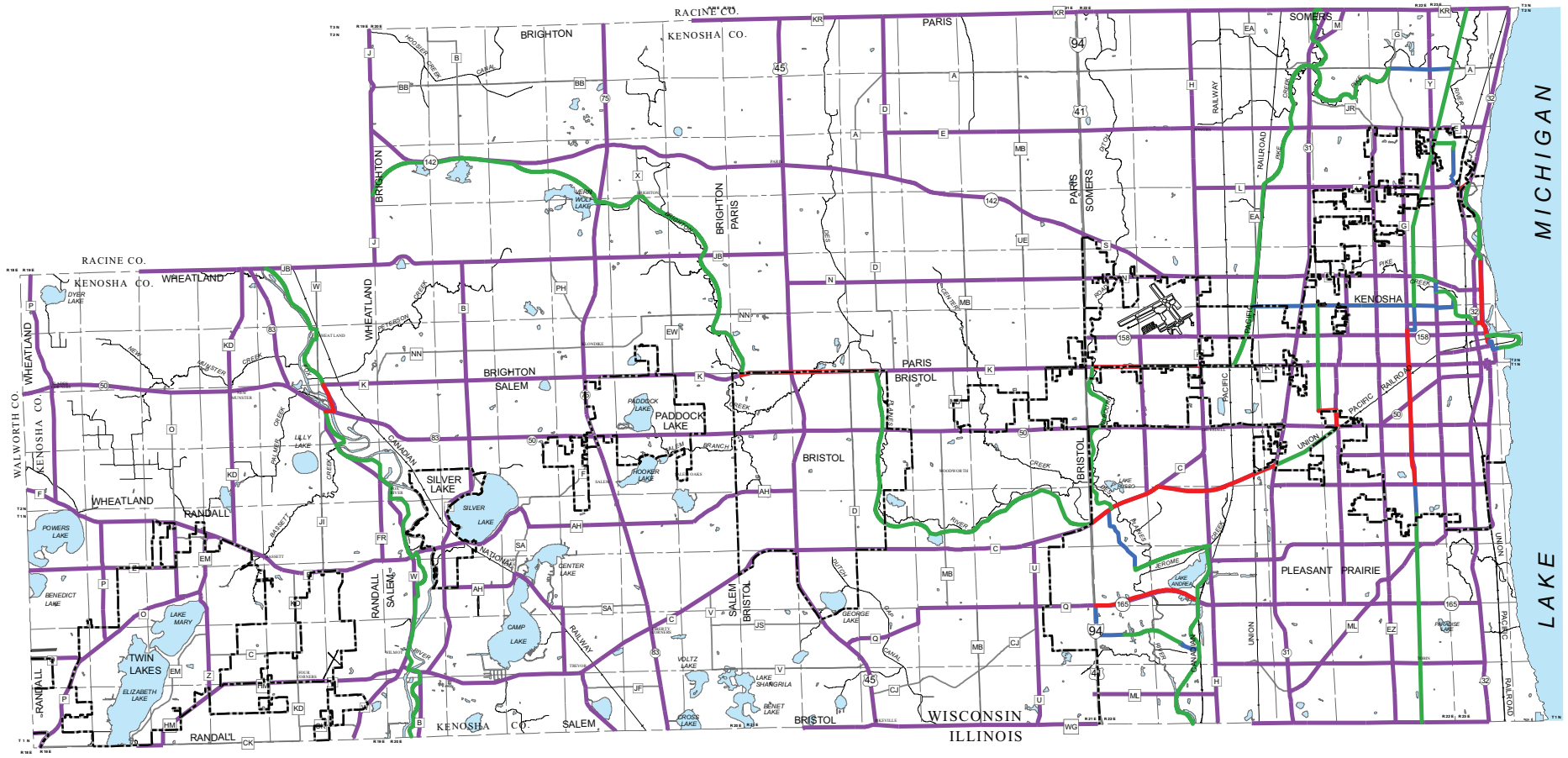
The Transportation Element is intended to provide for safe accommodation of bicycle and pedestrian travel, encourage bicycle and pedestrian travel as an alternative to personal vehicle travel, and to provide a variety of transportation choices. The compact land use development pattern envisioned under 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 31 shows an example of a conservation subdivision layout with pedestrian access to open space and connections to a local or County trail network.

The bicycle and pedestrian element of the regional transportation plan support the type of bicycle and pedestrian facilities and connectivity envisioned by the County. The bicycle and pedestrian facility element of the regional plan is intended to promote safe accommodation of bicycle and pedestrian travel, and to encourage bicycle and pedestrian travel as alternatives to motor vehicle travel. The regional plan recommends that bicycle accommodation be provided on all arterial streets, except freeways, as those streets are constructed or reconstructed, or, where appropriate, resurfaced. 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 system plan for Kenosha County is shown on Map 86. The regional plan recommends that County and local governments prepare bicycle system plans for their jurisdictions that would supplement and refine the regional plan. The City of Kenosha is the only local government in Kenosha County that has adopted a bicycle plan. Developed in 2005, the *City of Kenosha Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Plan* provides a blueprint for improving the pedestrian and bicycle routes in the City for the purposes of improving safety; meeting increased needs of bicyclists and pedestrians, particularly in the wake of new development; improving the clarity and sense of route marking; and providing an understanding of the laws, rights, and responsibilities of bicyclists, pedestrians, and motorists. Existing bikeways in Kenosha County are inventoried in Chapter IV.

The pedestrian facilities portion of the bicycle and pedestrian element is envisioned as a policy plan, rather than a system plan. It proposes that the various units and agencies of government responsible for the construction and maintenance of pedestrian facilities adopt and follow recommended standards with regard to the development of those facilities, particularly within urban neighborhoods. The regional standards recommend providing sidewalks on both sides of streets in commercial and industrial areas, and in residential areas with densities greater than 20,000 square feet per dwelling. Sidewalks are recommended on at least one side of the street in residential areas with densities of 20,000 square feet to 1.5 acres per dwelling. Sidewalks could be replaced by perimeter and/or internal pathway systems. Local governments with urban development should specify sidewalk requirements in local land development ordinances. Local ordinances may make exceptions for lots of one acre or larger in areas with stormwater drainage ditches along the road.

Map 86

BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM ELEMENT OF THE 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN AS IT PERTAINS TO KENOSHA COUNTY



OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY IN UTILITY OR NATURAL RESOURCE CORRIDOR

SURFACE ARTERIAL STREET CONNECTION TO OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM

NONARTERIAL STREET CONNECTION TO OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM

SURFACE ARTERIAL STREETS AND HIGHWAYS WHERE BICYCLE ACCOMMODATION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN FACILITIES ARE RESURFACED OR RECONSTRUCTED

NOTE: SEE MAP 87 FOR REFINEMENTS TO REGIONAL BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM PLAN MADE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THROUGH ADOPTION OF LOCAL BIKE PLANS, NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS, AND PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLANS.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Goals:

- Provide for bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Kenosha County that safely and efficiently serve the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035).
- Provide options for bicycle and pedestrian travel as an alternative to personal vehicle travel.

Objectives:

- Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation.
- Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling as part of the planning process to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure to include bicycle and pedestrian facilities consistent with the regional transportation system plan.
- Encourage development patterns with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental impact, relieves congestion, and reduces fuel consumption and air pollution.

Policies:

- Provide bicycle facilities recommended in the regional transportation system plan for 2035 or in local plans that refine the regional plan.
- Provide sidewalks or pedestrian pathways in urban areas and, where appropriate, to serve activity centers in rural areas (such as schools and parks).
- Monitor the level and location of Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Device (EPAMD) use, and, if appropriate, consider infrastructure improvements and/or regulations to ensure public safety.

Programs:

- Consider accommodating bicycle travel on County arterial streets and highways through bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened and paved shoulders, or separate bicycle paths. The regional transportation system plan recommends that the need for, and feasibility of providing, bicycle facilities on all arterial streets and highways should be evaluated and added as the street and highway system is incrementally resurfaced (where appropriate), reconstructed, or constructed.
- Identify “missing links” or opportunities to provide additional links to connect local bikeways and activity centers to the existing bicycle/pedestrian path network.
- Study and identify funding sources to expand the existing bicycle/pedestrian path network to provide connections between urban centers and significant natural features and park and open space amenities, such as the Bong State Recreation Area, the Chiwaukee Prairie, Lake Michigan, and County and major parks.
- Promote accommodation of bikeways along natural corridors, such as rivers and other waterways.
- Develop and implement a detailed bike and pedestrian trail plan for Kenosha County under the guidance of an advisory committee to be formed by Kenosha County. The plan should determine specific locations for bike and pedestrian trails and identify potential links to existing trails in Kenosha County, trails in adjacent counties, and a potential east-west trail in the County.
- Following adoption of the Kenosha County Bike and Pedestrian Trail Plan, amend the County Subdivision Ordinance to include bikeways and trails identified in the plan as a required subdivision improvement, where applicable.

- Local governments should consider developing bicycle and pedestrian plans that refine or supplement the regional plan, and provide copies of such plans to the County and SEWRPC for consideration for incorporation into County and regional plans.
- Consider the recommendation in the Village of Pleasant Prairie park and open space plan that a pedestrian overpass be constructed across IH 94 on the west side of Prairie Springs Park at the time the freeway is reconstructed.
- Allocate a mix of residential land use categories, including urban density and multi-family/high density residential uses, to the residential areas identified in Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035) to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- Allocate an appropriate mix of commercial and industrial land uses to the business areas of Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035) to develop a land use pattern that can be efficiently served by bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- Continue to upgrade Kenosha Area Transit buses by purchasing new buses with bike racks and provide bike parking and/or lockers at park-ride lots.
- Promote model conservation subdivision ordinances, such as the model prepared by SEWRPC, that include a linked pedestrian/bicycle path and open space system recommendation. Assist local governments in interpreting and implementing of model conservation subdivision ordinances.
- Assist local governments in identifying and applying for State and Federal grants for development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- Provide sidewalks in areas of existing or planned urban development along County arterial streets. Sidewalks should be added as the County arterial street system within urbanizing areas is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Work with SEWRPC to develop model pedestrian access design standards for use in local land division ordinances requiring pedestrian access outlots or easements located between lots leading to points of interest such as schools, parks, shopping areas, and transit stops.
- Work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to raise public awareness of bicycle and pedestrian transportation facilities related issues such as safety concerns, increased public health benefits, and the environmental impacts of increased bicycle and pedestrian travel.
- Work with school districts, local governments, and the State to develop Safe Routes to School programs in communities throughout the County,[9] including continuing to support the program under development for the Kenosha Unified School District.
- Develop methods to incorporate desirable policies included in State long-range transportation planning efforts, including WisDOT's Connections 2030.
- Consider including facilities for walking and bicycling during the review and approval of all development projects, including street and highway improvements, to provide an alternative to motor vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- Consider amending the County zoning ordinance to require bicycle parking at jobsites and at retail, service, and institutional centers.
- Encourage the use of the most recent edition of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) "Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities" when planning and designing bicycle facilities.

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[9]*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. The City of Kenosha received a Safe Routes to School grant in 2007-2008.*

Local Government Recommendations

Local governments should provide for bicycle and pedestrian facilities to increase transportation choices and connectivity within the community, promote the health of residents, promote a healthy and safe environment, and incorporate the bicycle and pedestrian facilities recommended by the regional transportation system plan and local park and recreational plans and/or bikeway plans. Local governments should work with the County to implement the off-street bicycle paths recommended by the regional plan and accommodate bicycle travel on local arterial streets through bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened and paved shoulders, or separate bicycle paths as the arterial street system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed. The provision of sidewalks in existing and planned urban areas should also be provided on the local arterial, collector, and land access street system as the system is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed.

The city, villages, and urban towns should consider developing a community bicycle and pedestrian plan to supplement the recommendations made in the regional transportation system plan and the County comprehensive plan transportation element. The community plans should provide for facilities to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian travel within neighborhoods, providing for convenient travel between residential areas and shopping centers, schools, parks, and transit stops within or adjacent to the neighborhood. Local plans should also address bicycle and pedestrian safety programs, and increased safety measures at intersections, such as providing longer walk times and audible walk signals, to improve safety for persons with disabilities and the elderly. Communities and school districts should consider developing Safe Routes to School programs and consider consulting the Kenosha Unified School District as they develop a program.

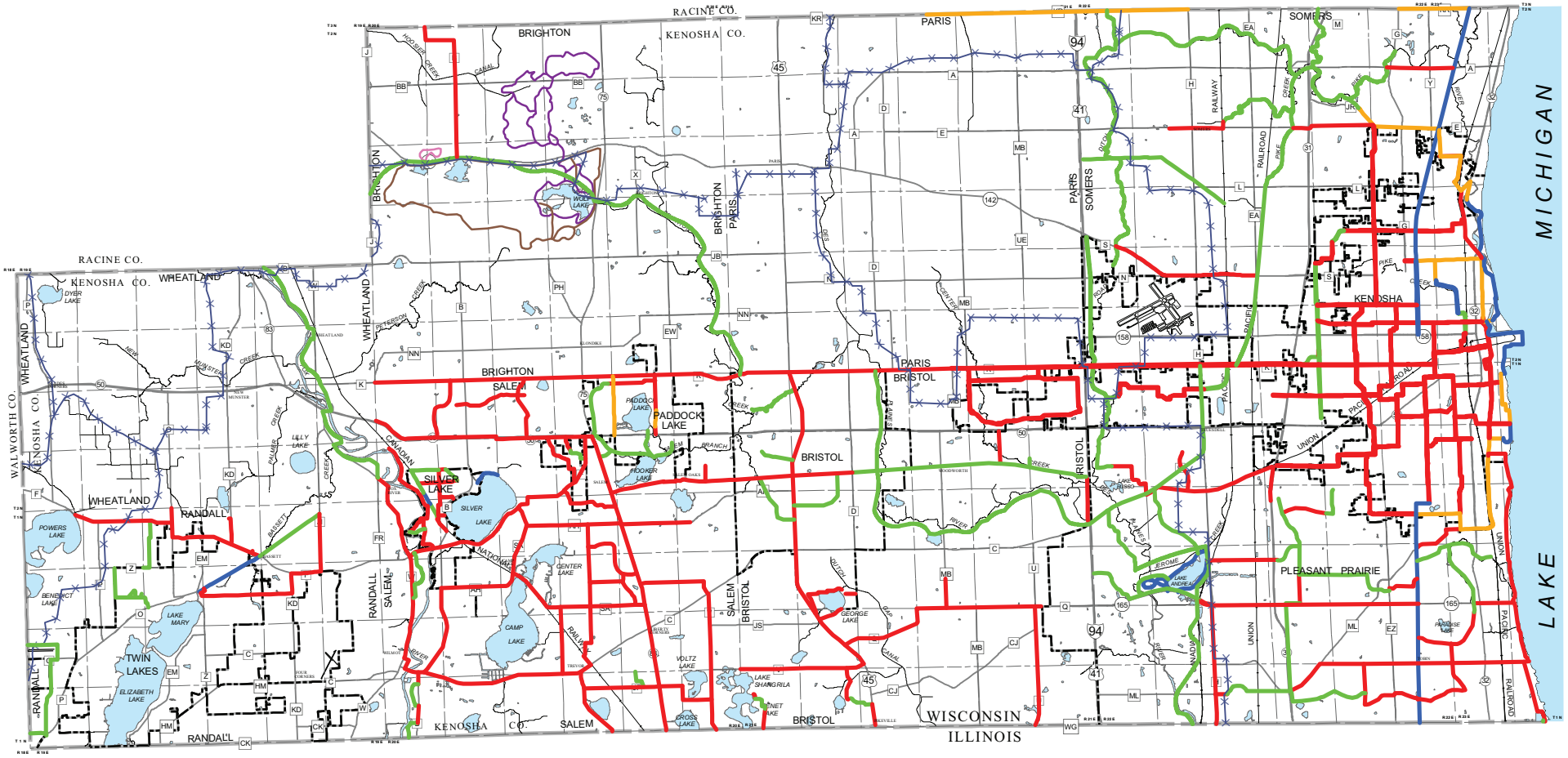
The following local governments include planned or recommended bike and pedestrian facilities in their local park and open space, neighborhood, or bike and pedestrian plans: City of Kenosha, *City of Kenosha Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Plan;* Village of Paddock Lake, *Village of Paddock Lake Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*; Village of Pleasant Prairie, *Village of Pleasant Prairie Park and Open Space Plan: 2006-2011;* Village of Silver Lake, *Village of Silver Lake Park and Open Space Plan*, Village of Twin Lakes, *2005 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the Village of Twin Lakes;* Town of Bristol, *Town of Bristol Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: 2020,* Town of Randall, *Town of Randall Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan,* Town of Salem, *Town of Salem Neighborhood Plans,* and Town of Somers, *Town of Somers Bike/Pedestrian Trails Map* and *Town of Somers Neighborhood Plans.* Bikeways recommended in local plans, including the Village of Genoa City, are shown on Map 87. Map 87 also shows bikeways recommended in the adopted Kenosha County park and open space plan, existing recreational trails within the State-owned Bong Recreation Area, and existing snowmobile trails.

As described in Chapter IV, a "bikeway" is a general term that includes any street, 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.

City and village zoning ordinances should be amended to require bicycle parking at jobsites and at retail, service, and institutional centers. Traffic calming measures, such as roundabouts, raised crosswalks, and sidewalk “bumpouts” in downtown areas and other areas with significant pedestrian use should be considered to slow traffic and create a more pleasant walking environment.

Map 87

EXISTING AND RECOMMENDED BICYCLE WAYS IDENTIFIED IN COUNTY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANS AND OTHER EXISTING TRAILS: 2008



EXISTING BICYCLE WAY

- ON-STREET BICYCLE WAY
- OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY

RECOMMENDED BICYCLE WAY

- ON-STREET BICYCLE WAY
- OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY

Source: Local Governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

EXISTING BONG RECREATIONAL TRAILS

- HIKING/BIKING/SKI TRAILS
- HORSE TRAIL
- SELF-GUIDED NATURE TRAIL

EXISTING SNOWMOBILE TRAILS

- SNOWMOBILE TRAIL

Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol.

NOTE: THE BICYCLE WAY LOCATED ON CTH B IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON LINKS THE BONG STATE RECREATION AREA TO A RECOMMENDED OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY WITHIN AN ABANDONED RAILWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY IN THE TOWN OF DOVER, RACINE COUNTY. THE BICYCLE WAY IS SHOWN IN THE RACINE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Airport Issue and Recommendations

Air transportation is a valuable transportation mode for moving both people and cargo. Convenient access to an airport allows businesses to efficiently move goods and personnel, saving valuable time and increasing productivity. Local airports such as the Kenosha Regional Airport play a crucial role in fostering business growth and economic development in Kenosha County. Kenosha Regional Airport is a general aviation facility with no scheduled passenger service. The airport does, however, provide facilities for emergency medical flights, law enforcement, agricultural spraying, pilot training, and other community services. General Mitchell International Airport in Milwaukee County and O'Hare International and Midway International Airports in Illinois provide commercial airline service to residents of the County.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aeronautics in conjunction with the Bureau of Planning has developed the 2020 Wisconsin Airport System Plan.[10] Most airports included in the State plan are eligible for State and Federal improvement grants, including publicly- and eligible privately-owned facilities. The State plan identifies four general classifications of publicly owned airports based on the type of service each airport provides: air carrier/cargo, transport/corporate, general utility, and basic utility. The Kenosha Regional Airport is classified as a transport/corporate airport. The three privately-owned airports are open to the public, but use at the site is limited to recreational uses and flight lessons. These airports include Camp Lake Airport in the Town of Salem and Westosha and Vincent Airports in the Town of Randall.

The City of Kenosha adopted an Airport Land Use Plan in 1985. That plan was updated by an Airport Layout Plan in 2005, which recommended the eventual extension of the primary runway by 1,100 feet, to an ultimate length of 6,600 feet, to enable aircraft that already use the airport to take off safely with full payloads under most weather conditions. This improvement would not change the airport's classification nor the type of aircraft intended to be accommodated and would, with the exception of about one acre, be on land already occupied by the airport.

Goal:

- Provide and maintain a safe air transportation system to meet the non-commercial travel and freight service needs of County residents and businesses.

Objective:

- Ensure that the public and private airports located in Kenosha County continue to serve the general aviation and air commuting needs of County residents and businesses.

Policies:

- Support the development and continued improvements of the Kenosha Regional Airport to keep pace with new technology and to meet the air transportation needs of County residents and businesses.
- Support the operation of the Kenosha Regional Airport through the promotion of compatible land uses to protect its function as a vital component of the County's transportation system.

Programs:

- Review and comment on future updates of the State Airport System Plan, which provides a framework for the preservation and enhancement of a system of public-use airports adequate to meet the current and future aviation needs of the State of Wisconsin.
- Participate in the development of future updates to the Regional Airport System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin.

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[10] *A Regional Airport System Plan was prepared by SEWRPC and adopted by the Regional Planning Commission in 1996. The plan, which has a design year of 2010, has not been updated to a design year of 2035.*

- Review and comment on the Five-Year Airport Improvement Program, which is prepared and updated annually by the WisDOT Bureau of Aeronautics. The program is the primary mechanism for implementing the statewide and regional airport system plans.
- Continue to consider potential airport noise issues, height limitations, and other safety issues when reviewing proposed subdivisions and certified survey maps located near existing airports.
- Review and comment on updates of the airport master plan for Kenosha Regional Airport.

Local Government Recommendations
See the above policies and programs.

Interregional Transportation Issue and Recommendations
Interregional transportation services and facilities such as air transportation, railroads, trucking, and water transportation provide public transportation service and commercial shipping service between Kenosha County and the rest of Southeastern Wisconsin, Northeastern Illinois, and other regions around the nation and world.

Kenosha County is served by interregional public transportation and shipping services primarily through trucking, bus, rail, air, and port facilities located in the Cities of Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Chicago, as documented in Chapter IV. These facilities meet the County's needs for interregional transportation services. IH 94 is the primary interregional transportation facility serving Kenosha County. IH 94 serves as the primary trucking route for shipping goods into and from Kenosha County businesses to other parts of Southeastern Wisconsin, Northeastern Illinois, and other regions around the nation and the world. The commercial and industrial land use development pattern set forth in the Land Use Element should be maintained to encourage easy truck access to the County's arterials and IH 94 to maintain the flow of goods into and from Kenosha County. Study areas around IH 94 interchanges should be identified to maintain convenient truck access to businesses located in the County. In addition, three railroad lines (one Canadian National Railway and two Union Pacific Railroad lines) run through Kenosha County, providing interregional passenger rail and freight service and access to businesses located in the County that ship items not suited for trucking. The railroad lines should be maintained to provide continued service to these businesses and for their use as passenger or potential commuter rail.

Future land uses along IH 94 were developed as part of the IH 94 corridor plan.[11] Commercial and industrial uses were identified around the STH 165/CTH Q, STH 50, and STH 142 interchanges in Kenosha County. Additional lands, primarily on the east side of the freeway, were identified as urban reserve areas for future development. In addition to the commercial, industrial, and urban reserve areas, significant areas were designated for natural resource protection, recreational use, and as a permanent agricultural land reserve. These non-urban lands were identified in recognition that not all lands within the corridor would be needed to accommodate the urban land market demand; there was a substantial reservoir of land along and east of IH 94 that could accommodate urban development; and there was an expressed local desire to maintain viable agricultural land in the towns adjacent to and west of IH 94.

A comparison of local land use and neighborhood plans prepared prior to and as a part of the comprehensive planning process indicates that much of the permanent agricultural land reserve identified in the IH 94 corridor plan is designated as such in current plans. Exceptions include an expansion of planned commercial uses south of STH 50 and west of the freeway, and an expansion of the commercial area along CTH Q west of the freeway. There is also a significant expansion of areas designated for commercial use on the east side of the freeway from CTH E to CTH N, in the "urban reserve" area shown in the IH 94 corridor plan.

Although the freeway system offers a high level of vehicle accessibility to surrounding land uses, care must be taken not to overload the interchange areas with urban development, which can lead to the need for multiple lanes

[11]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 200,* A Land Use and Transportation System Development Plan for the IH 94 South Freeway Corridor, *December 1991.*

and traffic signals on streets surrounding the interchange and traffic congestion. Local governments should consider conducting a traffic impact analysis of neighborhood plans prepared for freeway interchange areas to determine street and highway improvements that would be needed to accommodate the proposed level of development, and adjust planned land uses in cases where transportation modeling or forecasts predict undesirable traffic levels. County staff may request such an analysis where County Trunk Highways would be impacted. The County and local governments should also consider preparing and adopting access management plans and ordinances for all arterial streets and highways under their respective jurisdictions.

Goal:

- Provide region-, nation-, and world-wide transportation access to Kenosha County for passengers and freight.

Objective:

- Provide region-, nation-, and world-wide transportation access to effectively move people and goods into and through the County to promote a strong economy.

Policies:

- Promote the efficient and safe movement of people and goods into and through the County.
- Discourage traffic congestion on IH 94 and IH 94 interchange areas.
- Support the transportation systems management recommendations set forth in the regional transportation system plan.
- Promote interregional public transportation facilities and services available to Kenosha County residents.

Programs:

- Support the development of the KRM commuter rail.
- Review neighborhood and other local land use plans and consider conducting a traffic impact analysis in areas where it appears that the type or amount of proposed urban development could negatively impact the capacity of arterial streets and highways.
- Evaluate the progress of the Midwest Regional Rail System and coordinate feeder bus routes to connect with train service if the system is developed.
- Develop a program to promote interregional transportation services and facilities located in Milwaukee County and northeastern Illinois, including Amtrak, Metra, interregional bus lines, and General Mitchell International Airport, O'Hare Airport, and Midway Airport to Kenosha County residents. Develop materials outlining route, time, and transfer information needed to access interregional transportation facilities via Amtrak, Metra, Wisconsin Coach Lines, and Kenosha Area Transit as part of program implementation.
- Continue working with SEWRPC and WisDOT to continue regional planning efforts and to develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the County and the Region.

Local Government Recommendations

See above policies and programs. Communities located in the IH 94 corridor should also work with Kenosha County to help reduce traffic congestion in areas around IH 94 interchanges to promote the efficient movement of people and goods into and through the community.

Streets and Highways Issue and Recommendations

The need to provide efficient street access and an efficient arterial street and highway system[12] that can effectively move people and goods into and through the County to promote a strong economy is considered a vital element of Kenosha County's quality of life. Compact land use development patterns are recommended in the Land Use Element (Chapter IX) to allow access to abutting properties to be provided in an efficient and cost effective way. Major employment centers and major retail and service centers have been, and should continue to be, located adjacent to major arterial streets and highways, including IH 94 interchanges, to promote the efficient movement of people and goods to shopping and employment areas.

The objectives and accompanying principles and standards set forth in the regional transportation system plan encourage a street and highway system that supports the existing development pattern and promotes the implementation of the regional land use plan. Among other recommendations, the regional land use plan recommends centralized urban development within planned urban service areas, which can be more economically served by transportation facilities and services than low density development dispersed across the County. That recommendation is generally reflected in the County land use element.

Recommendations for the maintenance, improvement, and expansion of arterial streets and highways set forth in the regional transportation system plan have been incorporated into this Transportation Element to efficiently serve the anticipated land use development pattern recommended in the Land Use Element. The plan contains a functional arterial street and highway system plan which consists of recommendations concerning the general location, type, capacity, and service levels of the arterial street and highway facilities required to serve southeastern Wisconsin, including Kenosha County, to the plan design year 2035. Recommended improvements to arterial streets and highways in Kenosha County are shown on Map 88.

In addition to the above functional improvements, the plan also makes recommendations for arterial street and highway system jurisdictional responsibility; specifically, which unit of government (State, County, or local) should have jurisdiction over each arterial street and highway and be responsible for maintaining and improving the facility. Map 89 shows the level of government recommended to have jurisdiction over arterial streets and highways in the County by 2035. SEWRPC staff will be working with the County jurisdictional highway system planning committee during 2009 to conduct a major review and reevaluation of the jurisdictional transfer recommendations in the 2035 regional plan. This will be an extensive effort that will involve the review and redefinition of the functional criteria used to determine which level of government should have jurisdiction over each arterial street, and the application of those criteria to arterial streets and highways in the County. This effort may change the jurisdictional recommendations of the regional plan, which will be amended to reflect the recommendations of the jurisdictional plan. Changes to the functional classification of streets and highways may also result from the comprehensive update of the County jurisdictional highway plan.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie has requested functional improvements in addition to those shown on Map 88, including the widening of 85th Street between 51st Avenue and 65th Avenue from two to four lanes; the realignment of 88th Avenue at CTH C; the widening of 93rd Street between 39th Avenue and 63rd Avenue; and the widening of 116th Street from STH 31 to Sheridan Road (STH 32). Functional improvements requested by the Village will be considered during the update of the Kenosha County Jurisdictional Highway System Plan. Changes requested by other local governments during the update of the jurisdictional plan will also be considered as part of the planning process.

Goal:

- Maintain a street and highway system that efficiently serves the anticipated land use development pattern set forth on Map 65 (Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035), in the Land Use Element (Chapter IX).

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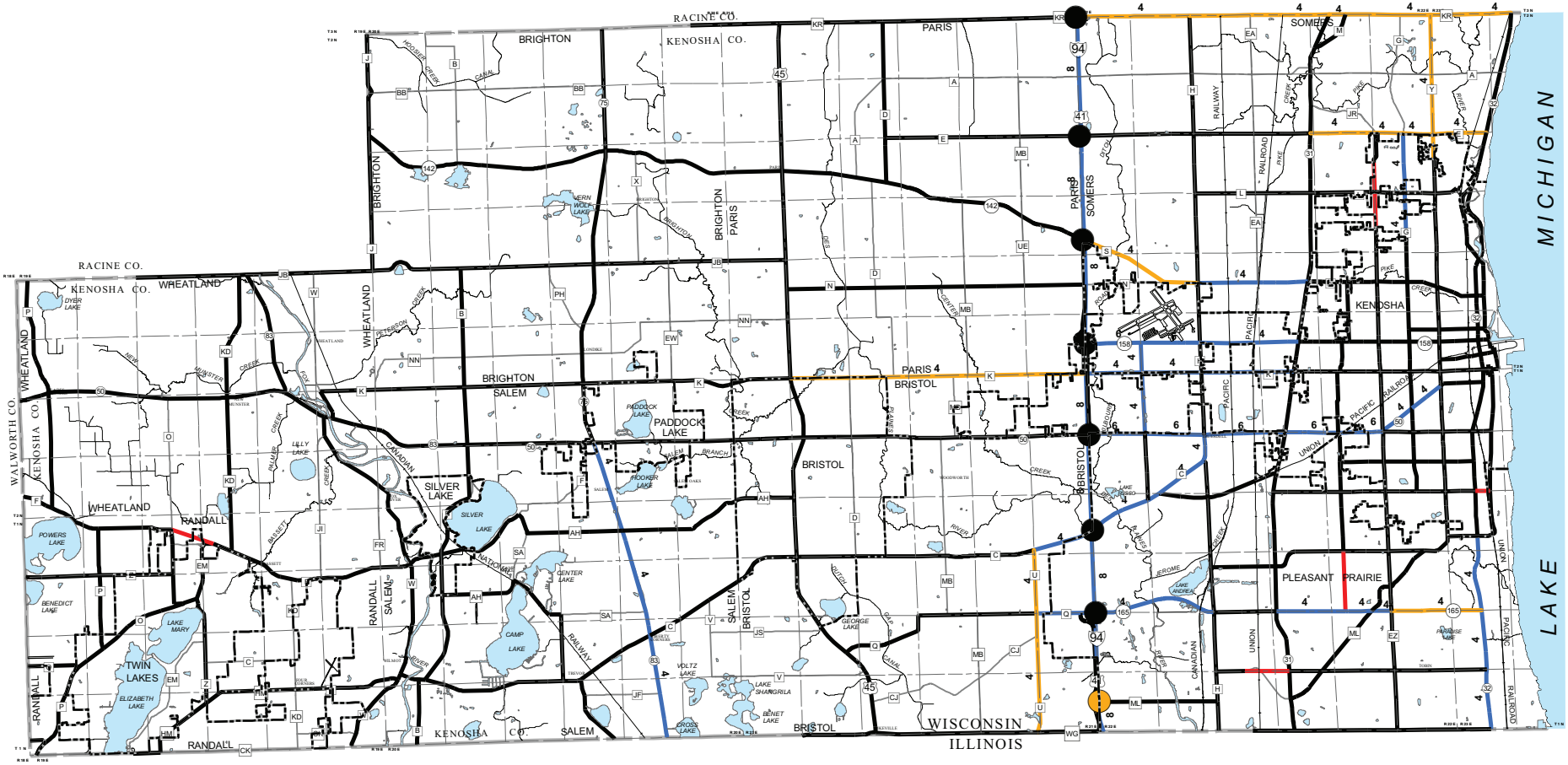
[12]*Existing arterial streets and highways within the County are identified by jurisdiction on Map 32 in Chapter IV. Existing roadway mileage by function is documented under the streets and highways section of Chapter IV.*

Map 88

ARTERIAL STREET AND HIGHWAY FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT ELEMENT OF THE 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN AS IT PERTAINS TO KENOSHA COUNTY



ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY

- NEW
- WIDENING AND/OR OTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO PROVIDE SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
- RESERVE RIGHT-OF-WAY TO ACCOMMODATE FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS (ADDITIONAL LANES OR NEW FACILITY)
- RESURFACING OR RECONSTRUCTION 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

- EXISTING
- RESERVE RIGHT-OF-WAY TO ACCOMMODATE FUTURE IMPROVEMENT (POTENTIAL NEW INTERCHANGE)

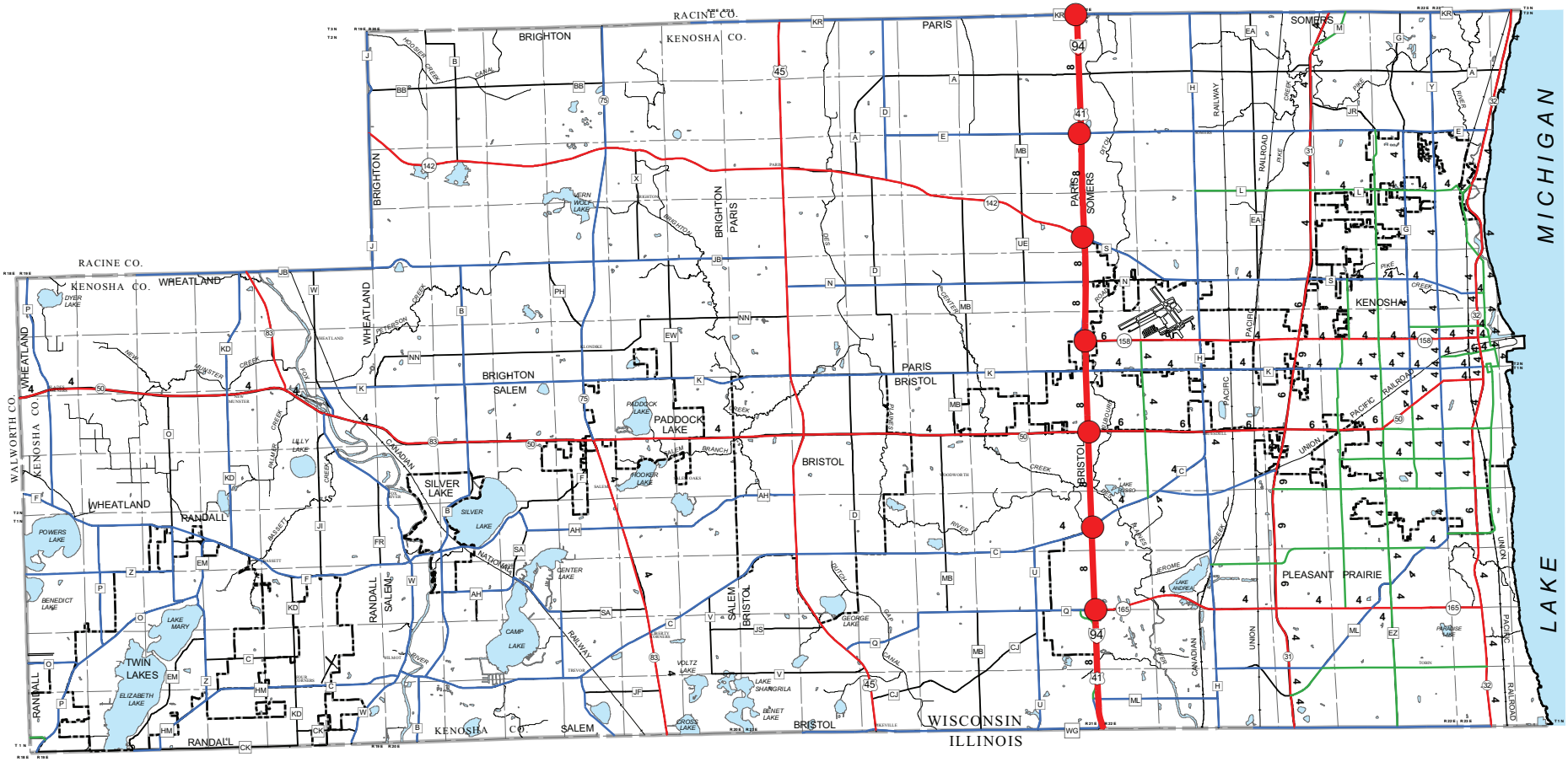
N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Map 89

JURISDICTIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM PLAN OF THE 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN AS IT PERTAINS TO KENOSHA COUNTY



FREEWAY

STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY

INTERCHANGE

STANDARD ARTERIAL

STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY

COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAY

LOCAL TRUNK HIGHWAY

4 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC LANES (2 WHERE UNNUMBERED)

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: SEWRPC.

Objectives:

- Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure in Kenosha County.
- Encourage transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental and aesthetic impacts.
- Promote the efficient and safe movement of people and goods into and through the County.

Policies:

- Provide an efficient arterial street and highway system that can effectively move people and goods into and through the County to promote a strong economy within the County.
- Design, reconstruct, and operate County highways to provide safe access for all users, including bicyclists, pedestrians, and farm equipment.
- Consider the needs of farm equipment when designing the street and highway system, particularly when designing intersections and when determining the width and surfacing of shoulders. Roundabouts should not be used on streets and highways commonly used by farm equipment.
- Promote efficient and safe vehicular access to land uses abutting street right-of-ways in Kenosha County.
- Provide the street and highway system improvements for arterial highways under County and local jurisdiction set forth in the regional transportation system plan and jurisdictional highway system plan, as funding becomes available.
- Work to ensure consistency between regional, County, and local land use and transportation plans so that the arterial street network is appropriately sized and located to serve County residents and land uses.
- Minimize the disruption of land uses adjacent to streets and highways by reserving adequate rights-of-way in advance of construction, ideally when preliminary plats and certified survey maps are reviewed by the County.
- Work to achieve consensus between local, County, Regional, and State levels of government on issues such as street widening and other improvements.
- Encourage and support high-occupancy vehicle lanes.
- Identify desirable cross-sections and improvements for collector and local land-access streets, in cooperation with local governments.

Programs:

- Work to implement the regional transportation plan recommendation to provide a grid of arterial streets in urban areas at intervals of no more than one mile in medium-density areas; and at intervals of no less than two miles in rural areas.
- Work with SEWRPC, WisDOT, and local governments to comprehensively review and update the Kenosha County jurisdictional highway system plan and to implement its recommendations.
- Consider preparing and adopting a highway access management ordinance to regulate access to County highways, and coordinate with local governments to develop consistency between County highway access management regulations and local access management/driveway ordinances.
- Study the use of alternative durable paving materials for County facilities such as roads and parking lots. This could include the potential use of permeable pavement where applicable, such as walkways and parking lots.
- Work with local governments to develop methods of cross access between existing and new commercial developments to provide more convenient and direct connections between such developments.

- Develop a model street plan and profile section for use in local land division ordinances and develop model ordinance language requiring street plans for a distance beyond the limits of proposed subdivisions to encourage street connectivity with future subdivisions.
- Develop methods to ensure that the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users, and vehicles, including school buses, trucks, and farm equipment, are considered, and appropriate facilities are provided, when County highways are designed, constructed, or reconstructed.
- 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.
- Continue the annual bridge inspection program and replace or rehabilitate bridges as necessary to ensure highway safety.
- Consider fish and watercraft passage issues and other environmental effects when designing highway bridges and culverts. Limit the number of culverts, bridges, drop structures, and channelized stream segments and incorporate design measures to allow for passage of aquatic life.
- Continue to work with WisDOT to develop an inventory of hazardous intersections and street segments, based on crash records, and to undertake improvements to eliminate hazardous conditions.
- Educate the public on the proper use of roundabouts.
- Provide adequate warnings in hazardous areas, such as railroad crossings and in areas with limited sight distance.
- Continue to maintain existing local and County streets and highways, including resurfacing, reconstruction, and patching; snow clearing; sign maintenance; and mowing, trash removal, and tree trimming within highway rights-of-way.
- Encourage the use of the design concept called "Complete Streets." [13]

Local Government Recommendations

Local governments should work to ensure consistency between regional, County, and local land use and transportation plans so that the planned arterial street network is appropriately sized and located to serve residents in the community. Cities, villages, and towns accommodating urban development should prepare and/or update official mapping ordinances and maps to ensure an adequate amount of land is reserved for arterial street rights-of-way. Local governments should use this information to determine roadway maintenance and expansion needs for streets under local jurisdiction.

Local governments should review and update the local land division ordinance, including street cross-sections, and develop a street plan or detailed neighborhood plans to ensure street connectivity between new developments and existing developments in the community and cross access between commercial developments. In addition, local governments that intend to accommodate commercial and industrial developments uses should allocate land for such uses to areas adjacent to arterial streets and highways to allow access for high traffic volumes and large vehicles such as commercial trucks. Local governments should work with the County to develop integrated land use and transportation plans for study areas located around existing and proposed IH 94 interchanges to increase safety and discourage traffic congestion in these areas.

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[13] *"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.*

Transportation system management measures recommended by the regional transportation system plan should be considered for implementation by local governments to improve the operation and management of the local arterial street system and the overall County and regional arterial street and highway system. Measures that should be taken into consideration include:

- Coordinated traffic signal systems to provide for the efficient progression of traffic along arterial streets and highways, allowing motorists to travel through multiple signalized intersections along arterial routes at the speed limit with minimal stops.
- Consideration and implementation of needed individual arterial street and highway intersection improvements, such as adding right- and/or left-turn lanes; improvements in the type of traffic control at the intersection, including two- or four-way stop control, roundabouts, or signalization; or improvements in signal timing at individual signalized intersections. Under the regional transportation system plan it is proposed that State, County, and local governments prepare a prioritized short-range (two to six year) program of arterial street and highway intersection improvements under their jurisdiction.
- Adoption of access management standards for arterial streets and highways under local jurisdiction.
- Use of traffic calming measures on local streets under local jurisdiction.

Chapter XII

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The utilities and community facilities element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001(2)(d) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide future development of utilities and community facilities within Kenosha County. The *Statutes* also require an inventory of existing utilities and community facilities and an approximate timetable that projects the need to expand, rehabilitate, or replace existing utilities and community facilities or construct new utilities and community facilities. A goal, objective, policy, program, or map has been developed for each of the following utilities and community facilities:

- Sanitary sewer service
- Water supply
- Stormwater management
- Onsite 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 State comprehensive planning goals related to the utilities and community facilities element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and were addressed as part of the planning process:[1]

- Promotion of the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, State government, and utility costs.
- Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.

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

- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

Chapter V 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 Kenosha County through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

PART 1: PROJECTED UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS FOR 2035

Inventory of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities

Data and maps regarding the location and capacity of existing utilities and community facilities located in Kenosha County or serving Kenosha County residents are set forth in Chapter V, Inventory of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities, of this report.[2] The inventory of existing utilities and community facilities is based on Section 66.1001(2)(d) of the *Statutes*, which requires information regarding the location and capacity of the utilities and community facilities listed in the introduction section of this Chapter. This information was gathered from several sources, including the regional water quality management plan, regional water supply plan, regional telecommunications plan, Kenosha County, and local governments.

Projected Utilities and Community Facilities Requirements for 2035

Section 66.1001(2)(d) of the *Statutes* requires a projection of the demand for future utilities and community facilities in the County and an approximate timetable of the expansion, rehabilitation, and replacement of existing facilities and the construction of new facilities to meet the projected demand. The projected demand and approximate timeline for various utilities and community facilities in the County are based on recommendations set forth by regional plans and the anticipated land use development pattern set forth in Chapter IX, *Land Use Element*, of this report and the regional land use plan. Many of the utilities and community facilities referenced by the *Statutes* are not services provided by Kenosha County or local governments and will require additional refinement by other service providers.

Sanitary Sewer Service

An areawide water quality management plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region was developed by SEWRPC 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, wastewater 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 recommends that communities in southeastern Wisconsin continue to assess their wastewater conveyance and treatment systems so as to provide the capacity necessary to allow for future development as it occurs while adhering to the conditions of their operating permits. The RWQMP evaluates facilities planning needs based on a criterion that planning for expansion or improvements to wastewater treatment plants should be initiated when the average daily flow to a wastewater treatment plant reaches 80 percent of the plant design capacity. As shown on Table 128, it is estimated that by the year 2035, assuming existing wastewater treatment plant design capacities:

- Sewage flows to the Bristol Utility District No.1 plant will be nearing 80 percent of the design capacity.

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

Table 128

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000, 2020, and 2035

Public Wastewater Treatment Plant[a]	2000 Estimated Area Served (square miles)	2000 Estimated Population Served	2000 Unsewered Population[b]	Date of Last Major Modification	Receiving Water	Design Capacity (million gallons per day)
Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes (part)[d]	0.0	0	1,310	- -	- -	- -
Kenosha	31.7	111,680	2,780	1984	Lake Michigan	28.60
Paddock Lake	0.8	3,010	50	1989	Unnamed Tributary No. 6 to Brighton Creek	0.49
Silver Lake	0.6	2,290	690	2001	Fox River	0.47
Twin Lakes	2.1	5,270	270	2000	Tributary to Bassett Creek	1.30
Bristol Utility District No. 1	0.9	1,680	490	2006	Des Plaines River via Bristol Creek Tributary	0.87
Salem Utility District No. 2	4.6	8,990	700	1997	Fox River	1.57
Total	41.2	133,800	15,777	- -	- -	- -

Public Wastewater Treatment Plant[a]	2003 Average Annual Flow Rate (million gallons per day)	Planned 2020		Ratio of Estimated 2020 Average Annual Flow Rate to Design Capacity	Planned 2035		Ratio of Estimated 2035 Average Annual Flow Rate to Design Capacity
		Estimated Population Served[c]	Estimated Average Annual Flow Rate		Estimated Population Served	Estimated Average Annual Flow Rate	
Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes (part)[d]	- -	1,510	- -	- -	1,660	- -	- -
Kenosha	18.38	136,868	21.47	0.75	155,760	23.83	0.83
Paddock Lake	0.40	4,170	0.52	1.06	5,040	0.63	1.29
Silver Lake	0.27	3,622	0.41	0.87	4,620	0.54	1.15
Twin Lakes	0.64	7,664	0.89	0.68	9,460	1.12	0.86
Bristol Utility District No. 1	0.40	3,040	0.54	0.62	4,060	0.67	0.77
Salem Utility District No. 2	0.80	14,156	1.35	0.86	18,030	1.83	1.17
Total	- -	172,139	- -	- -	199,910	- -	- -

[a]*The existing Pleasant Prairie Sewer Utility Districts "D" and No. 73-1 are to be abandoned and connected to the Kenosha wastewater treatment plant by 2010. The far northern portion of the Town of Somers along CTH KR is located in the Racine sanitary sewer service area.*

[b]*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.*

[c]*Based on interpolation between the 2000 population and the 2035 recommended plan level as set forth by the 2035 regional land use plan.*

[d]*No sewage treatment plant has been constructed for the Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes proposed sanitary sewer service area.*

- Sewage flows to the City of Kenosha and Village of Twin Lakes plants will have exceeded the 80 percent threshold and will be approaching, or equaling, the plant design capacity.
- Sewage flows to the Village of Paddock Lake, Village of Silver Lake, and Salem Utility District No. 2 plants will have exceeded plant design capacity.

Based on the information in Table 128, all the public wastewater treatment facilities in the County will be near or above the 80 percent plant design capacity by 2035. Public wastewater treatment facilities for the Villages of Paddock Lake and Silver Lake and Town of Salem will be near or above the 80 percent plant design capacity by 2020. The Village of Paddock Lake is currently at the 80 percent design capacity and is expected to exceed

design capacity between now and 2020. The Village has initiated facilities planning to provide adequate treatment capacity to meet future development needs, and is under a DNR mandate to break ground on a renovated treatment plant by 2010. The Village of Silver Lake and Town of Salem are expected to exceed the 80 percent design capacity between now and 2020 and are recommended to initiate facilities planning prior to 2020. The City of Kenosha will be near the 80 percent plant design capacity (about 75 percent) by 2020, and it is recommended that the City prepare a facilities plan between 2020 and 2030.

The Town of Salem Utility District is currently in the process of implementing an upgrade to its wastewater treatment plant to address wet weather flow conditions. The upgrade will not increase the design capacity of the plant. The Salem wastewater treatment plant was upgraded in 1993 to provide a peak flow capacity of 3.0 million gallons per day (mgd) for advanced secondary treatment and 6.0 mgd total by diverting 3.0 mgd of primary effluent around the secondary treatment process. The DNR is considering the need for a daily maximum effluent limit of 20 milligrams per liter for ammonia and may require that the district provide full secondary treatment at some future date, which would require an upgrade of the existing secondary treatment facilities. Neither project would expand the design capacity of the plant, but either or both upgrades could be performed with an expansion of the wastewater treatment plant if they were required at the same time.

The Village of Twin Lakes is expected to exceed the 80 percent design capacity between now and 2035 and it is recommended that facilities planning be initiated prior to 2035 in order to provide adequate treatment capacity to meet future development needs. The Town of Bristol should continue to monitor development and population levels through the year 2035, and prepare a facilities plan when wastewater flows near 80 percent of design capacity.

Chapter V describes adopted planned sewer service areas and sanitary districts in Kenosha County. Planned sanitary sewer service areas are shown on Map 36 in Chapter V. In addition to implementation of the recommendations set forth by the RWQMP, communities with treatment facilities should continue to work with SEWRPC to update their adopted sanitary sewer service area plan to accommodate new urban-density residential, commercial, and industrial growth based, in part, on the land use development pattern anticipated in the comprehensive plan (County and local land use plan maps). This will help to ensure adequate wastewater treatment facilities planning is in place to serve County residents through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

Water Supply

Municipal Water Supply Systems

There are six municipal water supply utility systems in Kenosha County, as shown on Map 37 in Chapter V and on Map 90.[3] Two of the water supply systems, the Village of Paddock Lake system and the Bristol Utility District No. 1 system, rely on groundwater from the shallow aquifer as a source of supply. The other four systems rely on Lake Michigan as the source of supply. The City of Kenosha Water Utility water treatment plant is the municipal source of water supply for the greater Kenosha area. The Kenosha Water Utility provides water on both a retail and wholesale basis for use in portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers and to a subdivision located at the northwest corner of 22nd Avenue (CTH Y) and CTH KR in the Village of Mount Pleasant in Racine County, and provides wholesale water service to the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3. In 2007, the Bristol Utility District No.1 made improvements to its water supply system by adding a new well and pump facility. In addition, the Town of Bristol has acquired land for a new elevated storage tank and plans to construct the tank as funding allows.

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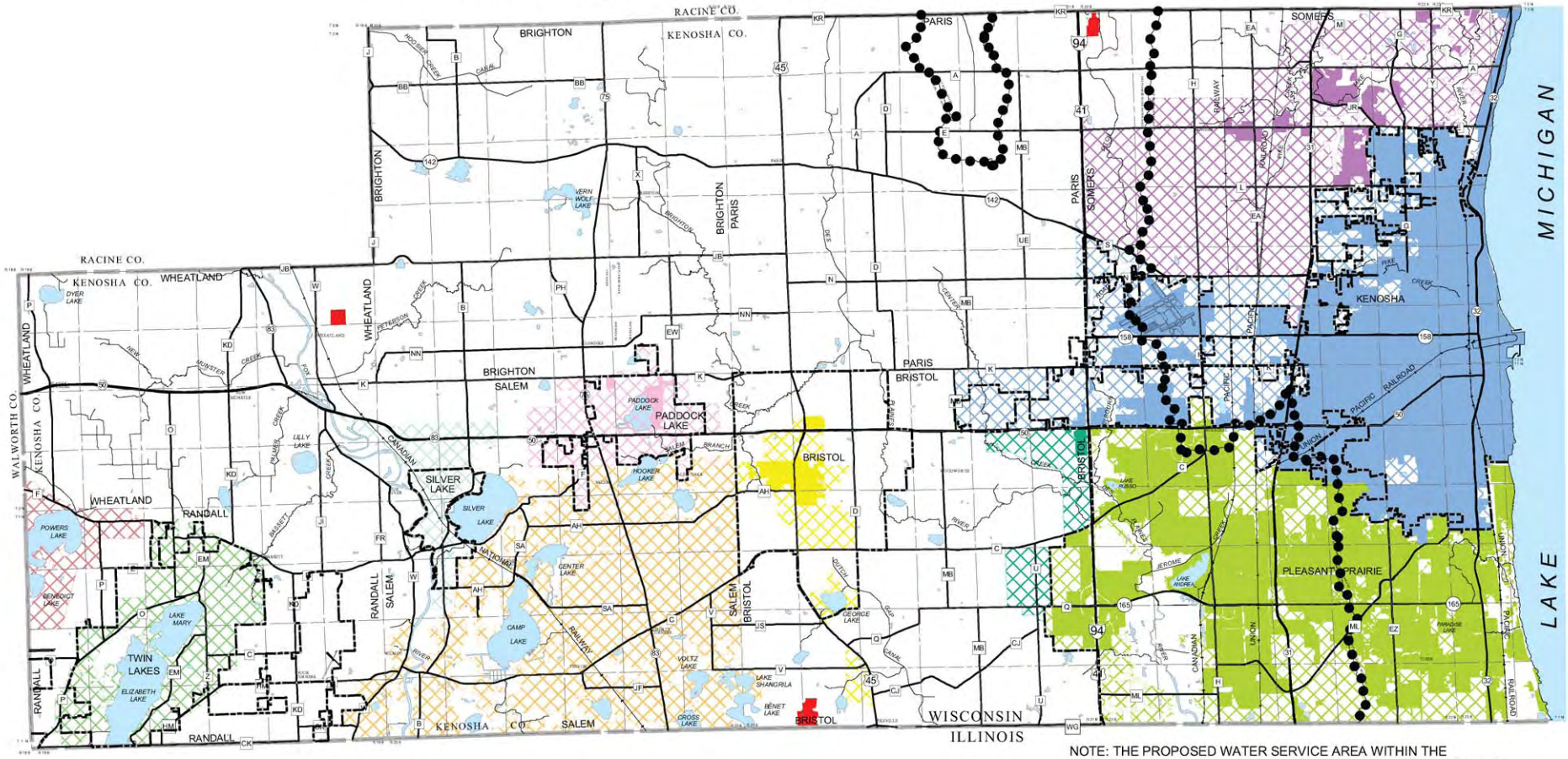
[3]*Map 90 shows parcels served by a public water system in 2005 in a solid color. Such parcels were those connected to and receiving public water. Additional parcels in the Village of Pleasant Prairie within the area served by water distribution lines and capable of being served in 2005, but not yet connected to the water supply system, are also included in the area served by a public water system.*

Map 90

AREAS PROJECTED TO BE SERVED BY MUNICIPAL AND OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL, COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035



SUBCONTINENTAL DIVIDE

COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM AREA SERVED BY OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL, COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS USING GROUNDWATER.

SURFACE WATER-SUPPLIED SYSTEMS

2005	2035	
		KENOSHA WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA
		PLEASANT PRAIRIE WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA
		TOWN OF SOMERS WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA
		TOWN OF BRISTOL UTILITY DISTRICT 3 SERVICE AREA

Source: Water Utilities and SEWRPC.

GROUNDWATER-SUPPLIED SYSTEMS

2005	2035	
		PADDOCK LAKE MUNICIPAL WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA
		TOWN OF BRISTOL UTILITY DISTRICT 1 SERVICE AREA

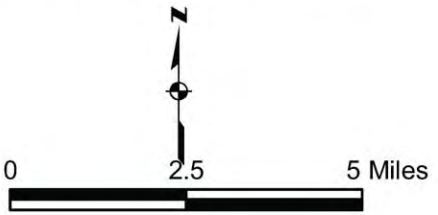
PROPOSED NEW GROUNDWATER WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

2035	
	POWERS-BENEDICT-TOMBEAU LAKES AREA
	TOWN OF SALEM
	VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE
	VILLAGE OF TWIN LAKES

NOTE: THE PROPOSED WATER SERVICE AREA WITHIN THE TOWN OF PARIS IS BASED ON THE PLANNED SEWER SERVICE AREA. THE PARIS TOWN BOARD DID NOT ADOPT THE SEWER SERVICE AREA PLAN, AND DOES NOT SUPPORT THE INCLUSION OF LANDS IN THE TOWN IN THE SEWER SERVICE AREA OR THE WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA.

NOTE: THE 2005 SERVICE AREA IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE INCLUDES AREAS THAT ARE CAPABLE OF BEING SERVED, BUT WERE NOT CONNECTED TO THE UTILITY.

NOTE: PROPOSED 2035 SERVICE AREAS ARE FROM THE DRAFT REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PLAN, AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS THE PLAN UNDERGOES THE FINAL REVIEW AND ADOPTION PROCESS.



There has been a long-standing coordinated water supply and sanitary sewerage system planning program for the planned urban service areas of the City of Kenosha, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3, and the Town of Somers. The integration of water supply and sanitary sewerage services for these areas is particularly important because the subcontinental divide traverses the planned urban service area. The entire service area is proposed to be served by water supply provided by the Kenosha Water Utility water treatment plant, which uses Lake Michigan as a source of supply. The spent water is conveyed as sanitary sewage to the Kenosha Water Utility sewage treatment plant, which discharges treated effluent to Lake Michigan.

Projections developed under the preliminary regional water supply plan anticipate that each of the existing municipal utility water service areas will experience an increase in water demand by 2035. It is also anticipated, in the regional water supply plan, that four new municipal water supply systems may be developed in Kenosha County by 2035. These include systems in the Village of Silver Lake, Village of Twin Lakes, a portion of the Town of Salem, and the Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes area to serve portions of the Towns of Randall and Wheatland and the Town of Bloomfield in Walworth County. All four proposed systems would rely on groundwater as the supply source. Presently, the Town of Salem is preparing a water supply plan to establish a municipal water utility. Plan alternatives include either acquiring an existing private water utility or requiring a developer to construct a municipal water utility as part of a developing subdivision and transferring the system to the Town for operation and maintenance.

The preliminary regional water supply plan very specifically indicates that the development of such systems would only be envisioned if a local demonstrated need arose based on groundwater quality or quantity problems, and if a local initiative was then undertaken to implement a municipal system. Such a local initiative typically includes, and is dependent on, a survey or other method to determine if the majority of the residents in a given area favor such an action. Absent a local need and initiative, residents and businesses would remain on individual wells indefinitely.

As shown on Table 129, the total resident population served by municipal water utilities in 2000 was about 111,000 persons, or about three-quarters of the County population. The total population projected to be served by municipal water utilities in 2035 under the regional water supply plan is 199,900 residents, which is an increase of about 88,900 persons, or about 80 percent, over the planning period. The area served by municipal water supply systems within Kenosha County is expected to increase by about 262 percent between 2000 and 2035, from about 30 square miles in 2000 to about 108 square miles in 2035. About 25 percent of the increase in water supply service area is due to the anticipated development of the four new water supply utilities noted above which include areas that are currently largely developed. Another significant portion of the increase in land served is due to the expansion of existing municipal water service areas into developed areas currently served by self-supplied water systems. Table 129 provides projected changes in population and area of urban development expected for the 10 existing and planned municipal water service areas in Kenosha County for the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Estimates were made of the future water use demands and pumpage for the Kenosha Water Utility Service Area, which includes the City of Kenosha Water Utility, Village of Pleasant Prairie Water Utility, Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3, and Town of Somers Water Utility, based on the changes in population and land use within the service area, as shown in Table 130. The total water use demand on an average daily basis for the Kenosha Water Utility is estimated to increase from about 10.8 million gallons per day (mgd) in 2000 to 16.8 mgd in 2035. The corresponding pumpage is estimated to increase from about 14.5 mgd to 22.2 mgd on an average daily basis and from about 21.6 mgd to 33.4 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. Unaccounted-for water is the difference between the volume of water pumped into a water distribution system and the volume of water sold or otherwise accounted for. Unaccounted-for water is typically water lost due to leaks in the distribution system.

The total water use demand on an average daily basis for the 10 existing and planned municipal water utilities in Kenosha County is estimated to increase from 11.0 mgd in 2000 to 21.1 mgd in 2035, as shown on Table 131.

Table 129

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE POPULATION AND AREA COMPARISON FOR KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000-2035

Utility	Population				Area Served			
		2000-2035 Increment				2000-2035 Increment		
	2000 Population	Change in Population	Percent Change	2035[a] Population	2000 Area Served (square miles)[b]	Change in Area (square miles)	Percent Change	2035 Area Served (square miles)
Kenosha Water Utility	98,700	11,200	11	109,900	20.2	10.8	54	31.0
Paddock Lake Water Utility	1,000	4,000	400	5,000	0.2	3.0	1,500	3.2
Pleasant Prairie Water Utility	7,900	22,650	287	30,550	6.5	19.4	298	25.9
Town of Bristol Utility District No. 1	1,100	3,800	355	4,900	0.7	2.3	329	3.0
Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3	200	0	0	200	0.1	1.8	1,800	1.9
Town of Somers Water Utility	2,100	13,250	631	15,350	2.1	14.2	676	16.3
Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes Area[c]	- -	1,800	- -	1,800	- -	1.5	- -	1.5
Village of Silver Lake	- -	4,900	- -	4,900	- -	2.4	- -	2.4
Village of Twin Lakes	- -	9,400	- -	9,400	- -	6.1	- -	6.1
Town of Salem	- -	17,900	- -	17,900	- -	16.6	- -	16.6
Total	111,000	88,900	80	199,900	29.8	78.1	262	107.9

[a]*The population estimate developed by SEWRPC to prepare the regional water supply plan may differ from the population projection developed by each local government as part of this comprehensive planning effort (see Table 81 in Chapter VII for local government population projections).*

[b]*See Table 48 and Map 37 in Chapter V for areas served by public water in 2005.*

[c]*Limited to the portion of proposed Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes service area within Kenosha County.*

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Supply Plan.

Table 130

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE POPULATION, AREA, WATER DEMAND AND PUMPAGE DATA FOR UTILITIES PROVIDING WATER TO MULTIPLE SYSTEMS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000-2035

Utility	2000 Population	2035 Population	2000 Area Served (square miles)	2035 Area Served (square miles)	Water Demand					
					Year 2000			Year 2035		
					Average Water Use Demand (gallons per day X 1,000)	Average Daily Pumpage (gallons per day X 1,000)	Maximum Daily Pumpage (gallons per day X 1,000)	Average Water Use Demand (gallons per day X 1,000)	Average Daily Pumpage (gallons per day X 1,000)	Maximum Daily Pumpage (gallons per day X 1,000)
Kenosha Water Utility Service Area[a]	108,900	156,000	28.9	75.1	10,761	14,549	21,644	16,822	22,229	33,375

[a]*Includes City of Kenosha Water Utility, Village of Pleasant Prairie Water Utility, Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3, and Town of Somers Water Utility.*

Source: SEWRPC.

The corresponding pumpage is estimated to increase from 14.9 mgd to 27.8 mgd on an average daily basis and from 22.2 mgd to 42.6 mgd on a maximum daily basis. These pumpage estimates also include water use demand based on water sales, water used for production and system maintenance, and unaccounted-for water.

About 50 percent of the projected increase in water use between 2000 and 2035 for municipal water supply systems in Kenosha County is due to existing development not currently served, but located within the planned 2035 service areas shown on Map 90. This portion of the increase in municipal water supply system water use represents a change from self-supplied system water use to municipally supplied water use.

Table 131

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA DEMAND AND PUMPAGE IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000 and 2035

Utility	Year 2000			Year 2035		
	Average Water Use Demand (gallons per day X 1,000)[a]	Average Daily Pumpage (gallons per day X 1,000)[a]	Maximum Daily Pumpage (gallons per day X 1,000)[a]	Average Water Use Demand (gallons per day X 1,000)	Average Daily Pumpage (gallons per day X 1,000)	Maximum Daily Pumpage (gallons per day X 1,000)
Kenosha Water Utility[b]	9,071	12,460	19,188[c]	10,228	14,050	21,186
Paddock Lake Water Utility	57	72	181	421	535	1,458
Pleasant Prairie Water Utility	1,382	1,703	1,822	4,142	5,104	6,947
Town of Bristol Utility District No. 1	193	226	346	573	672	1,239
Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3	13	15	26	815	940	1,814
Town of Somers Water Utility	295	371	608	1,697	2,135	3,428
Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes Area[c]	- -	- -	- -	261	352	527
Village of Silver Lake[c]	- -	- -	- -	483	652	976
Village of Twin Lakes[c]	- -	- -	- -	828	1,117	1,673
Town of Salem[c]	- -	- -	- -	1,654	2,233	3,344
Total	11,011	14,847	22,171	21,102	27,786	42,591

[a]Based upon year 2000 Public Service Commission Reports data for water sales with the exception of Paddock Lake Water Utility and Town of Bristol Utility District Nos. 1 and 3, for which data were based on year 2005 reports.

[b]City of Kenosha Water Utility data includes estimates for the Utility's retail service area.

[c]Relationship of average day and maximum day pumpage for the Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes Area, Town of Salem, Village of Silver Lake, and Village of Twin Lakes is based on the average of the other Kenosha County utilities for a three year (2000, 2001, and 2002) average ratio of maximum day pumpage to average day pumpage for each utilities' total pumpage values.

Source: SEWRPC Regional Water Supply Plan.

Non-Municipal Community Systems and Self-Supplied Systems

In addition to the municipal water systems described above, there are at least two privately-owned community water systems and about 54 self-supplied water systems that are anticipated to continue supplying water to and through 2035.

A non-municipal community water system is a privately-owned system that serves at least 25 year-round residents, or serves 15 service connections used by year-round residents (anything greater than six months is considered year-round). Examples of these include mobile home parks, subdivisions, apartments, and condominiums. There are currently 23 such systems in Kenosha County, which are listed on Table 48 and shown on Map 37 in Chapter V. It is anticipated that 21 of the current 23 systems will be served by municipal water supply systems by 2035. The two remaining systems, serving two mobile home parks in the Towns of Somers and Wheatland, are expected to remain in use to and through 2035, and utilize groundwater provided by six low-capacity wells as a source of supply. The two privately-owned community water systems are shown on Map 90.

In 2035, there are expected to be six privately-owned, self-supplied industrial water systems; 20 commercial water systems; 19 institutional and recreational water systems; three agricultural water systems; six irrigation water systems; and two thermoelectric-power-generation water systems. These systems provide water for individual business and industries (including agriculture), and institutional uses such as parks and municipal halls.

All of the privately-owned, self-supplied water systems used groundwater as the source of water supply, with the exception of the system which provides cooling water for the Pleasant Prairie Power Plant. In 2005, the Pleasant Prairie Power Plant used about 11 million gallons of water per day obtained from Lake Michigan. The majority of the water was used as make-up water for evaporation losses in the plant cooling system. The Pleasant Prairie plant evaporates about 75 percent of the water withdrawn from the Lake. Power plants are the largest single users

of Lake Michigan water in the Region. The other power generation water system in Kenosha County is associated with the Paris Combustion Turbine facility, which utilized groundwater obtained through one well with a maximum capacity of 600 gallons per minute. The water use estimated at the time of permitting was 36,000 gallons per day.

There were also an estimated 16,000 private domestic wells in Kenosha County in 2005. Generally, any home located outside an area served by a municipal water supply system (shown on Map 90) is served by a private domestic well. There are expected to be about 11,200 persons, or about 5 percent of the total County population, served by private domestic wells in 2035. About 213 square miles are located outside of the planned 2035 municipal water utility service areas. Private domestic wells would withdraw about 0.7 million gallons per day from the shallow groundwater aquifer, assuming an average use of 65 gallons per person per day. Since it is expected that the households served by private domestic wells will also be served by private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS), approximately 90 percent of the water withdrawn by private wells, or about 0.6 million gallons per day, would be expected to be returned to the groundwater aquifer via POWTS.

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 floodplain management facilities for an entire watershed, or for an entire community with consideration given to the watershed(s) in which the community is located. As listed in Table 71 in Chapter VI, communities in Kenosha County that have prepared a stormwater management plan or ordinance include the City of Kenosha; Villages of Bristol, Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes; and Towns of Bristol, Salem, and Somers (in some cases, stormwater management regulations are included in a local erosion control ordinance). The Kenosha County Board adopted a stormwater management ordinance in February 2010.[5]

In 2007, the City of Kenosha created a stormwater utility district to fund stormwater management facilities and operations through user fees. The utility is funded by fees collected from all properties, including tax exempt properties that contribute water to the stormwater management system. Exceptions are made for lands within railroad rights-of-way, public and private streets, lands located within a riparian service area, navigable waters, wetlands, stormwater detention basins, and lands with onsite stormwater management and treatment facilities that are designed to properly manage the stormwater runoff from impervious surface areas. The district is intended to monitor construction site erosion control; increase street sweeping; provide a drop-off site for yard waste, household hazardous waste, solid waste, and recyclables; enforce ordinances; and construct and maintain stormwater detention facilities.

In 2006, the Village of Pleasant Prairie created a Clean Water Utility to comply with the terms of its Stormwater Discharge Permit under NR 216, and to fund capital projects needed to improve stormwater quality. The utility is funded by fees collected from all properties, including tax exempt properties, contributing stormwater runoff to the stormwater management system. The Clean Water Utility is intended to maintain Village-owned stormwater infrastructure, repair and clean catch basins and storm sewers, preserve natural drainage systems, such as streams and vegetative buffers, and build a capital fund to complete projects and replace the existing infrastructure.

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[4]*Infiltration facilities include bioretention, rain gardens, infiltration basins, infiltration swales (bioswales), and porous (pervious) pavement. Rain barrels can promote infiltration by collecting roof runoff that is then applied to lawns and gardens as needed.*

[5]*The Kenosha County Board adopted a Stormwater Management, Erosion Control, and Illicit Discharge Ordinance in February 2010. The ordinance applies in all Towns within the County. In Towns that have adopted Town-specific stormwater management or erosion control ordinances, the County ordinance applies in addition to the Town ordinance. In such cases, the more restrictive requirement applies.*

Communities that have prepared a construction site erosion control ordinance include the City of Kenosha; the Villages of Bristol, Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes; and the Towns of Bristol, Salem, and Somers (see Table 71). The Towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, and Wheatland are regulated by the County, but Town engineers and building inspectors help to enforce construction site erosion control regulations. Kenosha County adopted a stormwater management and construction site erosion control in February 2010.

Chapter NR 151 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* requires that municipalities with a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit reduce the amount of total suspended solids in stormwater runoff by 20 percent by 2008 and by 40 percent by 2013, with respect to stormwater runoff from areas of existing development with no controls as of October 2004. Under Federal law and Chapter NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, municipal separate storm sewer systems within an "Urbanized Area" or serving a population of 10,000 or more with a population density of 1,000 or more persons per square mile are required to obtain a WPDES stormwater discharge permit. As a result of the requirements, Kenosha County, the City of Kenosha, and the Villages of Paddock Lake,[6] Pleasant Prairie, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes, and the urbanized portions of the Towns of Bristol, Salem, and Somers will be required to obtain a WPDES stormwater discharge permit.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment Technology

As noted in Chapter V, Kenosha County regulates private onsite 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 2006 are set forth in Table 47 in Chapter V. 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 15, Sanitary Code and Private Sewage System, of Kenosha County *Code of Ordinances* sets forth the regulations for POWTS in the County. When municipal sewers have been approved by the Department of Natural Resources and installed by a sanitary district or a municipality and have become available for connection to a structure or premises served, the POWTS must be disconnected and abandoned when the connection to the sewer is completed. It is the owner's responsibility to insure abandonment has occurred on their premises. Chapter 15 of the County Ordinance should be updated periodically to allow for advancements in POWTS technology over the comprehensive plan design period in accordance with changes to the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.

Solid Waste Disposal

All of the municipal solid waste currently collected in Kenosha County is landfilled in the Pheasant Run Landfill located in the Town of Paris or the Mallard Ridge Landfill located in the Town of Darien in Walworth County. It has been reported to the DNR that as of January 2008, the open capacity (available space for disposal) of the Mallard Ridge Landfill was 7.0 million cubic yards and the open capacity of the Pheasant Run Landfill was 2.7 million cubic yards. In 2007, the DNR estimated the site life for Mallard Ridge at 10 years and Pheasant Run at two years.

There are currently no plans for expansion of the Mallard Ridge Landfill, but open land, not currently owned by the landfill operator, is available adjacent to the landfill and is strongly being considered for possible acquisition within the next five years. Mallard Ridge also contains a gas energy power plant that converts the landfill's methane gas to electricity. If expansion were to occur at the landfill, adding a fourth engine to the gas energy power plant would also be considered.

Pheasant Run Landfill is currently in the "plan of operation" stage, which addresses a need for expansion. The landfill operator is currently designing and engineering the expansion area, which must be approved by the appropriate regulating bodies. The landfill operator owns 950 acres, of which 182 acres are currently permitted for landfill use. The expansion area encompasses about 50 acres, which would provide another eight to 10 years of site life, if permitted by the appropriate regulating bodies. If the landfill operator continues to receive permits for landfill expansion, it is estimated that the Pheasant Run Landfill has enough land available for continued landfill use for about another 20 years.

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[6]*The Village of Paddock Lake is a member of the Round Lake Beach of Illinois stormwater management area.*

Both landfills will require expansion to accommodate the solid waste produced in Kenosha County over the comprehensive plan design period, or new landfills will need to be sited and developed to accommodate solid waste.

We Energies operates a landfill that provides disposal of boiler and coal fly ash from its nearby electric power generation facility in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. As reported by the DNR in January 2008, the landfill has about 4.0 million cubic yards of open capacity and has an estimated site life of about 100 years.

Recycling Facilities

As of 2007, each community participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process administered a recycling program for household recyclables. In addition, Pheasant Run Landfill/Waste Management sponsors two household hazardous waste collections every year, usually in May and September, for Kenosha County residents. In 2000, Waste Management entered into an agreement with Kenosha County to sponsor a hazardous household waste collection program. Various businesses in Kenosha County accept automotive-related waste items, such as tires, oil, and batteries, some with nominal fees; Good Will, the Salvation Army, other thrift stores, and various businesses accept cell phones for recycling; and the Kenosha Correctional Center collects computers for recycling with the intent of salvaging, repairing, and upgrading the computers for resale at a nominal cost or properly disposing of unusable equipment. The *Kenosha/Racine Counties Reduce/Reuse Recycling Guide 2008*, prepared by UW-Extension, provides general information to County residents about which communities provide services for disposing of various household items and which institutions or private businesses and industries accept or collect various household items for proper disposal. The guide can be viewed at http://kenosha.uwex.edu/ag/documents/Recycling_brochure.pdf.

It is not anticipated that County government will administer a recycling program during the comprehensive plan design period; however, program recommendations developed under this element and the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VIII), recommend the County study the need for and consider implementing additional solid waste collection programs. These programs include a household and agricultural hazardous waste drop-off program, a tire collection program, a pharmaceutical collection program, and household appliances and electronics collection program.

Parks

County parks provide Kenosha County residents with opportunities for a variety of recreational activities, and places for public gathering, festivals, and other social occasions. The development of County parks also promotes physical activity and provides a safe environment for those activities. The Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County[7] has a design year through 2020. This includes implementation of the recommended open space preservation element and outdoor recreation element of the park plan.

The open space preservation element recommends the preservation of about 38,162 acres of open space land, which encompass environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and natural areas. About 7,464 acres were in public ownership, nonprofit conservation organization ownership, or in compatible private outdoor recreation uses such as golf courses in 1985. The open space element recommends that an additional 3,225 acres be acquired by public agencies for natural resource protection purposes or public park or trail uses. Of this, 2,368 acres are recommended to be acquired by Kenosha County. The park and open space plan also recommends that 22,473 acres of open space lands be placed in protective zoning districts, such as conservancy, park, or floodplain zoning districts, where applicable, to prevent incompatible development. An additional 4,818 acres are identified as surface water within environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas.

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[7]*See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 131,* A Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County, *November 1987, and amendment thereto in October 1999.*

The outdoor recreation element of the County plan focuses on providing a well-distributed network of park sites for recreational activities that are closely related to natural resource amenities and/or large contiguous areas of open space, such as picnicking, swimming, golfing, and trail activities. Recommendations in the outdoor recreation element of the plan include:

- Acquiring land and developing recreational facilities for a new major County park along the Des Plaines River in the Village of Pleasant Prairie (this recommendation has been met by the acquisition and development of Prairie Springs Park by the Village of Pleasant Prairie);
- Developing additional facilities at Old Settler's Park;
- Developing additional facilities at the County Ice Arena (the Arena was sold following adoption of the park plan);
- Acquiring additional land at Silver Lake Park;
- The DNR acquiring additional land and developing additional facilities at the Bong State Recreation Area;
- The DNR acquiring additional land at the Camp Lake Fishery, Hooker Lake Marsh, New Munster Wildlife Area, and Chiwaukee Prairie and acquiring lands for two proposed scattered wetland areas;
- Developing canoe access and support facilities at Fox River Park;
- Developing Countywide recreational trails along the Lake Michigan, Pike River, and Fox River recreation corridors; and
- Providing new and maintaining existing boat access sites to Lake Michigan, the Fox River, and inland lakes in the County.

Several of the recommendations have been implemented since adoption of the County park plan in 1988. An amendment to the County park plan was adopted in 1999, which recommended the acquisition and development of a new 500-acre major County park near the Village of Twin Lakes and Towns of Randall and Wheatland. Since the amendment to the park plan in 1999, the County has acquired 235 acres, or about one-half the total area recommended for the park, which is informally referred to as the "West End" Park. The park site remains undeveloped, but recommended facilities include a swimming beach, informal and group picnicking facilities, camping facilities, hiking and cross-country skiing trails, and an ADA-accessible walking path and fishing pier.

Kenosha County also expanded the bike trail system with a paved trail that runs from the existing bike trail at 20th Avenue (CTH E) to Petrifying Springs Park along CTH E and CTH JR.

The Kenosha County Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for 2008 to 2012 includes maintenance activities and improvements at parks and golf courses, including the maintenance of both pumphouses and the irrigation system, improvements to the clubhouse and access road, and construction of a storage building at Brighton Dale Golf Course; improvements to the parking lot and service road at Petrifying Springs Golf Course; replacing the roofs on both barns, installing a new storm sewer system, and repaving the access road at Petrifying Springs Park; improvements at Kemper Center facilities; and asphalt paving and the construction of a storage barn at Fox River Park. In addition, the following park improvements were identified by the Kenosha County CIP based on funding donated by Waste Management: updating the playground equipment for Fox River and Petrifying Springs Parks; developing hiking trails, fishing areas, picnic areas, and dog exercise areas at West End Park; and constructing a roadway and parking lot and establishing an electrical system for the ball diamonds at Brighton Dale Park.

The outdoor recreation element of the County plan recommends that cities, towns, and villages provide community and neighborhood parks in urban portions of the County to provide facilities for more intensive recreational activities, such baseball, tennis, and playground activities. Recommendations for the location of local parks and recreational facilities should be identified through the preparation and adoption of local park and open space plans. The City of Kenosha, Villages of Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes, and

Towns of Bristol, Randall, and Salem have adopted local park and open space plans (See Table 66 in Chapter VI), and each such outdoor recreation plan and park and open space plan is hereby recognized as an element of this multi-jurisdictional plan and of each respective local government comprehensive plan. Cities, towns, and villages accommodating residential development at densities of less than one home per acre should provide a system of community and neighborhood parks. Within rural areas of the County, it is recommended that one town-owned park and associated outdoor recreation facilities be provided in each town to serve the needs of town residents for local civic events and for organized recreation activities, such as softball and picnicking. As the community recreational facility, the town park should be located in conjunction with another community facility that serves as a focal point for town residents such as a town hall, school, or fire station. Where appropriate, the town park could be developed jointly with the County or a city or village. The Towns of Bristol and Wheatland should consider acquiring land and developing a town park. The Towns of Paris, Randall, Salem, and Somers should develop recreational facilities at existing undeveloped community parks or Town-owned land.

The County park and open space plan should be updated to a plan design year of 2035, following adoption of this comprehensive plan, and updated periodically to comply with DNR requirements to maintain eligibility for recreational grant programs. Additional open space preservation and outdoor recreation recommendations developed under the park and open space plan update should be implemented over the comprehensive plan design period. Additional park and open space policies and programs set forth in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VIII), the Land Use Element (Chapter IX), and additional bicycle and pedestrian facilities policies and programs set forth in the Transportation Element (Chapter XI), should also be implemented to ensure County residents are provided with adequate opportunities for outdoor recreation through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Telecommunications Facilities

Telecommunications have become increasingly important in local, national, and global economies as a primary infrastructure supporting socio-economic growth. This importance is emphasized in broadband communication networks which form a "backbone" of the world economy. Areas lacking broadband communications are likely to become economically stagnant, facing long-term business decline. With the very competitive nature of capital markets, smaller metropolitan regions such as Southeastern Wisconsin should become pro-active to compete for limited capital dollars for advanced communications infrastructure. For this reason, SEWRPC undertook a regional telecommunications planning program to provide a detailed infrastructure layout to support a broadband wireless and wireline communications network in the Region. This network plan has been documented in two planning reports; SEWRPC Planning Report No. 51, *A Wireless Antenna Siting and Related Infrastructure Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin,* September 2006, and Planning Report No. 53, *A Regional Broadband Telecommunications Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, October 2007.

Planning Report No. 51 sets forth the basic principles and objectives that should be met by an advanced wireless communications system, presents both infrastructure and performance inventories for the existing cellular/PCS mobile wireless networks as well as the scattered fixed wireless networks operating in the Region, describes a recommended wireless telecommunications plan for the Region, and sets forth an approach to implement the plan. The wireless communications plan consists of two levels of wireless networks – a wireless backhaul network plan[8] and a community-level wireless network plan. The plan also sets forth an approach to implement both the regional wireless backhaul network and community level wireless network plans. A regional backhaul network is vital for the economic viability of community-level networks to allow for economic interconnection to fiber-based Internet gateways. The proposed plan implementation process is intended to influence, rather than replace, existing competitive private sector, market-driven planning in order to promote the public interest within the Region. Community-based communications networks are particularly important in the low density rural areas that

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[8]*A backhaul network is designed to convey wireless communications data from multiple users in a relatively small service area to a centralized access point. Multiple access points in a larger service area in turn transmit wireless data to a cable Internet connection (gateway) maintained by a local exchange company. Information is also disseminated from the Internet to the access network, then to local users through the backhaul network.*

comprise about 64 percent of the regional land area. About 60 percent of the land area in Kenosha County falls into this category. Implementation of the community-level wireless plans has begun in the Towns of Wayne and Addison in Washington County, which may influence Kenosha County in the near future.

A regional broadband communications access plan, which built upon the wireless telecommunications plan, was completed in October 2007. Upon implementation, this plan will support a mixture 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.

Telecommunications facilities in Kenosha County were inventoried as part of the regional telecommunications planning program and were documented in SEWRPC Planning Reports Nos. 51 and 53. Planning Report No. 51 provides an inventory of the regional wireless communications infrastructure with an emphasis on Cellular/PCS mobile wireless networks (See Table 49 in Chapter V). Wireline networks with an emphasis on broadband telephone and cable facilities were inventoried in Planning Report No. 53. The latter report also documented the selection of a regional Wireless Plan as the preferred comprehensive broadband telecommunications plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. The Regional wireless plan features a combined public/private infrastructure in which public safety communications are supported in the 4.9 Giga-Hertz (GHz) frequency band and commercial communications traffic in the 5.8 GHz band. This public-private partnership significantly improves the economic viability of broadband wireless networks.

At the request of Kenosha County, a pilot project was undertaken to demonstrate the capability of a wireless broadband public safety telecommunications network to serve initially the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and ultimately, if desired, other law enforcement and public safety agencies within the County. The results of this project are documented in SEWRPC Memorandum Report No. 187, *Regional Wireless Plan Implementation: Broadband Public Safety Communications Demonstration Project, Kenosha County, Wisconsin,* May 2009. This project relied upon the wireless broadband technologies recommended in the regional telecommunications plan, based on the development of a network in the 4.9 GHz band reserved for use by public safety agencies. The pilot project delivered an enhanced 4.9 GHz public safety communication system through peer-to-peer technology. Squad cars were able to communicate through the base station infrastructure or mobile or fixed access points, including other squad cars. This peer-to-peer communication provides significant independence from infrastructure failure by providing alternative paths through other network users or users in combination with surviving parts of the infrastructure, including communications through the County fiber-optic network. A feature relating to posting of messages to public safety vehicles in the field based on their geographic locations was also incorporated. The pilot project concluded in May 2009 with a successful demonstration of these mobile wireless network capabilities. The County is moving forward for the full deployment of a 4.9 GHz Public Safety project. The 2010 Kenosha County budget includes funding for the installation of 11 towers and the equipment necessary to implement the project using wireless data transmission. The County also applied for Federal stimulus funds in August 2009 to assist with full deployment of fiber optic cable throughout Kenosha County. The proposed project will incorporate the 4.9 GHz public safety network and a fiber optic ring to provide complete geographic coverage of the County. The network ensures continued communication during times of public emergencies. The project is also designed to serve commercial users in the 5.8 GHz band and provide the footprint for greater communication among both public and private sector entities, while simultaneously enhancing County services.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie has been highly innovative with respect to the use of technology in law enforcement. The Village has implemented Time Warner's broadband services throughout the entire Village and the Village Police Department was among the first agencies in Wisconsin to mount computers in its squad cars. Computers in the squad cars are linked to a Village Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system to manage the processing of service calls and the location of police, fire, and rescue units. Information from the CAD system is automatically forwarded to a records management system that keeps a permanent record of all call responses and related information.

Kenosha County and local governments in the County should continue to work to implement the recommendations set forth through the regional planning effort to provide adequate telecommunications infrastructure throughout the County through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.

Power Plants and Electric and Natural Gas Service

Most of Kenosha County is provided with electric power service by We Energies. A We Energies electric power generation facility is located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie and is the largest generating plant in Wisconsin, contributing 33 percent of the electrical energy production capability to the total We Energies' generating system. We Energies also owns and operates the Paris Generating Station in the Town of Paris. The plant's contribution to the total We Energies' system is less than 1 percent. Electric power is also provided to the electric power system from Waste Management's Pheasant Run Landfill Gas-To-Energy facility. The Village of Twin Lakes and the western portion of the Town of Randall receive electric power service from Alliant Energy. Electricity is available throughout the County on demand and is not currently or anticipated to be a constraint to development during the comprehensive plan design period.

Natural gas service is also provided within Kenosha County by We Energies. ANR Pipeline Company has an underground mainline that runs primarily east-west through the northern portion of the County in the City of Kenosha and Towns of Brighton, Paris, and Somers. A separate branch of the ANR pipeline runs through the Town of Wheatland. ANR Pipeline Company operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines, and provides natural gas to We Energies. The North Shore Gas Company also has an underground natural gas pipeline that runs parallel to and west of IH 94 through the eastern portion of the Town of Bristol and portions of the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie until it connects with the ANR Pipeline in the Town of Paris. We Energies also has underground natural gas pipelines that branch off main natural gas pipelines, and are located in the City of Kenosha and Towns of Paris, Randall, and Somers. Natural gas is available throughout the County on demand and is not currently or anticipated to be a constraint to development during the comprehensive plan design period.

The American Transmission Company (ATC) owns all major electric power transmission lines in Kenosha County. Electric power transmission lines of 69 kilovolts (kV) and greater in Kenosha County are shown on Map 38 in Chapter V.

Cemeteries

There were 34 cemeteries encompassing 243 acres in Kenosha County as of 2006 (shown on Map 47 and listed on Table 58 in Chapter V). The five largest cemeteries in the County (each 15 acres or larger) were Sunset Ridge Memorial Park in the Town of Somers, Good Shepherd Gardens and All Saints Cemetery in the Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Green Ridge Cemetery and St. George Cemetery in the City of Kenosha. It is estimated that All Saints Cemetery and Sunset Ridge Memorial Park have adequate area for burial well beyond 2035 and also have land available for expansion, when necessary. Green Ridge Cemetery and Good Shepherd Gardens also have adequate area well beyond 2035, and St. George Cemetery has adequate area for another 25 years.

Healthcare Facilities

SEWRPC population projections anticipate changes in the age structure of the County population over the course of the comprehensive planning period, as shown on Table 76 and Figure 10 in Chapter VII. The number of County residents 65 years of age and older is expected to almost double between 2000 and 2035, from 17,169 to 34,147 residents. An increased demand for health care services and facilities can be expected as the percentage of County residents in this age group increases from 11 to 16 percent over the planning period.

Map 48 in Chapter V shows hospitals and clinics for non-specialized medical services in the County in 2006. There are three hospitals offering a full range of medical services; Aurora Medical Center–Kenosha, Kenosha Medical Center Campus in the City of Kenosha, and St. Catherine's Medical Center in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The Kenosha Medical Center Campus facility also contains Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, which is contained within the Pediatric Unit of the hospital and is funded by Milwaukee Children's Hospital. Residents in the southern portion of Kenosha County may also receive service from health care facilities in Lake County,

Illinois, while residents in the northern portion of the County may also receive service from facilities in Racine or Milwaukee Counties. A plan to expand St. Catherine's Medical Center has received final approval from the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The expansion would double the size of the hospital with the addition of a third and fourth floor, and includes 100 new patient rooms, provides additional rooms for medical staff and personnel, and the redesigning and relocating of other service departments to improve efficiency within the hospital.

Demand for facilities including nursing homes, facilities such as community based residential facilities (CBRF) and adult family homes, residential care apartment complexes, and senior apartment complexes may increase as the age composition of County residents changes over the planning period. As of 2007, there were 24 independent housing and senior apartment facilities, nine nursing homes, 30 CBRFs, 21 adult family homes, two residential care apartment complexes, and one adult day care facility located in the County.[9] 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.

Kenosha County has been active in providing multiple levels of care for elderly residents of the County through the Brookside Care Center. Brookside Care Center is a County-owned skilled nursing care facility with a 154-bed capacity, including 60 beds dedicated to people with Alzheimer's or some other form of dementia. The Care Center provides 24-hour care with registered nurse supervision and many additional skilled and specialized medical services to residents. The Care Center admits short-term and long-term residents consisting of only County residents, as County residency remains a prerequisite for admittance. Kenosha County constructed a new Care Center in 1996. The County should periodically study the renovation and expansion of the facility through 2035 to help address the likely increase in demand for nursing home space and senior apartment space in Kenosha County. The Brookside Care Center was at 100 percent of its capacity in 2008. The Kenosha County Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for 2008 to 2012 cites window treatments and an electrical upgrade to be implemented at the Center.

Options for long-term care are expected to improve with the introduction of the Family Care program. In 2006, the County Board approved the Family Care program and in February 2007, the program began in the County. Family Care is a State program intended to foster independence and quality of life for the elderly and persons with disabilities in Wisconsin. It is a public-private partnership between the State, counties, and nonprofit care management organizations, which administer the program under contract to each county. Community Care is the nonprofit organization that received a grant to manage the Kenosha 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 in the County by December 31, 2008. 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.

Kenosha 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 Center serves as a clearinghouse of information for long term care. Services available through the Resource Center include but are not limited to information and assistance, long-term care option counseling, and benefits counseling.

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[9]*Independent housing and senior apartments are inventoried in Table 121; nursing homes, residential care apartments, adult family homes, and an adult day care are inventoried in Table 122; and CBRFs are inventoried in Tables 122 and 126 in Chapter X.*

Child Care Facilities

As of 2006, there were 51 State-licensed family child care facilities, which can provide care for four to eight children, and 63 State-licensed group child care facilities, which can provide care for nine or more children, and two licensed day camps located throughout Kenosha County. As indicated in Table 60 in Chapter V, the combined capacity of licensed child care facilities in Kenosha County was 4,543 children. As indicated in Table 4 in Chapter II, the number of residents in the County under 10 years of age was 22,007. SEWRPC population projections anticipate the number of County residents under the age of 10 will increase to 28,472 in 2035. There will likely be a need for additional child care facilities in the County by 2035 based on the projected increase in the number of residents in the County under the age of 10.

Police Services

Each city and village in the County, with the exception of the Village of Paddock Lake and portions of the Village of Genoa City located in the County, was served by a municipal police department in 2008. The Kenosha County Sheriff's Department provided full-time police services to the Towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland;[10] for four hours daily to the Village of Silver Lake; contracted police service to the Village of Paddock Lake for 16 hours a day; and portions of the Village of Genoa City located in the County. The County Sheriff's Department also contracted with the Town of Bristol for 16 hours a day of dedicated police services beginning in September 2008 (an increase from the previous eight hours). The University of Wisconsin-Parkside also provides a law enforcement department for the campus. Each municipal police department should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient officers, equipment, and facilities to adequately protect the communities they serve. Communities and departments should also assess existing and potential shared-service agreements, such as the intergovernmental agreement for emergency dispatch services provided through the Kenosha City/County Joint Services-Communications Center to any interested community located in the County, and the possibility of future department consolidation. Each community should evaluate potential cost savings and potential increases or decreases in the level of service it currently provides when considering joint services or consolidation.

In January 1999, the Kenosha County Detention Center, which is located on 88th Avenue in the City of Kenosha, began operation under the direction of the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department. The facility serves secure housing needs of the Detention System by employing a direct supervision method of secure detention for sentenced misdemeanants and felons, including Huber work release inmates. The Detention Center had a capacity of 537 inmates in 2008. With a "build out" capacity of nearly 1,200 inmates, the Detention Center, when combined with the Downtown Pre-Trial Facility, will allow Kenosha County to realize the potential for a 1,500-bed capacity that will meet detention needs well beyond 2035. The Downtown Pre-Trial Facility had a capacity of 328 inmates in 2008.

A strategic plan for police protection service for the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department is documented in a report entitled *Strategic Plan 2003-2006*. The plan was prepared by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and serves as a framework for yearly operating goals and objectives for the Department. Some noteworthy goals and objectives in the plan include:

- Encourage active community relations
- Continue developing in-house training areas and techniques and educating Department personnel
- Continue to strengthen the operations relationship between the County Sheriff's Department and other law enforcement agencies within the County
- Provide community educational programs about crime prevention to the public
- Expand the Kenosha County Detention Center
- Annually review the Strategic Plan
- Develop annual goals that fulfill the objectives of the Strategic Plan

[10]*The Town of Wheatland also employs a part-time constable that serves the Town.*

Kenosha County Sheriff's Department should continue to periodically review and update the Strategic Plan, and conduct needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if personnel in its various divisions are adequate to serve County residents. Divisions in the Sheriff's Department include Administration, Detentions, and Field Patrol. Equipment and facilities should be monitored to ensure they are adequate to serve County residents.

The Kenosha County Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for 2008 to 2012 includes replacing all mobile radios for the Sheriff's fleet and handheld radios for the officers. The upgrade will comply with a Federal mandate for interoperable public safety communication system that allows County officers to communicate with other law enforcement agencies that utilize digital communication technologies. The CIP also recommends installing digital video recording systems in patrol cars, purchasing a new microwave system, and replacing the current fingerprinting system with a digital system.

Fire Protection and Rescue Services

As of 2010, Kenosha County was served by 11 fire departments (shown on Map 43 and Table 55 in Chapter V). Service standards for fire stations and equipment are developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). The NFPA has developed separate standards for "career" fire departments, which are staffed completely by full-time personnel; and "volunteer" departments, which are staffed by volunteers or paid-on-call personnel, or a combination of full-time and volunteer/paid-on-call personnel. The City of Kenosha Fire Department is a career fire department. All other fire departments in the County are considered volunteer/combination departments under NFPA standards.

For volunteer/combination departments, the response times recommended by the NFPA[11] vary depending on the population density of the area served. In urban areas (areas with a population density of more than 1,000 persons per square mile), the NFPA recommends a response time of nine minutes or less between the completion of the dispatch notification and arrival at a fire. In suburban areas (areas with a population density between 500 and 1,000 persons per square mile), a 10-minute response time is recommended, and in rural areas (areas with a population density of less than 500 persons per square mile), a 14-minute response time is recommended. A performance objective of not less than 90 percent for achieving the nine-minute response time in urban areas, and 80 percent for achieving the 10- and 14-minute response times in suburban and rural areas, respectively, has also been established by the NFPA.

An analysis of response times using the NFPA standards for volunteer/combination departments was conducted for fire stations outside the City of Kenosha using the modeling software used by SEWRPC for its transportation planning. Map 91 includes both a 10-minute response time, which applies in communities with suburban-density development under NFPA standards (the Villages of Bristol, Paddock Lake, Pleasant Prairie, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes, and the Town of Salem); and a 14-minute response time, which applies in communities with rural-density development under NFPA standards (the Towns of Bristol, Brighton, Paris, Randall, Somers, and Wheatland). The development densities are based on the population of the entire local government as of January 1, 2009, and there are areas of suburban-density development in several of the local governments identified as having a rural density. However, fire stations are generally located in the hamlet areas that have a denser population, so response times are shorter in these more densely-populated areas. The response time analysis assumes that emergency vehicles have the ability to change traffic signals from red to green using preemption control devices and that there are no delays at railroad crossings.

For career departments, the NFPA recommends a response time of four minutes or less[12] for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire, plus a one-minute "turnout" time. The "turnout" time is defined as the time

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[11] *NFPA 1720,* Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments, *2010 Edition.*

[12] *NFPA 1710,* Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, *2004 Edition.*

beginning when units acknowledge notification of an emergency incident to the time when travel to the incident begins. A performance objective of not less than 90 percent for achieving the five-minute response time has also been established by the NFPA.

A five-minute response time area from each fire station serving the City of Kenosha, which assumes a one-minute turnout time and a four-minute drive time, was identified using the modeling software used by SEWRPC for its transportation planning. The results of the analysis are shown on Map 92, and assume that emergency vehicles have the ability to change traffic signals from red to green using preemption control devices and that there are no delays at railroad crossings. Map 92 identifies existing portions of the City of Kenosha that are located outside the five-minute response time for fire stations. Additional analysis would need to be conducted to determine if at least 90 percent of all calls could be answered within five minutes given the existing pattern of development.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie has identified locations for four future fire stations to serve existing and future development in the Village. The Village should continue, and remaining fire departments should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient stations, firefighters, equipment, water supply, and facilities to adequately protect the communities they serve, keeping in mind the County population is expected to increase over the comprehensive plan design period. Communities and fire departments should also assess the need for professional personnel versus volunteer or paid-on-call personnel, and update the response time analyses described above as development occurs and land use patterns change over time.

As of 2010, Kenosha County was served by eight municipal or volunteer emergency medical service (EMS) departments. Service zones and corresponding departments are shown on Map 44 and listed in Table 56 in Chapter V. There are 22 ambulances located at the eight EMS departments serving the County. In addition, the Scout Leaders Rescue Squad, a volunteer rescue unit, and LJH (Larry and Janet Helton) Ambulance, a private ambulance service, also provide emergency medical services in the County.

Each department should conduct periodic needs assessment studies through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine if the department has sufficient personnel, equipment, and facilities to adequately protect the communities they serve as the County population increases over the comprehensive plan design period. Kenosha County should continue to provide service to the Joint Services-Communications Center (Countywide Public Safety Answering Point) for police, fire, and emergency dispatch services throughout the County.

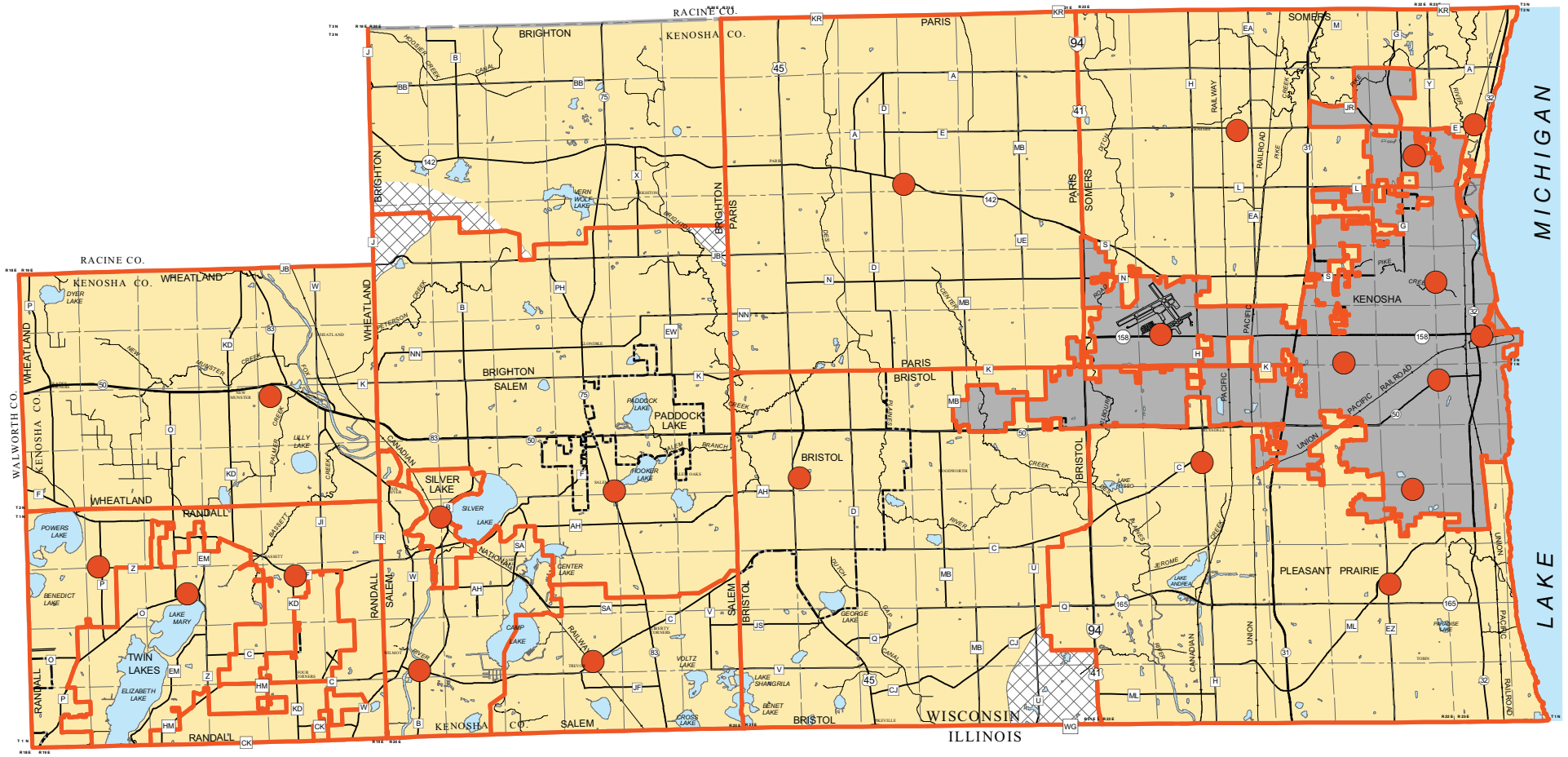
All fire and rescue departments that serve the County are also contracted with the Mutual Aid Box Alert System (MABAS). MABAS is a mutual aid organization that involves a cooperative agreement in the sharing of fire, emergency medical, and emergency management resources between contracted members, and includes over 550 member fire departments in Wisconsin and Illinois with over 25,000 firefighters and daily staffed emergency response units, over 750 fire stations, 900 engine companies, 275 ladder trucks, 600 ambulances, 150 heavy rescue squads, 125 light rescue squads, and 225 water tankers. Fire and EMS reserve units account for more than 600 additional emergency vehicles. MABAS also offers specialized operations teams for hazardous materials (HAZMAT), underwater rescue or recovery (DIVE), and above grade, below grade, and trench and building collapse rescues (Technical Rescue Teams). In addition, all MABAS agencies operate on a common radio frequency, the Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network (IFERN). Counties adjacent to Kenosha County in Wisconsin (Racine and Walworth Counties) and Illinois (Lake and McHenry Counties) are also members of MABAS.

Emergency Management

The Emergency Management Division is under the direction of the Kenosha County Department of Administrative Services and is responsible for the planning, coordinating, and implementing of all emergency management and Homeland Security-related activities for Kenosha County. The goal of the County Emergency Management Division is to lessen the loss of life and reduce injuries and property damage during natural and technological man-made occurrences through mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The Emergency Management Division coordinates and carries out Federal and State directives under the Homeland Security Act,

Map 91

FIRE STATION 10- AND 14-MINUTE INITIAL RESPONSE TIME COVERAGE AREA FOR VOLUNTEER AND COMBINATION FIRE DEPARTMENTS: 2010



FIRE STATIONS

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

10-MINUTE RESPONSE AREA WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARY

14-MINUTE RESPONSE AREA WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARY

COMMUNITY SERVED BY CAREER FIRE DEPARTMENT (CITY OF KENOSHA - SEE MAP 92)

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

NOTE: A 10-MINUTE RESPONSE TIME IS RECOMMENDED IN AREAS DEVELOPED AT A SUBURBAN DENSITY. A 14-MINUTE RESPONSE TIME IS RECOMMENDED IN AREAS DEVELOPED AT A RURAL DENSITY.

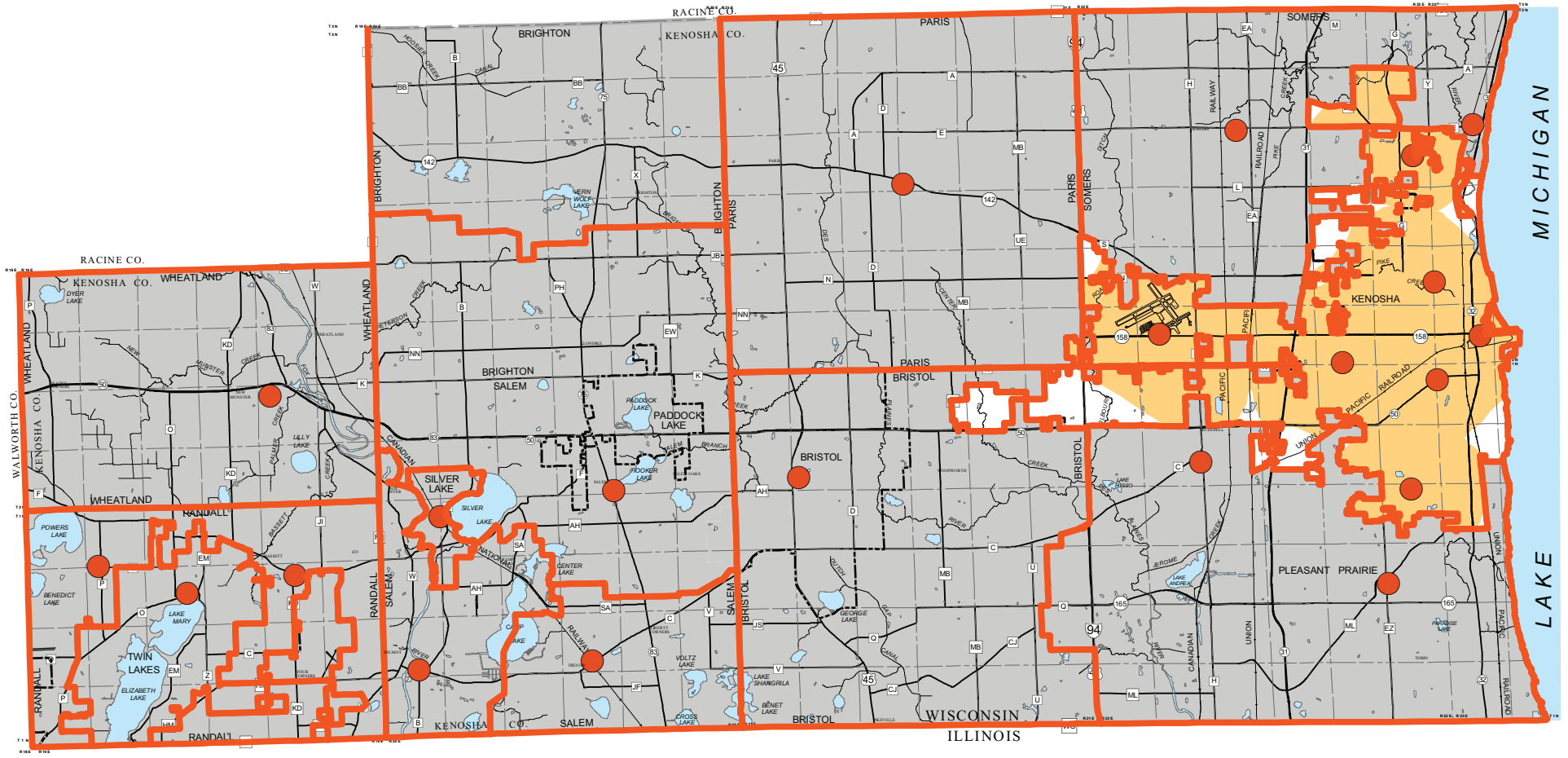
NOTE: THE FIRE STATION FOR THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON (KANSASVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT) IS LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF DOVER IN RACINE COUNTY.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Map 92

FIRE STATION FIVE-MINUTE INITIAL RESPONSE TIME COVERAGE AREA FOR CAREER FIRE DEPARTMENTS: 2010



FIRE STATIONS

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

FIVE MINUTE RESPONSE AREA WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARY

COMMUNITY SERVED BY VOLUNTEER OR COMBINATION FIRE DEPARTMENT (SEE MAP 91)

NOTE: RESPONSE TIME INCLUDES A ONE-MINUTE "TURN OUT" TIME AND A FOUR-MINUTE TRAVEL TIME IN COMMUNITIES SERVED BY A CAREER FIRE DEPARTMENT (THE CITY OF KENOSHA)

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Table 132

PUBLIC LIBRARY CIRCULATION IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007

Library System	Library	Circulation
Kenosha Public Library	Northside Kenosha Public Library	346,711
	Simmons Kenosha Public Library	57,248
	Southwest Community Library	637,580
	Uptown Kenosha Public Library	30,497
Community Library	Silver Lake Branch	4,440
	Twin Lakes Branch	52,857
	Salem Branch	125,803
Total	- -	1,255,136[a]

[a]*Does not include the Bookmobile circulation of 53,783 items.*

Source: Kenosha County Library System and SEWRPC.

operates and maintains the County's emergency warning systems, provides coordination for First Responder Agencies and personnel involved in emergency management issues, develops and coordinates County training opportunities for all First Responders, identifies and develops protocols for and assists in strengthening countywide critical infrastructure facilities, and identifies and develops protocols for and coordinates responses during actual events, including the Citizen Corps. It is recommended that the County continue to provide training and educate County residents on emergency planning and continue to provide emergency management services and coordinate with local governments and State agencies in disaster recovery.

The Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development, Division of Emergency Planning, and SEWRPC worked with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs to prepare a Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan.[13] The hazard mitigation plan provides guidance and identifies goals, strategies, and recommendations for responding to natural disasters throughout the County. The plan also identifies available funding sources and programs for County residents seeking disaster relief.

Libraries

The Kenosha County Library System (KCLS) is an agency of Kenosha County, and is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the County Executive. The County library system carries out its objectives through service contracts with the Kenosha Public Library, which operates four branch libraries in the City of Kenosha and a bookmobile, and the Community Library. The Community Library system serves the Villages of Paddock Lake, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes and the Towns of Salem and Randall through branch libraries located in the Town of Salem, Village of Silver Lake, and Village of Twin Lakes. Table 132 lists the circulation of each branch library in Kenosha County. The Kenosha County Library System provides interlibrary loan, delivery, and consulting services to member libraries in Kenosha County. In 2008, the KLCS received about $1.3 million in funding from Kenosha County.

The Kenosha Public Library bookmobile serves the City of Kenosha and those areas of the County that are not part of the Community Library system. The bookmobile has a circulation of 53,783 items. Residents are encouraged to use one of the public libraries in the County for reference services due to the limited capacity of the bookmobile. The Kenosha County Library System contracts with the Lakeshores Library System[14] to provide access for Kenosha County residents at libraries in Racine and Walworth counties, in addition to providing access for Lakeshores Library System users to Kenosha County libraries. Due to the passage of 2005 Wisconsin Act 420 in 2006, Kenosha County is required to reimburse libraries outside the County beginning in 2008 for services provided to Kenosha County residents. Similarly, libraries in Kenosha County will receive funding from adjacent Counties whose residents use Kenosha County libraries.

A plan for County library service in Kenosha County from 2008 to 2017 was undertaken in 2006 by the Kenosha County Long Range Library Strategic Planning Committee, which included members of the KCLS appointed by the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors. Sub-committees appointed by the Kenosha Public Library and

[13]*See SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 278,* Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan, *June 2005.*

[14]*The Lakeshores Library System is comprised of libraries located in Racine County and Walworth County.*

Community Library advised the Strategic Planning Committee. The plan includes a mission statement and plans of action to foster orderly and efficient progress among Kenosha County library agencies. Recommendations cited in the plan include:

- Maintaining and improving traditional public library services and facilities
- Expanding access to computerized collections
- Developing and improving effective partnerships
- Improving the Community Library in Twin Lakes/Randall
- Enhancing library convenience in Wheatland, Brighton, Paris, and Bristol
- Encouraging library service development in western Kenosha County
- Working within the framework of the existing public libraries in the County

Additional information such as previous library system plans, SEWRPC demographic trends through 2035, County population projections from the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA), library use data compiled by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, and public perceptions of library service as reported in an independent citizen telephone survey conducted both statewide and in Kenosha County were used to help develop the library plan.

The Kenosha County Library User and Non-User Survey was conducted in May 2007 and prepared for the Kenosha County Library System by Morrill Solutions Research. The purpose of the survey was to gather information relating to the public perception of County libraries and use. Some noteworthy findings from the survey include:

- About 85 percent of users and about one-half of non-users were "Very Satisfied" with their public library, and about 99 percent of users and 86 percent of non-users were altogether "Satisfied" with their public library
- Library users were more likely to live in the City of Kenosha, use a library close to home, and less likely to have Internet access at home
- Forty percent of library users visited more than one public library
- Wheatland, Brighton, Paris, and Bristol library users were as satisfied with their library as other County residents, but they were much less satisfied with the convenience of their library than other County residents
- Twin Lakes and Randall library users thought their library was considerably less inviting and less adequate than other County residents perceive their libraries

Kenosha County should continue to revisit the plan in five-year increments through the comprehensive plan design year 2035 to determine various demands on public libraries in the County and how to most efficiently use County funding to address those demands.

Schools

As of 2006, there were 54 public schools in 11 school districts and 21 private schools in Kenosha County, which are shown on Map 46 and listed on Table 57 in Chapter V. The combined enrollment of public and private elementary, middle, and high schools in Kenosha County was 32,811 students in 2006. School districts within the County typically prepare facilities plans, which include needs assessments for new facilities and land, based on development statistics received from the local governments they serve and population projection data from agencies such as SEWRPC and the DOA. Even though SEWRPC projections anticipate that the overall percentage of residents under 20 years of age in the County will decrease between the 2000 level of 30 percent and the 2035 level of 27 percent, the actual number of residents under 20 in the County will increase by about 12,000 persons, or about 28 percent, from about 45,000 to about 57,000 persons. This increase may require the

expansion of existing schools buildings, as well as attendant recreational facilities, or the construction of new school buildings. In addition, some older school buildings within the County may require replacement as the facility becomes antiquated. School districts should work with local governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC to obtain information regarding proposed residential developments and population projections to prepare facilities plans in short-term increments through the County comprehensive plan design year 2035.

The Kenosha Unified School District and the Westosha Central High School District are the only districts that have prepared a facilities plan to date. The Kenosha Unified School District has prepared a strategic plan and a facilities plan. The Kenosha Unified School District strategic plan[15] sets forth strategies and objectives for district schools, which include implementing plans for overcrowding at existing district schools. Recommendations in the plan include:

- Constructing a new elementary school in the western portion of the district and expanding Prairie Lane Elementary School
- Promoting enrollment at Indian Trail Academy and Lakeview Technology Academy
- Consider renting rooms at Gateway Technical College
- Expanding Indian Trail Academy
- Establishing another alternative high school similar to Reuther Central High School.

Some of the recommendations have been implemented, including the expansion of Prairie Lane School, in which Phase I was completed in the summer of 2006, and the construction of a new elementary school, Charles Nash Elementary School, which was completed in the summer of 2007.

The Kenosha Unified School District facilities plan is reviewed annually and updated every five years by a long-range facilities planning committee. The facilities plan sets forth district enrollment projections, provides an assessment of potential new facilities based on projected build-out, and identifies potential improvements or renovations at existing facilities. When preparing the plan, the committee worked with the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers staffs, and identified the best locations for new elementary, middle, and high school facilities. Using the estimated enrollment at projected buildout, the school district determined it will need 12 new elementary schools, four new middle schools, and three new high schools at the time when all developable land within the school district has been developed and/or existing underutilized parcels have been redeveloped.

The *Central High School Master Facilities Plan* was prepared by the District of Westosha Board of Education and sets forth facility recommendations for Westosha Central High School. Recommendations in the report include expansion of the high school to the south of the existing structure. The expansion of the high school could potentially occur within the next 10 years.

Other school districts in the County are preparing for potential growth using an "as needed" approach based on annual enrollments and projected population growth and change. The Salem School District No. 1 may develop another school by 2035, if warranted, on land already owned by the district. The Trevor-Wilmot Consolidated School District is considering expanding Trevor Elementary School within the next two years. The district is considering combining the two district schools, and closing Wilmot Elementary School, but the expansion will also take into account potential new residential development within the district.

Kenosha County is also home to Cardinal Stritch University – Kenosha Campus, Carthage College, Concordia University – Kenosha Campus, Gateway Technical College – Kenosha Campus, and the University of Wisconsin-

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[15]*Document titled,* Strategic Planning; Implementing a Plan for Our Future, *September 29, 2006, prepared by the Kenosha Unified School District Educational Support Center.*

Parkside. These institutions should consider obtaining population projection information from the County or SEWRPC; however, their student base in many cases is wider ranging than Kenosha County. These institutions should work with Kenosha County to partner in economic development initiatives undertaken by Kenosha County, Kenosha Area Business Alliance, and the Office of Equity and Diversity (OED). These initiatives may require planning for additional facilities and programs, academic faculty and staff, and equipment.

Other County Facilities

Kenosha County government agencies are located in a number of locations. The Kenosha County Administration Building, located at 1010 56th Street in the City of Kenosha, houses the County Executive and administrative agencies and officials, including the County Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, and the Department of Administration. The County Board also holds its meetings in the Administration Building.

The Kenosha County Courthouse/Molinaro Building, located at 912 56th Street in the City of Kenosha, houses the Corporation Counsel and the court system. The Kenosha County Center, located at 19600 75th Street in the Town of Bristol, houses the Public Works Department, including the highway and parks divisions; the Planning and Development Department; and UW-Extension.

Other Kenosha County facilities include the Human Services Building, the Public Safety Building, the Kenosha County Brookside Care Center, the Kemper Center, and the Kenosha Public Museum, all located in the City of Kenosha.

The County Courthouse was constructed in 1928. An extensive renovation project was completed in 1998. In 1982, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The County Administration Building was purchased in 1993, underwent a major renovation, and was occupied by County personnel in 1995. The Human Services Building was renovated, and two stories were added to the building in 2003. The County Safety Building was constructed in 1982 and was expanded in 1998. The Kenosha County Center was constructed in 1993, and a new Brookside Care Center was constructed in 1996.

The Kenosha County Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a study of Kenosha County's capital spending requirements, needs, desires, and policy intentions. Providing necessary information for annual budget recommendations, the CIP assesses the County's anticipated capital improvements over a period of five years, anticipating revenues and expenditures for analytical purposes. The CIP does not have the legal standing of the annual budget, but is a planning tool that provides a collection of facts, trends, and suggestions that outline the fiscal requirements and priorities for the preservation of the County's capital assets. The adoption of the CIP by the County Board is a non-binding assertion of future intent only. Project appropriations for the upcoming year are considered and approved as part of the annual County budget process, representing the legally appropriated expenditures that will be used to implement the approved capital improvements.

Capital projects are defined as acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance of assets with a cost greater than $25,000 and a useful life of greater than 10 years. The development of the County's five-year CIP is guided by five distinct areas of focus: Administrative Services, Human Services, Department of Public Works, Department of Planning and Development, and Law Enforcement.

The Kenosha County Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for 2008 to 2012 includes technical and telecommunications improvements at all County buildings and maintenance or improvements to the Brookside Care Center, the Kenosha County Center, the Kenosha County Detention Center, the Kenosha County Safety Building, and the Human Services Building. In addition, the County is continuing to research, plan, and design a long-range plan for the expansion or relocation of the Kenosha County Emergency Center, which would house the Sheriff's Patrol, 911 Dispatch, the Medical Examiner, Emergency Management, and a portion of Joint Services-Communications Center (Countywide Public Safety Answering Point).

Local Government Facilities

City, village, and town governments and agencies also maintain their own buildings and facilities. Local government facilities may include municipal halls, public works buildings, and other public structures. Local

government buildings are listed on Table 52 and Table 53 in Chapter V. In addition to housing local government officials and meeting rooms, many municipal halls also serve other purposes, such as a disaster relief control point or a polling station. City, village, and town governments should continue to ensure that government facilities adequately serve the public's needs, and should continue to maintain municipal halls and other local government facilities to effectively conduct city, village, or town government business.

PART 2: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

The general utilities and community facilities issues identified in Chapter VII were derived from the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis and input received during the Kenosha County Café. The existing educational system, health care systems, and park and recreational facilities and opportunities in the County were identified as strengths in the SWOT analysis. Opportunities identified during the SWOT analysis were to increase access to the existing technical and higher educational system, the Museum Complex, inland lakes, Bong Recreation State Park, tourism and recreation, and wireless technology. Water supply was identified as a weakness in the SWOT analysis. Overall, water quality and quantity are not anticipated to be problems during the planning period, particularly if recommendations in the regional water supply plan are implemented. Several areas of concentrated urban development in the County rely on onsite wells for water supply, which may become a concern if urban development continues as projected. As noted earlier in this chapter, the regional water supply plan recommends that consideration be given to developing public water supply systems by the Village of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes, the Town of Salem, and the Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes area.

Benefits experienced from the growth of the County over the last decade, as identified during the Kenosha Café, include a countywide library system, schools and education, recreational opportunities, sanitary sewer service, and health and public safety resources. Those benefits are tempered by a concern about the impact of growth and development on government services. The rate of development outpacing the ability to provide public services was considered a threat in the SWOT analysis and was a recurring theme throughout the visioning process.

Unified services, developing and using alternative sources of energy, great schools, and healthy residents and a healthy environment were part of the vision for the future of the County identified during the Kenosha County Café. The following goals, objectives, policies, and programs have been developed to address these concerns.

The *Statutes* require a number of utilities and community facilities to be addressed in this element; however, utilities and community facilities are provided by many units and levels of government and also by the private sector. The following is a brief summary of the utilities and facilities provided in Kenosha County:

- ***Kenosha County*** provides services or administers ordinances associated with environmental quality, including regulation of shoreland-wetlands and floodplains, stormwater management and erosion control, zoning, subdivisions, and farm and watershed conservation planning; environmental health and sanitation, such as the regulation of private onsite waste treatment systems and hazardous waste collection and disposal; health care services and facilities; safety and emergency management services; and other general government services. County land use regulations affect the location of telecommunications facilities, power plants, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, and schools in unincorporated areas. Transportation facilities and services, which are also provided by the County, are addressed in the Transportation Element (Chapter XI). Parks and outdoor recreational facilities are also provided by the County and are addressed in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VIII).
- ***Cities, Towns, and Villages*** typically provide services or administer ordinances associated with stormwater management, solid and hazardous waste collection and disposal, recycling facilities, parks, fire protection, and rescue services. City and village land use regulations affect the location of telecommunications facilities, power plants, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, and schools. Cities and villages, and some of the towns, also provide sewage collection, treatment, and disposal, water supply, library, and police and fire protection services. A description of utilities and community facilities provided by local governments that participated in the multi-jurisdictional planning process is included in Chapter V.

- ***School districts*** are responsible for planning, constructing, and operating school facilities and for providing educational services.
- ***The private sector*** typically provides electric power, natural gas, communications services, health care, and child care services, although there are some cases (most notably health care) where these services are also provided by the County or a local government.

The goals, objectives, policies, and programs that follow are intended for implementation by Kenosha County and local communities. Recommendations are organized under the following issues:

- ***Overall Utilities and Community Facilities Issue***
- ***Environmental Quality Issue***
- ***Environmental Health and Sanitation Issue***
- ***Health Care Issue***
- ***Safety and Emergency Management Issue***
- ***General Government Services Issue***
- ***Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue***
- ***Other Service Provider Issue***

Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs
Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to an issue listed in the preceding section. Utilities and community facilities recommendations for local government consideration are included with each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

Overall Utilities and Community Facilities Issue and Recommendations (from Chapter VII)
Goals:

- Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in Kenosha County.
- Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.
- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.

Objectives:

- Develop methods to maintain and enhance County and local services to the public.
- Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in Kenosha County.
- Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of Kenosha County residents.
- Maintain and enhance the high quality educational system in Kenosha County.
- Maintain and enhance the high level of healthcare services in Kenosha County.
- Encourage use of alternative energy sources.
- Encourage “green” development concepts.
- Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.
- Encourage shared services between units of government in Kenosha County, if cost savings and maintenance or improvement in service levels would result.
- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for public facilities such as police stations, fire stations, government administration buildings, schools, and libraries, and quasi-public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and skilled nursing, assisted living, and independent living centers for the elderly and disabled.

General Government Recommendations

The County, City, Village, and Town governments should periodically assess the manner in which they provide services and regulations through their various departments and ordinances and the needs of residents through activities such as an annual budget process, capital improvements programming, short-term strategic planning, annual review of the comprehensive plan, and periodic updates to the comprehensive plan. In addition, such governments should study opportunities for additional shared services and intergovernmental cooperation with other local and County governments, State and Federal agencies, and other service providers.

Environmental Quality Issue and Recommendations

Goal:

- Continue County and local services to maintain the high level of environmental quality in Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Protect and enhance surface water and groundwater quality and quantity in Kenosha County.
- Work to ensure Kenosha County residents are not adversely affected by stormwater runoff and flooding.

Policies:

- Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control programs to maintain or improve water quality.
- Support the implementation of water control plans, regulations, and facilities to manage stormwater runoff and flooding and minimize the adverse effects of flooding.

Programs:

- Continue the cooperative process among DNR, SEWRPC, and County and local governments for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply facilities and services.
- Continue to implement Chapter 15, Sanitary Code and Private Sewage System, of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances, which includes regulation of private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS).
- Continue to support and implement the recommendations of the County land and water resource management plan to improve water quality.
- Support and, where appropriate, implement the recommendations of the regional water supply plan to help ensure an adequate supply of safe water for County residents and businesses.
- Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control facilities and practices, including wastewater treatment plants, to effectively meet the water treatment needs of County residents.
- Continue to support and, where applicable, implement the recommendations of the regional water quality management plan to maintain or improve water quality in the County.
- Continue to conduct County and local erosion control and stormwater management reviews on all subdivision plats, certified survey maps, and condominium developments.
- Continue to develop stormwater management plans and ordinances and joint agreements to provide centralized and/or shared stormwater management facilities, if cost savings and/or service level improvements would result.
- Continue to promote and participate in joint watershed planning programs in Kenosha County to minimize urban and rural stormwater runoff.

- Continue to implement the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 12 of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances) to help protect County residents from flooding hazards in those communities under the jurisdiction of the Kenosha County General Zoning Ordinance and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
- The City and Villages should continue to enforce floodplain zoning regulations to help protect residents from flooding hazards.
- Continue to implement recommendations from the Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan to help protect County residents from natural and environmental hazards.
- Continue to monitor and test private well water and ponds.
- Develop a public educational program and distribute educational materials to the public regarding well water safety information and well monitoring.
- Continue to implement the recommendations of comprehensive watershed and lake management plans.
- Cultivate existing relationships and look for new opportunities to coordinate efforts with local grassroots groups; conservation and wildlife clubs; local, State, and Federal agencies such as the Kenosha County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD), Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP), USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), USDA-Farm Service Agency (FSA), DNR, UW-Extension, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), SEWRPC, and WisDOT; local schools; youth groups; and lake districts and associations.

Environmental Health and Sanitation Issue and Recommendations
Goal:

- Provide a safe and healthy environment for County residents.

Objectives:

- Continue to implement programs and regulations that protect public health.
- Continue to provide programs to meet solid waste disposal needs.

Policies:

- Support State, County, and local programs to identify and reduce public health hazards related to environmental factors.
- Implement programs and ordinances to reduce the human and environmental risks posed by sewage and other contaminants.
- Implement programs to reduce the human and environmental risks posed by household and agricultural waste, including hazardous waste and illicit discharge.

Programs:

- Continue to administer the County Sanitary Ordinance to ensure the proper siting, operation, and maintenance of private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS), which are regulated under Chapter 15 of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances.
- Consider the potential establishment of a County manure storage ordinance and a livestock siting ordinance, as authorized under Sections 92.15 and 92.16, respectively, of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- Continue to assist owners of farmland with conservation and nutrient management planning.

- Continue to provide education and assistance to citizens on potential environmental problems that may impact human health, including home health hazards such as mold, lead, and asbestos; indoor and outdoor air quality; solid and hazardous waste; and pest control.
- Continue to support the Kenosha County Health Department's capacity to offer health and environmental safety programs.
- Continue to administer Chapter 16, Kenosha County Environmental Health/Food Ordinance.
- Continue to cooperate with Waste Management/Pheasant Run Landfill to conduct the countywide hazardous household waste collection program.
- Study the feasibility of providing permanent household hazardous waste drop-off sites in the County.
- Maintain local hazardous waste collection sites and programs, and consider participating in intergovernmental programs if cost savings and maintenance or an increase in the current level of service would result.
- Promote landfill abandonment and monitoring efforts.
- Study the feasibility of establishing a program to collect and safely dispose of used tires.
- Cooperate with DNR in implementing the Wisconsin Mercury Reduction program.
- Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Kenosha County to develop a pharmaceutical collection program.
- Continue local solid waste collection and disposal services and local recycling programs.
- Explore regional partnership options for recycling programs and facilities.
- Provide educational materials outlining the hazards of dioxins and other toxins/carcinogens emitted by open burning.
- Continue to monitor *E. coli* bacteria levels at Lake Michigan beaches during the summer months and report beach advisories and closings as indicated.
- Continue to monitor air quality and inform the public of unhealthy air quality, in cooperation with the DNR.
- County and local governments should continue to work with State officials and agencies, private industry, and We Energies to support projects that improve air quality.

Health Care Issue and Recommendations

Goal:

- Develop and implement programs and services that will contribute to the physical, psychological, and emotional well-being of County residents.

Objective:

- Work to provide County residents with adequate health care facilities to maintain the high level of health care in Kenosha County.

Policies:

- Continue providing health care services and facilities that are currently provided by County and local agencies.
- Study the expansion of existing County and local health care services and facilities and the possibility of developing new health care services and facilities as necessary.
- Support affordable health care and access to health care for all County residents.

Programs:

- Continue to provide public health, health care, and transportation programs and services offered by Kenosha County government departments and agencies, including the Aging and Disability Resource Center, Health Department, Children and Family Services, and the Veterans Service. The programs and services provided by Kenosha County agencies and departments should be assessed during the annual comprehensive plan review process.
- Continue to provide care to elderly and disabled residents through the County-owned Brookside Care Center. Periodically assess the need to expand the Brookside Care Center to help meet the demand for the anticipated elderly population in the County through 2035.
- Continue to support the County's involvement with Care Giver Alliance.
- Continue to support managed care programs in the County that serve people with mental illnesses, developmental disabilities, and juvenile defenders such as Community Aids and Youth Aids.
- Support health care services to the uninsured and underinsured by looking at gaps in health care facilities and services.
- Continue to cooperate with the Kenosha County Health Care Partners.
- Work with Aurora Healthcare to maintain a web-based service that links patients without physicians with community providers.
- Continue to provide preventative health care service to County residents through the Kenosha County Division of Health Clinic.
- Continue to provide immunization clinics and promote and administer seasonal vaccinations.
- Continue to apply for and receive grants for programs and facility development for the Kenosha County homeless shelter service, Kenosha County Interfaith and Human Concerns Network.
- Continue to assist County Senior Centers in planning for future capital and program needs and add chronic disease management programs in conjunction with Senior Dining, Senior Centers, and other community partners.
- Continue to support the Aging and Disability Resource Center.
- Promote programs at UW-Parkside, Concordia University, Carthage College, and Gateway Technical College, in order to have an educated and adequate supply of skilled workers to provide health care services to Kenosha County residents.
- Partner with appropriate agencies and organizations to educate local businesses on the cost and time commitment associated with family care giving, and encourage policies at local businesses to reduce care giver impact.

Safety and Emergency Management Issue and Recommendations
Goal:

- Provide a safe and secure environment for County residents.

Objective

- Continue to provide high-quality public safety programs and personnel.

Policy

- Continue to provide adequate police, criminal justice, emergency management, and rescue services to Kenosha County residents.

Programs:

- Continue to provide police protection to Kenosha County residents through the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and city and village police departments.
- Continue to conduct needs assessment studies to determine if the Sheriff's Department and local police departments have adequate personnel and equipment to provide Kenosha County residents with police protection and emergency medical services.
- Periodically assess the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, County Courthouse, and the Detention Center to determine if the facilities are adequate to house the Courts and public safety functions.
- Periodically assess local fire, police, and EMS services to determine if additional personnel, facilities, and equipment is needed to maintain an acceptable level of service.
- Continue to promote shared services and equipment between the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and city and village police departments, upon request of the city or village, where shared services would result in cost savings and maintenance or improvement in the existing level of service.
- Continue the development of the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters and Citizen Corp programs.
- Continue to develop and support the Kenosha County Emergency Management Division, which is responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing all emergency management and Homeland Security-related activities in Kenosha County.
- Continue to review and update the Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Continue to provide Emergency Management Services and coordination efforts among local, County, State, and Federal agencies in disaster recovery.
- Continue to utilize the Mutual Aid Box Alert System (MABAS) into fire dispatching and rescue services and the continued establishment of a Rapid Intervention Team.
- Continue to provide dispatch services through the integrated County emergency call dispatch center, which is operated by the Kenosha City/County Joint Services-Communications Center and through local dispatch services.

General Government Services Issue and Recommendations

Goal:

- Provide all County residents with cost-effective, prompt, and high quality government services.

Objectives:

- Work to ensure residents throughout Kenosha County have access to public libraries and library services.
- Ensure that County, city, village, and town government facilities are adequate to enable County and municipal departments and agencies to operate effectively.

Policies:

- Support the Kenosha County Library System and the public libraries located in Kenosha County.
- Continue to assess County and local government facilities and department needs on a regular basis.
- Kenosha County and local governments will strive to be a role model in implementing "green" site development methods and operating energy-efficient facilities and programs.

Programs:

- Cooperate with the Kenosha County Library System to develop and implement recommendations developed in the strategic plan prepared and updated periodically.
- Continue to provide County funding to the Kenosha County Library System.
- Continue funding to provide Bookmobile services to Kenosha County communities.
- Continue to prepare or initiate a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) in the County and in each local government to help identify major public projects, including land acquisition, equipment acquisition, transportation facility development and maintenance (including roadways and transit), building maintenance and development, and park projects; and funding sources to implement desired projects.
- Continue to evaluate personnel and resources necessary to maintain or improve the public services offered by Kenosha County and local governments as part of the annual budget process.
- Consider the use of LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building standards when designing and constructing new public buildings or expanding existing public facilities.
- Continue or initiate recycling programs in public buildings.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issue and Recommendations

Goals:

- Cooperate with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective government services, provided the level of service will be maintained or improved.
- Promote better understanding among all levels of government on the roles and responsibilities of each.

Objectives:

- Continue to share information on ordinances, services, and programs among units and agencies of government.
- Work with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to construct and/or operate community services and facilities in a cost-effective and efficient way through joint service agreements.
- Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of County residents.
- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for public facilities such as schools, fire stations, and libraries.

Policies:

- Continue to develop and share information among County, local, and other units and agencies of government about issues or projects that affect land use development and public services and facilities.
- Continue to encourage shared services where appropriate.
- Continue to promote shared services and equipment between the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and local police, fire, and rescue departments, upon request of the local government, and with emergency disaster relief.
- Continue to provide police protection to local governments through the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, upon request of the local government.
- Continue to work cooperatively to plan and develop a system of Countywide parks, trails, and recreational facilities.

Programs:

- Cities, villages, and towns will initiate contacts with surrounding communities and the County prior to constructing new facilities or establishing or expanding community services to determine if there are opportunities for joint facilities and services.
- Kenosha County will initiate contacts with local governments prior to constructing new facilities or establishing or expanding community services to determine if there are opportunities for joint facilities and services.
- Continue to involve local governments when County land use-related plans or ordinances or plans for developing or delivering County facilities or services are prepared or comprehensively updated.
- Consider sponsoring periodic workshops for County and local officials about opportunities for and examples of shared services and facilities.
- Continue to provide information to local governments about County park and open space sites and recreational facilities, and coordinate with local governments for the joint development and use of facilities, where appropriate.
- Work with rural towns, if requested, to establish one town park with associated outdoor recreational facilities that serve the needs of town residents for local civic events and for organized recreational activities, such as softball and picnicking. As an alternative, the Town could work with Kenosha County to study the feasibility of developing a joint Town/County park. Towns that allow residential development at urban densities should provide a system of neighborhood and community parks to serve urban development.
- Continue to provide information to local governments regarding nursing homes, community-based residential facilities, residential care apartments, and adult senior centers in Kenosha County to help ensure that facilities are adequate in size and staff to meet the projected increase in the elderly population.
- Investigate the potential and alternatives for developing and implementing a cost of community services analysis for proposed development projects.

Other Service Providers Issue and Recommendations

Goal:

- Ensure the public services offered in Kenosha County meet the needs of all County residents.

Objectives

- Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in Kenosha County.
- Maintain and enhance the high-quality educational systems in Kenosha County.
- Maintain and enhance the high level of health care services in Kenosha County.

Policies

- Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of Kenosha County residents.
- Cooperate with school districts, on request, to help them identify the need for and suitable locations for new or expanded schools.
- Work with electric and gas service providers, such as We Energies, to determine future demand in Kenosha County.
- Support utility efforts to develop alternative sources of energy, including the use of renewable energy (i.e. wind and solar power), in appropriate locations.
- Support utility efforts to develop and carry out educational programs to help conserve energy.

- Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to institutional uses such as educational buildings and institutions and hospitals to serve Kenosha County residents through 2035.
- Ensure an adequate amount of land is allocated to communication and utility uses, such as sewage disposal plants and treatment lagoons, water towers, and water supply plants to efficiently serve County residents.
- Consider recommendations set forth in State and Regional plans affecting the provision of utilities and community facilities and information regarding existing and planned land uses and other facilities in Kenosha County.

Programs:

- Provide population projection data, including age composition projections to school districts, on request, for use in preparing facilities plans.
- Provide population projection data to health care providers, on request, for use in determining the need for health care facility expansion in the County or for potential new health care facilities in the County.
- Support, and where desired, implement the objectives, principles, and standards recommended by the regional telecommunications plan.
- Utilizing the County zoning ordinance and map, continue to work with local governments to help identify suitable sites for hospitals and other healthcare facilities, including community-based residential facilities and residential care apartment complexes; schools; child care facilities; telecommunications facilities; small power plants and wind generators; and cemeteries in towns that are regulated under the Kenosha County Zoning Ordinance.
- Cities and villages will work with health care providers, schools districts, and private service providers, as appropriate, to help find suitable sites for hospitals and other healthcare facilities, including community-based residential facilities and residential care apartment complexes; schools; child care facilities; telecommunications facilities; small power plants and wind generators; and cemeteries.
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on County and local land use plan maps to allow for the expansion of health care facilities or construction of new health care facilities to meet the health care needs of County residents through 2035.
- Allocate an adequate amount of land on County and local land use plan maps to allow for the expansion of schools or construction of new schools to meet the educational needs of County residents through 2035.

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Chapter XIII

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The economic development element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001(2)(f) 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 Kenosha County and participating local governments. In addition, this element must:

- Include an analysis of the County's labor force and economic base.
- Assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the County.
- Assess the County's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries and designate an adequate number of sites for such businesses and industries.
- Evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses.
- Identify economic development programs, including State and Regional programs, which apply to the County.

In addition, the following comprehensive planning goals related to the economic development element are set forth in Section 16.965 of the *Statutes* and must be addressed as part of the planning process:[1]

- Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
- Protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.
- Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state government, and utility costs.
- Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
- Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.
- Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional, and local level.

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

Part 1 of this chapter provides an inventory and analysis of the labor force and economic base in the County, including approximate employment and unemployment for each community participating in the planning process, employment by job type, the largest employers in the County, wage information and household income characteristics of residents, existing and planned business/industrial parks, and environmentally contaminated land. This information, along with an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the County with respect to attracting and retaining business and industry, was used to help determine the types of new business and industry desired by the County.

Part 2 provides a description of economic development programs that apply to the County, including State and Regional programs. Part 3 sets forth the projected number of jobs in 2035, an assessment of desirable new businesses and industries, and an assessment of the County strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting those businesses and industries. Part 4 sets forth economic development goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Recommended policies, defined as steps or actions to achieve economic development goals and objectives; and programs, defined as projects or services necessary to achieve economic development policies, are also identified in Part 4.

PART 1: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Labor Force

The labor force is defined as those residents of Kenosha County 16 years of age and older who are employed, are actively seeking employment, or are in the armed forces. Labor force data are often referred to as employment data or "place of residence" data, as opposed to "place of work" data. The labor force is not equated with number of employment opportunities, or jobs, in the County because some of the resident labor force are employed outside the County, some have more than one job, some are unemployed, and some jobs in the County are held by non-residents.

Employment Status

Table 133 sets forth the employment status of residents 16 years of age or older for Kenosha County and each community participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process. There were about 73,240 employed persons residing in the County and 77,980 residents in the labor force in 2000, which is about 7.7 percent of the labor force participants in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. Employed persons comprised about 65 percent of the total population over 16 years of age in the County in 2000. The distribution of employed persons in 2000, shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, closely resembled population distribution, shown on Map 2 in Chapter II. The greatest concentrations of employed persons resided in the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie. There were 4,473 unemployed persons age 16 or older, or 5.7 percent of the labor force, residing in Kenosha County in 2000. By comparison, 3.6 percent of the Regional[2] labor force and 3.2 percent of the State labor force were unemployed in 2000. Unemployment has trended upward between 2000 and 2007. As of March 2007, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) reported the unemployment rate in Kenosha County at 5.5 percent of the labor force. The DWD reported the unemployment rate for the Milwaukee Metropolitan area[3] at 5.5 percent of the labor force. About 31 percent of the County's residents, or 35,553 persons, 16 years of age or older did not participate in the labor force in 2000.[4]

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[2]*The Southeastern Wisconsin Region consists of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.*

[3]*The Milwaukee Metropolitan area consists of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties and excludes Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth Counties in the southeastern Wisconsin region.*

[4]*Persons age 16 and older who did not participate in the labor force include only those persons who did not work nor seek employment.*

Table 133

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

Community	In Labor Force								Not In Labor Force		Total
	Employed		Unemployed		In Armed Forces		Total				
	Number	Percent[a]	Number	Percent[a]	Number	Percent[a]	Number	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]	
City											
Kenosha	43,023	62.8	2,852	4.2	150	0.2	46,025	67.2	22,442	32.8	68,467
Villages											
Paddock Lake	1,608	70.5	42	1.8	0	0.0	1,650	72.3	632	27.7	2,282
Pleasant Prairie	8,050	66.6	387	3.2	75	0.6	8,512	70.4	3,583	29.6	12,095
Silver Lake	1,148	66.0	55	3.2	2	0.1	1,205	69.3	533	30.7	1,738
Twin Lakes	2,451	64.1	124	3.2	0	0.0	2,575	67.3	1,252	32.7	3,827
Towns											
Brighton	824	73.5	20	1.8	0	0.0	844	75.3	277	24.7	1,121
Bristol	2,312	66.1	111	3.2	0	0.0	2,423	69.3	1,072	30.7	3,495
Paris	721	62.1	17	1.5	2	0.2	740	63.8	420	36.2	1,160
Randall	1,585	70.8	56	2.5	0	0.0	1,641	73.3	598	26.7	2,239
Salem	5,047	69.9	210	2.9	6	0.1	5,263	72.9	1,958	27.1	7,221
Somers	4,767	64.7	509	6.9	27	0.4	5,303	72.0	2,063	28.0	7,366
Wheatland	1,700	67.4	90	3.5	9	0.4	1,799	71.3	723	28.7	2,522
Kenosha County	73,236	64.5	4,473	4.0	271	0.2	77,980	68.7	35,553	31.3	113,533

[a]*Percent of the total number of persons age 16 or older in the labor force.*

[b]*Percent of the total number of persons age 16 or older.*

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

Table 134

ESTIMATED LABOR FORCE POPULATION: 2006

Area	Total Population	Employed Labor Force Population		Unemployed Labor Force Population		Total Labor Force Population	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kenosha County	162,001	78,552	48.5	4,469	2.8	83,021	51.2
Wisconsin	5,556,506	2,918,155	52.5	144,777	2.6	3,062,932	55.1
United States	299,398,484	144,419,333	48.2	6,993,667	2.3	151,413,000	50.6

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

Table 134 sets forth the estimated labor force and employment estimates in the County, State, and Nation in 2006. The Kenosha County labor force has grown by 5,041 resident workers, or about 6.5 percent, between 2000 and 2006. About 51 percent of County residents participated in the labor force, which is a 1 percent increase over the 2000 level. The percentage of residents participating in the labor force was about 4 percent lower than the State rate and about the same as the National rate.

Location of Work and Place of Residence

Table 13 and Figure 3, in Chapter II, set forth the location of employment for employed County residents in 2000. About 56 percent of employed residents worked within the County, and about 44 percent of residents traveled outside the County for employment. The majority of residents who traveled outside the County for employment, about 21 percent, worked in Lake County, Illinois.

Figure 3 also provides information on the place of residence for people who worked in Kenosha County in 2000. Although 77 percent of those who worked in the County, or 40,489 workers, also lived in Kenosha County, a significant number commuted into Kenosha County. The largest percentage of commuters, about 5,825 workers or 11 percent of all workers in the County, lived in Racine County.

Type of Occupation and Education

The occupational and educational attainment make-up of the labor force provides useful insight into the nature of work the County labor force is most suited to, the type of industry that the area may be most successful in retaining and attracting, and the types of new businesses and industries most desired by the County. The number of employed persons by occupation in the County is set forth in Table 12 in Chapter II. County residents employed in management, professional, and related occupations comprised the largest percentage of the employed labor force at 29 percent, or 21,060 workers. Sales and office occupations and production, transportation, and material moving occupations ranked second and third respectively, with 27 percent, or 19,797 workers, and 20 percent, or 14,587 workers, of the employed resident workforce. Service occupations (14 percent); construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations (10 percent); and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (less than 1 percent) represent the remaining employed County workforce. Similar information for each participating local government is presented in Appendices C-2 through K-2.

Regionally, residents employed in management, professional, and related occupations comprised the largest percentage of the employed labor force at 34 percent, or 322,811 workers. Sales and office occupations and production, transportation, and material moving occupations ranked second and third respectively, with 27 percent, or 257,051 workers, and 18 percent, or 170,248 workers, of the employed resident workforce. Service occupations (14 percent); construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations (8 percent); and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (0.2 percent) represent the remaining 21 percent of the employed Regional workforce. Slightly higher percentages of County residents were employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations and in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations than in the Region overall, while similar percentages were employed in all other occupational categories, except management and professional occupations.

Nearly 84 percent of residents at least 25 years of age in Kenosha County, or about 79,400 persons, had attained a high school or higher level of education in 2000. This percentage is similar to the educational attainment of the overall population of the Region, where 84 percent of the population 25 years of age and older also had attained this level of education as of 2000. About 50 percent of the population 25 years of age and older in Kenosha County, or about 47,700 persons, attended some college or earned an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree, compared to about 54 percent in the Region. Educational attainment for residents of the County is set forth in Table 6 in Chapter II.

Age Composition of Labor Force

The changing age composition of the County's labor force may also affect retention and attraction of business and industry to the County and the types of business and industry most desired by the County. Table 135 compares the age composition by general age group category in Kenosha County in 2000 to the age composition projected in future years by the regional land use plan. The projected population of Kenosha County under the adopted regional land use plan for 2035 is about 210,080 persons, an estimated increase of 40 percent from the year 2000 level (149,577 persons). The projection indicates a significant increase in the number of persons age 65 and older, from 17,169 in 2000 to an estimated 34,147 in 2035 (a 99 percent increase). In addition, the second oldest age group, those between 45 and 64 years old, is expected to increase by 57 percent, or from 31,025 persons in 2000 to 48,760 in 2035. Conversely, the two youngest age groups, those between 20 and 44 years of age and those under 20 years old, are expected to increase by only 13,275 persons (24 percent) and 12,513 persons (28 percent), respectively. This pattern indicates an overall aging of the population.

Table 135

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION IN KENOSHA COUNTY BY AGE GROUP: 2000-2035

Age Group	Actual Population	Projected Population				Change 2000-2035	
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2035	Number	Percent
Under 20 Years.....	44,939	46,984	51,072	55,600	57,452	12,513	27.8
20 to 44 Years	56,444	57,754	62,859	68,308	69,719	13,275	23.5
45 to 64 Years	31,025	43,388	47,191	46,003	48,760	17,735	57.2
65 Years and Older	17,169	17,986	23,209	31,996	34,147	16,978	98.9
Total Population	149,577	166,112	184,331	201,907	210,078	60,501	40.4

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

Figure 2 in Chapter VII illustrates the recent age composition for 2000 and the projected age composition for 2035[5] as a percentage of the total population. The population less than 20 years old and between the ages of 20 and 44 as a percentage of the overall total County population is expected to decline by 3 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Conversely, the percentage of the population ages 45 to 64 in relation to the total County population is anticipated to increase by 2 percent, and the percentage of the population age 65 and older is anticipated to increase by 5 percent. The result will be a smaller working age percentage of the population, and an aging population that may demand an increase in certain products and services, such as those provided by the health care industry.

Assuming the year 2035 population projection and age composition projections in Table 135 are accurate, about 162,300 County residents will be of working age (age 16 or older[6]). If current labor force participation trends hold constant and the same methodology for calculation is used as above, about 109,522 County residents could be participating in the labor force in 2035. However, this method does not account for retired persons. The large percentage change in persons age 65 and older (from 11 percent to 16 percent of the total population) will likely mean a larger percentage of retired residents in 2035, who will not be participating in the labor force. Additionally, if commuting patterns remain constant, about 44 percent of employed County residents would travel outside the County for work.

Employment

Employment or "place of work" data are the number and type of jobs available in the County. This information provides an important indicator of the level of economic activity for economic development and land use planning purposes. Employment data and labor force data form the baseline information in determining how many and what type of jobs will need to be added in the County to serve the projected 2035 County population.

Number of Jobs

There were about 68,700 jobs located in the County in 2000, shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, which represented about 7.7 percent of the total jobs in the Region. Table 136 shows historic employment growth in the County between 1950 and 2000. In 1950, there were about 29,100 jobs located in the County, which represented about 5.1 percent of the total jobs in the Region. Between 1950 and 2000, the number of jobs located in the County had grown by 136 percent. During the same time period, the number of jobs in the Region had grown by 113 percent. The decade with the largest percentage change in the County, about 45 percent or 13,100 new jobs, was between 1950 and 1960. The decade with the greatest number of new jobs added in the County, 16,500 new jobs, about a 32 percent change, was the decade between 1990 and 2000.

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[5]*SEWRPC Technical Report No. 11 (4th Edition),* The Population of Southeastern Wisconsin, *July 2004, and SEWRPC Planning Report No. 48,* A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, *June 2006.*

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

Table 136

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1950 - 2000

Year	Number of Jobs	Change From Preceding Year		Percent of Total Region
		Number	Percent	
1950	29,100	- -	- -	5.1
1960	42,200	13,100	45.0	6.3
1970	42,100	-100	-0.2	5.4
1980	54,100	12,000	28.5	5.7
1990	52,200	-1,900	-3.5	4.9
2000	68,700	16,500	31.6	5.6

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

Table 137

NUMBER OF JOBS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

Community	Number of Jobs	Percent of Jobs in Kenosha County
City		
Kenosha	43,330	63.1
Villages		
Paddock Lake	826	1.2
Pleasant Prairie	10,996	16.0
Silver Lake	523	0.8
Twin Lakes	1,557	2.3
Towns		
Brighton	308	0.4
Bristol	3,526	5.1
Paris	1,006	1.5
Randall	670	1.0
Salem	2,195	3.2
Somers	3,107	4.5
Wheatland	610	0.9
County	68,654	100.0

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

Table 137 sets forth the number of jobs in each community in 2000. The areas with the most jobs, as shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, include the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie. These areas also have the largest populations and number of residents in the labor force.

Number of Jobs by Industry Group

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

The percentage of jobs by general industry group in Kenosha County in 2000 is shown in Figure 5 in Chapter II. Like the Region overall and the rest of Wisconsin, Kenosha County has also experienced a decline in manufacturing jobs. The number of manufacturing jobs in the County has decreased from about 16,520 jobs to 12,800 jobs, or by 23 percent, between 1970 and 2000. The County's percentage of jobs in manufacturing decreased from about 39 percent to about 19 percent during that period. The County experienced growth in all other employment categories between 1970 and 2000, with the exception of agricultural jobs. Agricultural jobs decreased about 57 percent, from about 1,370 jobs to 580 jobs.

There were about 76,470 jobs located in the County in 2005, which is an increase of about 7,820 jobs, or 11 percent, from the 2000 level. Table 138 sets forth the number of jobs by industry group in the County as of 2005. The industry groups in Table 138 differ from those in Table 15 in Chapter II. This is because the data in

Table 15 in Chapter II is based on the Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system[7], and the data in Table 138 is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The SIC system was used for Table 15 because historical employment data is only available in that 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

The manufacturing industry led the County in number of jobs in 2005, despite the drop in the number of manufacturing jobs from 12,801 in 2000 to 10,887 in 2005. The next five largest private employment categories in 2005 were:

- Retail trade – 8,716 jobs
- Health care and social assistance – 8,474 jobs
- Accommodation and food services – 5,942 jobs
- Administrative and waste services – 5,158 jobs
- Other services, except public administration – 4,759 jobs

The largest government employer in the County was local government including Kenosha County government jobs, which consisted of 7,687 jobs, or about 10 percent of total jobs. All government jobs comprised about 13 percent of total jobs in Kenosha County.

Location Quotient Analysis

A location quotient is a ratio that compares the concentration of a resource or activity, such as employment, in a defined area to that of a larger area or base. For example, location quotients can be used to compare county employment by industry type to that of other geographic areas. Kenosha County employment is compared to the Region, State, and Nation in Table 139.

A location quotient of 1.00 in Table 139 indicates that the County has an equal concentration of jobs in that industry type to the comparison area. If the location quotient is less than one, the County has a lower concentration of jobs by that industry type than the comparison area. If the location quotient is greater than one, the County has a higher concentration of jobs by that industry type than the comparison area. Compared to the Region, State, and Nation, Kenosha County has a relatively high concentration of arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food service; and local government jobs. The County also has a higher concentration of manufacturing jobs compared to the Nation; the concentration is relatively similar in comparison to the Region and the State. In contrast, the County has a low concentration of information; finance and insurance; and civilian Federal jobs compared to the Region, State, and Nation.

Major Employers

Major employment locations in Kenosha County in 2006 (those with 100 or more employees) are shown on Map 93 and listed by community in Table 140. There were four employers with over 1,000 employees, four employers with between 500 and 999 employees, 24 employers with between 250 and 499 employees, and 50 employers with between 100 and 249 employees located in the County. For most of the values, ranges are given rather than a specific number of employees for confidentiality reasons; however, employee counts from a survey conducted in 2006 by the Kenosha Area Business Alliance (KABA) were provided where possible. The five largest employers in the county were the Kenosha Unified School District, which serves the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers; United Hospital System located in the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie; Aurora Healthcare located in the City of Kenosha; Kenosha County government located throughout the County; and Daimler-Chrysler Corporation located in the City of Kenosha. The largest employers in participating local governments without a major employer (100 or more employees) are listed in Table 141.

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[7]*The SIC industrial classification structure is shown in more detail in Figure 4 in Chapter II.*

Table 138

PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY (NAICS) IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2005[a]

NAICS Industry Group	NAICS Code	Former SIC Industry Group[a]	SIC Division Code	Number of Jobs	Percent of Total
Private Employment					
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	11	Agricultural, forestry, and fishing	A	- -[b]	- -[b]
Mining	21	Mining	B	- -[b]	- -[b]
Utilities	22	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	E	- -[b]	- -[b]
Construction	23	Construction	C	4,616	6.0
Manufacturing	31-33	Manufacturing	D	10,887	14.2
Wholesale trade	42	Wholesale trade	F	2,602	3.4
Retail trade	44-45	Retail trade	G	8,716	11.4
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	E	- -[b]	- -[b]
Information	51	Services	I	681	0.9
Finance and insurance	52	Finance, insurance, and real estate	H	1,815	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	Finance, insurance, and real estate	H	2,749	3.6
Professional and technical services	54	Services	I	2,716	3.5
Management of companies and enterprises	55	Services	I	730	1.0
Administrative and waste services	56	Services	I	5,158	6.7
Educational services[c]	61	Services	I	1,382	1.8
Health care and social assistance	62	Services	I	8,474	11.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	72	Services	I	1,876	2.5
Accommodation and food services	72	Services; Retail trade	I; G	5,942	7.8
Other services, except public administration	81	Services	I	4,759	6.2
Farm employment	11	Agricultural, forestry, and fishing	A	577	0.8
Subtotal[d]	- -	- -	- -	66,426	83.3
Government and Government Enterprises					
Federal, civilian	92	Public administration; Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	J; E	287	0.4
Military	92	Public administration	J	512	0.7
State government[c]	92	Public administration	J	1,558	2.0
Local government[c]	92	Public administration	J	7,687	10.0
Subtotal	- -	- -	- -	10,044	13.1
Total	- -	- -	- -	76,470	100.0

[a] *SIC Industry Groups are detailed in Figure 4 in Chapter II.*

[b] *Detailed data is not available at the County level; however, these industry groups total 2,746 jobs and 3.6 percent of the total jobs located in the County.*

[c] *The educational service category includes those employed by private schools and colleges. Public school employees are included in the state and local government category.*

[d] *Subtotal includes the sum of forestry, mining, utilities, and transportation and warehouse industry jobs, in addition to those categories where the number of jobs are listed.*

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

Table 139

KENOSHA COUNTY EMPLOYMENT LOCATION QUOTIENT: 2005

Industry Group[a]	Comparison with Region	Comparison with State	Comparison with Nation
Private Employment			
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	- -[a]	- -[a]	- -[a]
Mining	- -[a]	- -[a]	- -[a]
Utilities	- -[a]	- -[a]	- -[a]
Construction	1.30	1.10	0.97
Manufacturing	0.98	0.96	1.67
Wholesale trade	0.76	0.92	0.93
Retail trade	1.09	1.00	1.05
Transportation and warehousing	- -[a]	- -[a]	- -[a]
Information	0.48	0.55	0.43
Finance and insurance	0.46	0.50	0.51
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.22	1.31	0.90
Professional and technical services	0.65	0.81	0.54
Management of companies and enterprises	0.56	0.79	0.90
Administrative and waste services	1.09	1.45	1.10
Educational services[b]	0.66	1.06	0.89
Health care and social assistance	0.92	1.05	1.12
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.25	1.37	1.22
Accommodation and food services	1.18	1.13	1.15
Other services, except public administration	1.21	1.22	1.11
Farm employment	1.55	0.26	0.45
Government and Government Enterprises			
Federal, civilian	0.39	0.45	0.23
Military	1.27	1.34	0.58
State government[b]	1.58	0.71	0.69
Local government[b]	1.49	1.28	1.26

[a]*Industry groups are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).*

[b]*The educational service category includes those employed by private schools and colleges. Public school employees are included in the state and local government category.*

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

Annual Wages

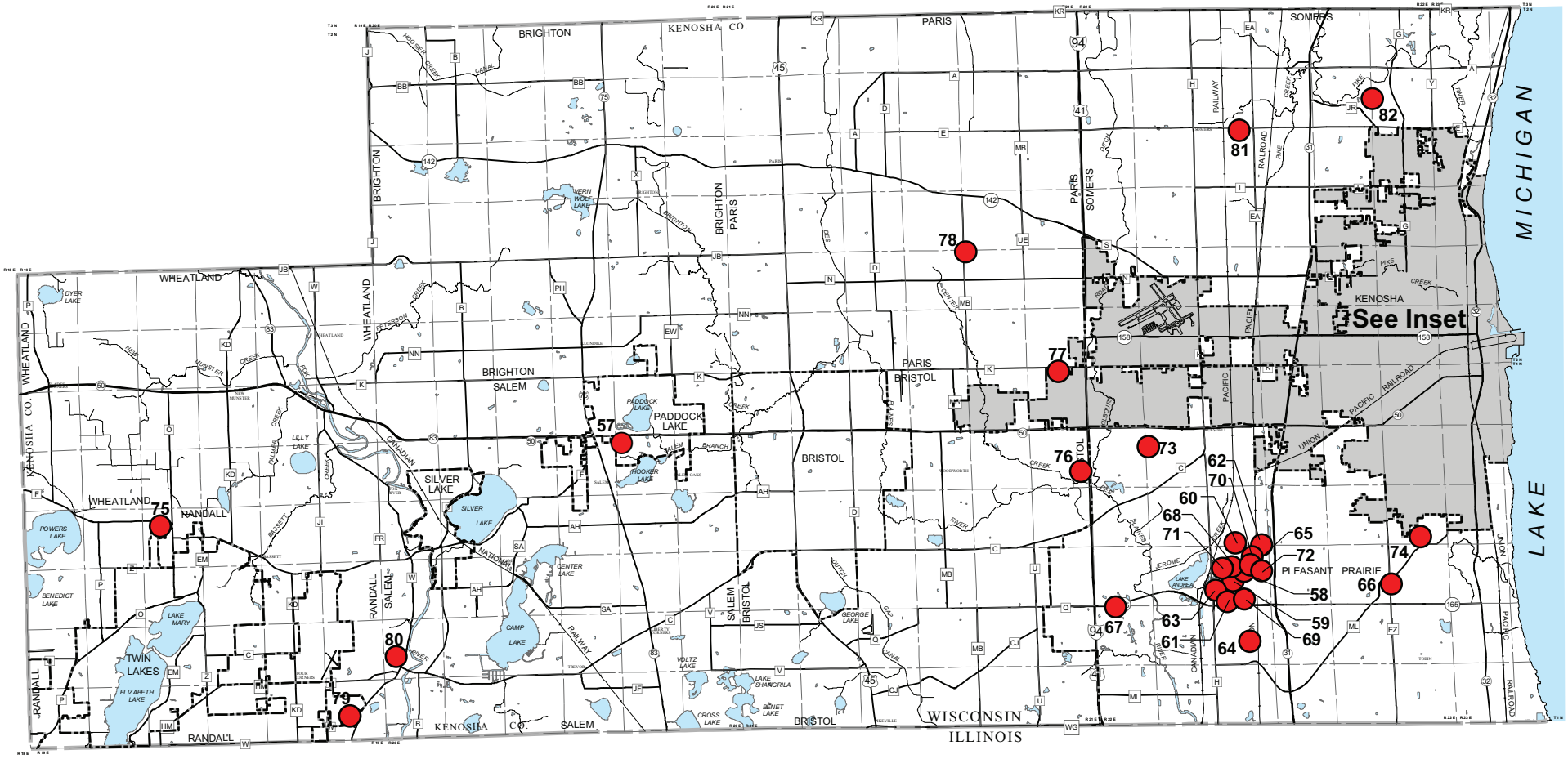
Table 142 sets forth the "average annual wage" by industry group in the County, Region, and State in 2005. The average annual wage paid to workers employed in Kenosha County was $33,770 in 2005. This was about 5 percent below the State average of $35,547. Jobs in manufacturing provided the highest average annual wage in the County at $49,475, with jobs in construction second at $46,627. Jobs in public administration provided the third highest average annual wage at $37,291. Jobs in leisure and hospitality provided the lowest annual wage at $10,323. Table 142 shows that annual wages by industry were generally lower in Kenosha County than the rest of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and the State.

Household Income

Income is another primary indicator of the overall economic well being of an area. Annual household income in the County by community is documented in Table 8 in Chapter II. The median household income of county residents was $46,970 in 1999, which was $662 more than the median household income in the Region ($46,308), $3,179 more than the median household income in the State ($43,791), and $4,976 more than the household income in the Nation ($41,994). In addition, each community in the County except the City of Kenosha had median household incomes greater than that of the Region, State, and Nation in 1999 (see Table 143).

Map 93

MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



MAJOR EMPLOYER (100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

60 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 140)

Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol.

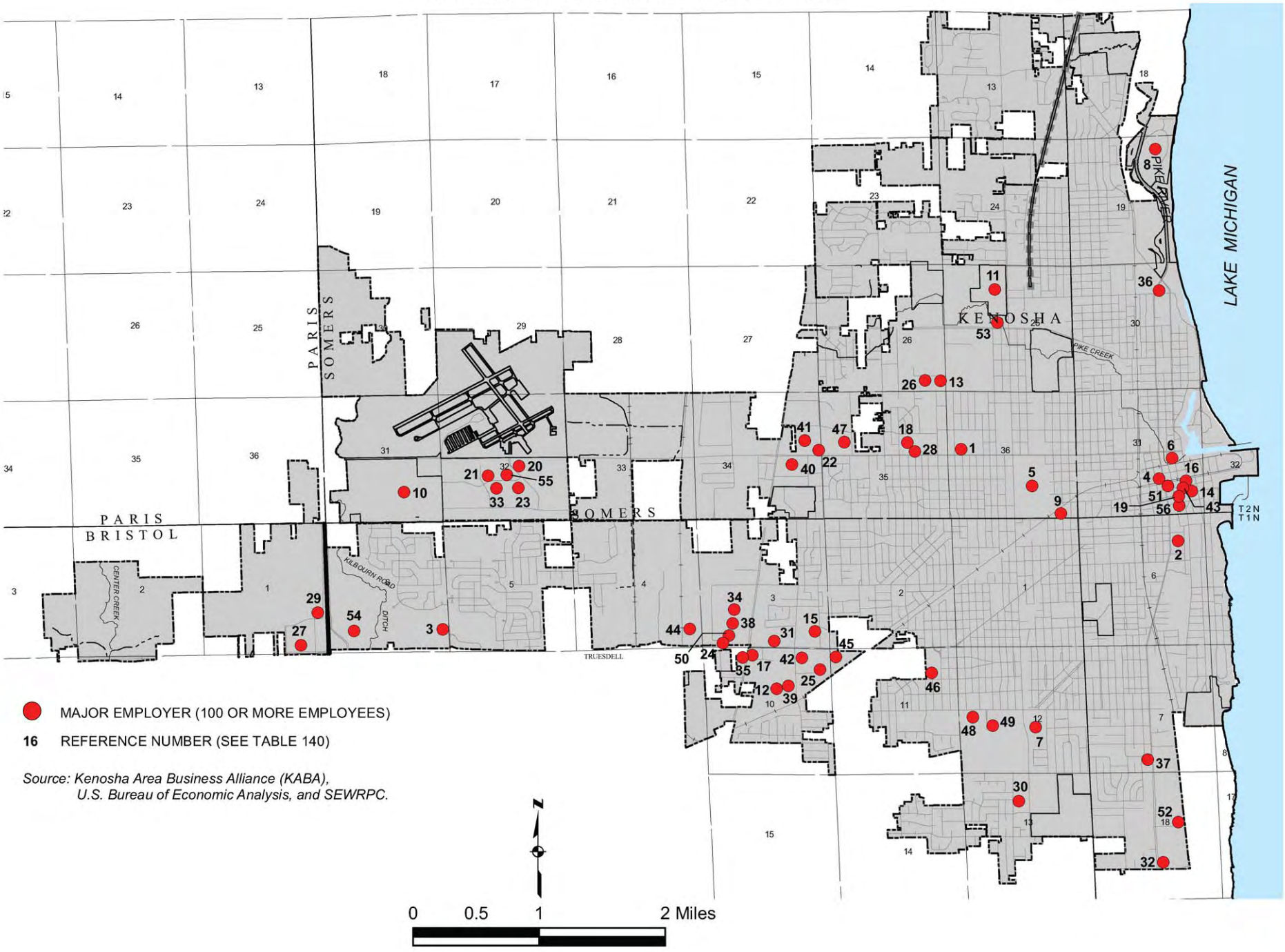
Source: Kenosha Area Business Alliance (KABA), U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SEWRPC.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Inset to Map 93

MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA : 2006



Source: Kenosha Area Business Alliance (KABA), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SEWRPC.

Table 140

LOCATION OF MAJOR EMPLOYERS[a] IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2006

Number on Map 93	Name	NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Number of Employees[b]
	City of Kenosha			
1	Kenosha Unified School District[c]	611110	Educational Services	2,542
2	United Hospital System, Inc. [c]	622110	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,852
3	Aurora Healthcare[c]	622110	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,076
4	Kenosha County[c]	921140	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	1,001
5	Daimler Chrysler Corp.	336312	Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing	975
6	City of Kenosha	921140	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	750
7	Snap – On, Inc.	551114	Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices	600
8	Carthage College	611310	Educational Services	425
9	Jockey International, Inc.	551114	Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices	376
10	Dairyland Greyhound Park	711212	Racetracks	334
11	Gateway Technical College	611210	Educational Services	295
12	Ocean Spray Cranberries Inc.	311421	Fruit and Vegetable Canning	295
13	JHT Holdings	484121	Transportation and Distribution	280
14	Society's Assets, Inc.	624120	Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	250 - 499
15	Pick and Save	445110	Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	250 - 499
16	QPS Companies, Inc.	561320	Temporary Help Services	250 - 499
17	Walgreens	424210	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	250 - 499
18	Wal-Mart	452112	Discount Department Stores	250 - 499
19	United Communications Corp.	511110	Newspaper Publishers	237
20	Teleflex Medical (Beere Precision Medical Instruments)	339112	Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing	220
21	Martin Peterson Company, Inc.	332322	Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing	211
22	Riley Construction Company	236220	Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	185
23	Mead-Westvaco Corp.	322232	Envelope Manufacturing	151
24	Applebee's/Pizza Hut/Dos Banditos	72 2110	Full-Service Restaurants	100 – 249
25	ATC Leasing Co, Inc.	561110	Office Administrative Services	100 – 249
26	Bane Nelson, Inc.	238292	Other Nonresidential Equipment Contractors	100 – 249
27	Brat Stop	722410	Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	100 – 249
28	Burger King	722211	Limited-Service Restaurants	100 – 249
29	Cracker Barrel Old Country Store Inc.	722110	Full-Service Restaurants	100 – 249
30	Extendicare Homes, Inc.	623110	Nursing Care Facilities	100 – 249
31	Golden Corral	722211	Limited-Service Restaurants	100 – 249
32	I E A, Inc.	333414	Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnaces) Manufacturing	100 – 249
33	ITT Industries	332322	Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing	100 – 249
34	Jewel Food Stores	445110	Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	100 – 249
35	Johnson Bank	522110	Commercial Banking	100 – 249
36	Kindred Nursing Centers (Woodstock Health and Rehabilitation Center)	623110	Nursing Care Facilities	100 – 249
37	Kindred Nursing Centers (Sheridan Medical Complex)	623110	Nursing Care Facilities	100 – 249
38	Kohl's Department Stores	452112	Discount Department Stores	100 – 249
39	Lacosta, Inc.	561720	Janitorial Services	100 – 249
40	Laidlaw Transit, Inc.	485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation	100 – 249
41	Laminated Products, Inc.	337110	Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing	100 – 249
42	Manpower, Inc.	561320	Temporary Help Services	100 – 249
43	Market Probe, Inc.	541910	Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling	100 – 249
44	Menards, Inc.	444110	Home Centers	100 – 249
45	Palmen Motors, Inc.	441110	New Car Dealers	100 – 249

Table 140 (continued)

Number on Map 93	Name	NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Number of Employees[b]
	City of Kenosha (continued)			
46	Sears Roebuck and Company	452111	Department Stores (except Discount Department Stores)	100 – 249
47	Shopko Stores	452112	Discount Department Stores	100 – 249
48	Sports Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Specialists	621340	Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists	100 – 249
49	Supervalu	445110	Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	100 – 249
50	Target Stores	452112	Discount Department Stores	100 – 249
51	U.S. Postal Service	491110	Postal Service	100 – 249
52	Vista International Packaging	311612	Meat Processed from Carcasses	100 – 249
53	Washington Manor	623110	Nursing Care Facilities	100 – 249
54	Woodman's Food Market	445110	Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	100 – 249
55	XTEN Industries	326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	100 – 249
56	YMCA of Kenosha	813410	Civic and Social Organizations	100 – 249
	Village of Paddock Lake			
57	Westosha Central High School District	611110	Educational Services	100 – 249
	Village of Pleasant Prairie			
58	Albany Chicago (Orion Corp.)	331521	Aluminum Die-Casting Foundries	520
59	Unified Solutions, Inc.	561910	Packaging and Labeling Services	465
60	We Energies	221112	Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation	462
61	Hospira, Inc.	424210	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	450
62	Supervalu	424410	General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers	405
63	Sanmina	334412	Bare Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing	350
64	Iris USA	326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	350
65	Honeywell International	335929	Other Communication and Energy Wire Manufacturing	285
66	Village of Pleasant Prairie	921140	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	284
67	The Cherry Corporation	334419	Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	263
68	Rust-oleum	325510	Paint and Coating Manufacturing	250
69	GBC	423420	Office products	209
70	Fair Oaks Farms	311612	Meat Processed from Carcasses	180
71	Hexion Specialty Chemicals	325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing	164
72	Exel Logistics, Inc.	493110	General Warehousing and Storage	100 – 249
73	Pleasant Prairie Operating Company	623110	Nursing Care Facilities	100 – 249
74	St. Josephs Home	623110	Nursing Care Facilities	100 – 249
	Village of Twin Lakes			
75	Randall Consolidated School District	611110	Educational Services	100 – 249
	Town of Bristol			
76	Carmax Auto Superstores	441110	New Car Dealers	100 – 249
77	Kutzler Express	484121	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	100 – 249
	Town of Paris			
78	Birchwood Foods	311612	Meat Processed From Carcasses	400
	Town of Randall			
79	American Girl, Inc.	493110	Specialty Dolls (Distribution Center)	250
	Town of Salem			
80	Wilmot Unified High School District	611110	Educational Services	100 – 249
	Town of Somers			
81	Town of Somers	921140	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	100 – 249
82	UW Parkside	611310	Educational Services	495

[a]*Major employers are those with 100 or more employees.*

[b]*A range of employees is listed for those employers who were unwilling to report a specific number.*

[c]*Includes employees working at multiple locations in several communities.*

Source: Kenosha Area Business Alliance (KABA), U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SEWRPC.

Table 141

LARGEST EMPLOYERS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES WITHOUT A MAJOR EMPLOYER[a]: 2006

Name	NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Number of Employees
Village of Silver Lake			
Silver Lake – Salem Joint School District	611110	Educational Services	50-99
Village of Silver Lake	921140	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	20-49
Silver Lake Dairy Queen	722211	Limited Service Restaurant	20-49
Southport Assisted Living	623312	Homes for the Elderly	20-49
FPA, Inc.	238992	All Other Nonresidential Trade Contractors	20-49
Town of Brighton			
Brighton School District #1	611110	Educational Services	20-49
Town of Brighton	921140	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	5-9
Ronald J. Fox Construction	236115	New Single-Family Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	5-9
Zirbel Concrete	238111	Residential Poured Foundation Contractors	5-9
First Alliance Communications	443112	Radio, Television, and Other Electronics Stores	5-9
JP Morgan Chase Bank Corp.	522110	Commercial Banking	5-9
Town of Wheatland			
Wheatland Joint 1 School District	611110	Educational Services	50-99
Pats Services, Inc.	562991	Septic Tank and Related Services	20-49
Biehn Corp.	236220	Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	20-49
Kerkman Brothers Construction Company	236115	New Single-Family Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	10-19
River Valley Ranch, LTD	111411	Mushroom Production	10-19
WRJ Transport, Inc.	484220	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	10-19
Local Folks, Inc.	722110	Full-Service Restaurants	10-19
T Hueman Well & Pump, Inc.	237110	Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	10-19
Town of Wheatland	921140	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	10-19

[a]*Major employers are those with 100 or more employees.*

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

The fact that household incomes for Kenosha County residents are more than the State average despite annual average wages paid to workers in the County being below the average for all State workers is likely due to higher wages being paid to County residents who work outside the County.

Table 143 also sets forth historic median household income levels in the County and each participating community from 1979 to 1999 in dollars reported and constant (1999) dollars. Reported household income in the County has increased from $20,084 in 1979 to $46,970 in 1999, which is an increase of about 134 percent. When expressed in constant dollars, 1979 reported income adjusted for inflation to express that income in 1999 dollars, household income increased from $46,437 to $46,970, which is an increase of about 1 percent. Adjusted median household income increased in each community in the County except the City of Kenosha, which experienced a decrease of $1,860, or about 4 percent, and the Town of Somers, which experienced a decrease of $3,433, or about 6.5 percent between 1979 and 1999. Adjusted median household income also increased in the State by 7.1 percent and the Nation by 7.8 percent, but decreased in the Region by 0.3 percent between 1979 and 1999.

Table 144 sets forth 1999 median household incomes adjusted to reflect estimated 2007 levels for each community in Kenosha County based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), a measure of inflation. The CPI measure indicates that the countywide estimated median household income was about $55,894 in 2007. Another

Table 142

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE BY INDUSTRY GROUP: 2005

Industry Group (NAICS)	Kenosha County	Region	State	Percent of Region[a]	Percent of State[a]
Natural Resources	$23,696	$32,089	$27,765	73.8	85.3
Construction	$46,627	$46,434	$42,891	100.4	108.7
Manufacturing	$49,475	$50,372	$44,430	98.2	111.4
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	$31,048	$33,347	$31,088	93.1	99.9
Information	- -[b]	- -[b]	$43,439	- -[b]	- -[b]
Financial Activities	$32,788	$54,454	$46,267	60.2	70.9
Professional and Business Services	$34,142	$43,646	$40,462	78.2	84.4
Education and Health Services[c]	$34,033	$38,881	$37,228	87.5	91.4
Leisure and Hospitality	$10,323	$14,044	$12,468	73.5	82.8
Other Services	$18,344	$22,065	$20,604	83.1	89.0
Public Administration[c]	$37,291	$42,446	$37,244	87.9	100.1
All Industries	$33,770	- -[b]	$35,547	- -[b]	95.0

[a]*Compares the Kenosha County average annual wage as a percentage of the Regional or State average annual wage.*

[b]*Data not available.*

[c]*Educational services include those employed by private schools and colleges. Public school and university employees are included in the public administration category.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and SEWRPC.

estimate of household income is based on the American Community Survey (ACS), a product of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The ACS provides a range of values and takes into account changes in household dynamics and the labor market to derive a range of values. According to the ACS, the estimated Kenosha County median household income was in the range of $50,388 to $55,846 in 2007; the countywide CPI estimate is slightly above the upper limit of that range. Such ASC data for local communities were not available.

Overall, households in the County have experienced economic prosperity over the last two decades; however, there were 4,091 households with incomes below the poverty level in the County or about 7.3 percent of all County households in 1999 (see Table 10 in Chapter II). About 51 percent, or 2,094 households, were family households and about 49 percent, or 1,997 households, were non-family households. Poverty thresholds are determined on a Federal 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.[8]

Commercial and Industrial Areas

Kenosha County has a strong economic base, as indicated by the County's labor force and household income characteristics. In addition to positive labor force characteristics, the County must ensure that an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction are identified to maintain its strong economic base. This chapter contains an inventory of sites suitable for commercial and industrial development, including existing business parks and tax increment finance (TIF) districts. Environmentally contaminated sites were also identified to assist in analyzing whether such sites may be suitable for remediation and redevelopment for commercial or industrial uses.

[8]*The poverty thresholds above are weighted averages. Thresholds vary depending on the number of related children under age 18 present in the household and the age of the householder.*

Table 143

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 1979 - 1999

Community/Area	1979	1989	1999	Percent Change 1979 - 1999
City of Kenosha				
Reported Dollars	18,927	27,770	41,902	121.4
Constant 1999 Dollars	43,762	37,632	41,902	(4.3)
Village of Paddock Lake				
Reported Dollars	20,801	36,278	53,382	156.6
Constant 1999 Dollars	48,095	49,161	53,382	11.0
Village of Pleasant Prairie				
Reported Dollars	25,251	40,145	62,856	148.9
Constant 1999 Dollars	58,384	54,402	62,856	7.7
Village of Silver Lake				
Reported Dollars	19,613	31,277	50,431	157.1
Constant 1999 Dollars	45,348	42,384	50,431	11.2
Village of Twin Lakes				
Reported Dollars	17,773	31,838	46,601	162.2
Constant 1999 Dollars	41,094	43,145	46,601	13.4
Town of Brighton				
Reported Dollars	24,737	39,196	70,078	183.3
Constant 1999 Dollars	57,196	53,116	70,078	22.5
Town of Bristol				
Reported Dollars	21,990	36,441	54,661	148.6
Constant 1999 Dollars	50,844	49,382	54,661	7.5
Town of Paris				
Reported Dollars	23,068	40,000	54,375	135.7
Constant 1999 Dollars	53,337	54,205	54,375	1.9
Town of Randall				
Reported Dollars	22,740	39,914	63,063	177.3
Constant 1999 Dollars	52,578	54,089	63,063	19.9
Town of Salem				
Reported Dollars	20,408	31,827	54,392	166.5
Constant 1999 Dollars	47,186	43,130	54,392	15.3
Town of Somers				
Reported Dollars	22,940	32,972	49,608	116.3
Constant 1999 Dollars	53,041	44,681	49,608	(6.5)
Town of Wheatland				
Reported Dollars	17,764	34,079	52,386	194.9
Constant 1999 Dollars	41,073	46,182	52,386	27.5
Kenosha County				
Reported Dollars	20,084	30,638	46,970	133.9
Constant 1999 Dollars	46,437	41,519	46,970	1.1
Region				
Reported Dollars	20,096	32,146	46,308	130.4
Constant 1999 Dollars	46,456	43,563	46,308	(0.3)
State				
Reported Dollars	17,680	29,442	43,791	147.7
Constant 1999 Dollars	40,879	39,898	43,791	7.1
Nation				
Reported Dollars	16,841	30,056	41,994	149.4
Constant 1999 Dollars	38,939	40,730	41,994	7.8

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

Table 144

1999 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES ADJUSTED TO 2007 DOLLARS

Community	1999 Reported Dollars	2007[a] Estimated Dollars
City		
Kenosha	41,902	49,863
Villages		
Paddock Lake	53,382	63,525
Pleasant Prairie	62,856	74,799
Silver Lake	50,431	60,013
Twin Lakes	46,601	55,455
Towns		
Brighton	70,078	83,393
Bristol	54,661	65,047
Paris	54,375	64,706
Randall	63,063	75,045
Salem	54,392	64,726
Somers	49,608	59,033
Wheatland	52,386	62,339
County	46,970	55,894

[a]*Adjustment based on the Consumer Price Index.*

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

Business/Industrial Parks

Existing business/industrial parks located in the County are shown on Map 94 and listed in Table 145. Business/industrial parks are generally described as having 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 35 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 2007, there were seven business/industrial parks located in the planning area, encompassing 3,391 acres. About 76 percent of the land, or 2,590 acres, has been developed or is committed to development. About 24 percent of the land, or 801 acres, are currently available for development. The business/industrial parks are located in the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Village of Silver Lake, and the Town of Bristol, adjacent to highways or arterial streets. Uses located in business/industrial parks are traditionally manufacturing, warehousing, or office uses; however, commercial retail and service uses may also be appropriate for business/industrial parks. The most compatible commercial retail and service uses for business/industrial 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/industrial parks.

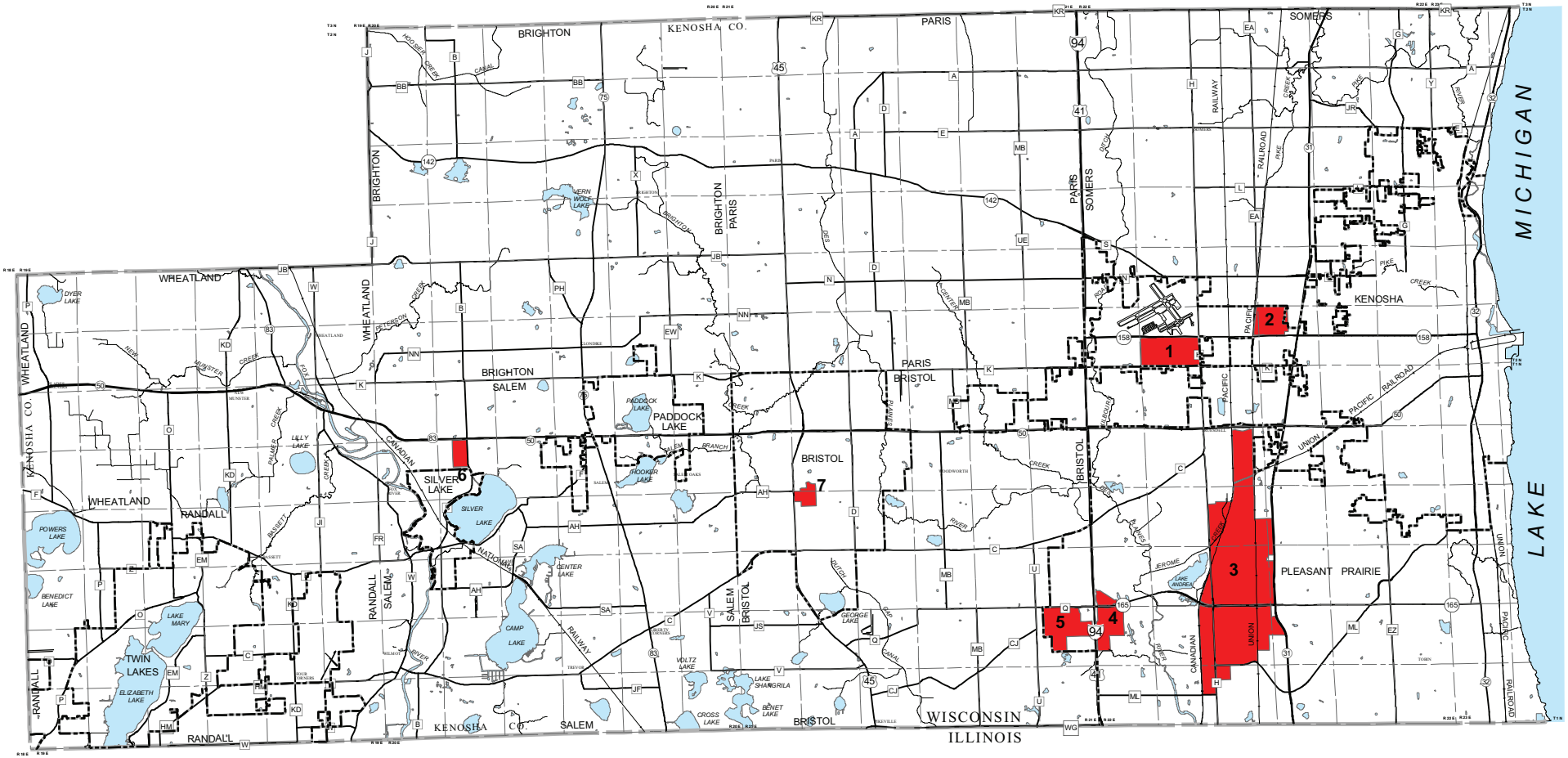
Contaminated Sites and Former Landfills

Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires the economic development element of a comprehensive plan to promote the remediation of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial use. Environmentally contaminated sites are shown on Map 95 and listed in Table 146. As of June 2007, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)-Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment identified 123 environmentally contaminated sites at 103 locations in the County that had not been remediated, and which are currently being monitored. Contaminated sites include leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites and environmental repair (ERP) sites. A LUST site has soil and/or groundwater contaminated with petroleum, which includes toxic and cancer causing substances; however, given time, petroleum contamination naturally breaks down in the environment (biodegradation). In addition, some LUST sites may emit potentially explosive vapors. An ERP site is a site other than a LUST site that has contaminated soil and/or groundwater that is not caused by a leaking underground storage tank. Possible causes for contamination 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.

In addition to the LUST and ERP sites, 12 inactive and two transitional landfills have been identified by the DNR in Kenosha County. “Inactive” and “Transitional” are designations assigned by the DNR. A facility that is no longer actively involved in landfill activities is considered “Inactive,” and is sometimes referred to as a “former” landfill. A facility that has begun a process to no longer be involved in landfill activities is considered to be

Map 94

BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL PARKS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL PARK

5 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 145)

Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol. Site No.7 is now located in the Village of Bristol.

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 145

BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL PARKS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007

Number on Map 94	Community	Name	Total Acres	Acres Developed
1	City of Kenosha	Business Park of Kenosha	302	230
2		Kenosha Industrial Park	163	158
3	Village of Pleasant Prairie	Lake View East Corporate Park	2,336	1,907
4		Lake View West Corporate Park	211	128
5		Prairiewood Corporate Park	272	70
6	Village of Silver Lake	Schenning Industrial Park	35	35
7	Town of Bristol[a]	Bristol Industrial Park	72	62
- -	Total – Seven Sites	- -	3,391	2,590

NOTE: There were four additional business/industrial parks located in Kenosha County in 2007, the Bane-Nelson Industrial Park, CC and G Industrial Park, and Westview Industrial Park in the City of Kenosha; and the Twin Lakes Industrial Park in the Village of Twin Lakes. These four business/industrial parks are not included in the table above because they do not meet all of the criteria established for such parks, which are listed on page 569.

[a]*The Bristol Industrial Park is now located in the Village of Bristol, which was incorporated in 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol.*

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

"Transitional;" in this case, the facility operators have begun the required steps to have the site listed as inactive. Although most of the listed sites are abandoned community landfills, five were privately owned. Some of these sites may have been remediated or redeveloped; others may have been abandoned prior to any regulatory action or mitigation requirements. The DNR uses a number of sources to identify former landfills, including State databases of registered landfills and demolition permits. The inclusion of a site does not mean that environmental contamination has occurred, is occurring, or will occur in the future, but is intended to serve as a general informational source for the public and County and local officials regarding the location of waste disposal sites. Such "inactive" and "transitional" landfill sites are shown on Map 96 and listed in Table 147. "Inactive" or "former" landfill sites and other "former" solid waste disposal sites are also shown on Map 68 and Table 86 in Chapter IX.

Environmentally contaminated sites were reviewed by each participating local government during preparation of this plan. Typically, contaminated sites identified by the DNR are former or existing gas stations, farms, or small industrial sites. The City of Kenosha has identified 14 contaminated sites that have already been redeveloped, are currently being redeveloped, or that are planned to be redeveloped. The City has prepared and will continue to prepare detailed neighborhood plans which will identify the specific land uses proposed to be developed on sites identified as environmentally contaminated. The Village of Pleasant Prairie has determined that all environmentally contaminated sites identified in the Village have already been redeveloped, are currently being redeveloped, or are planned for redevelopment, with the exception of the Harry Crow and Sons Landfill and the former City and Village landfill.

PART 2: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

General Economic Development Organizations and Programs

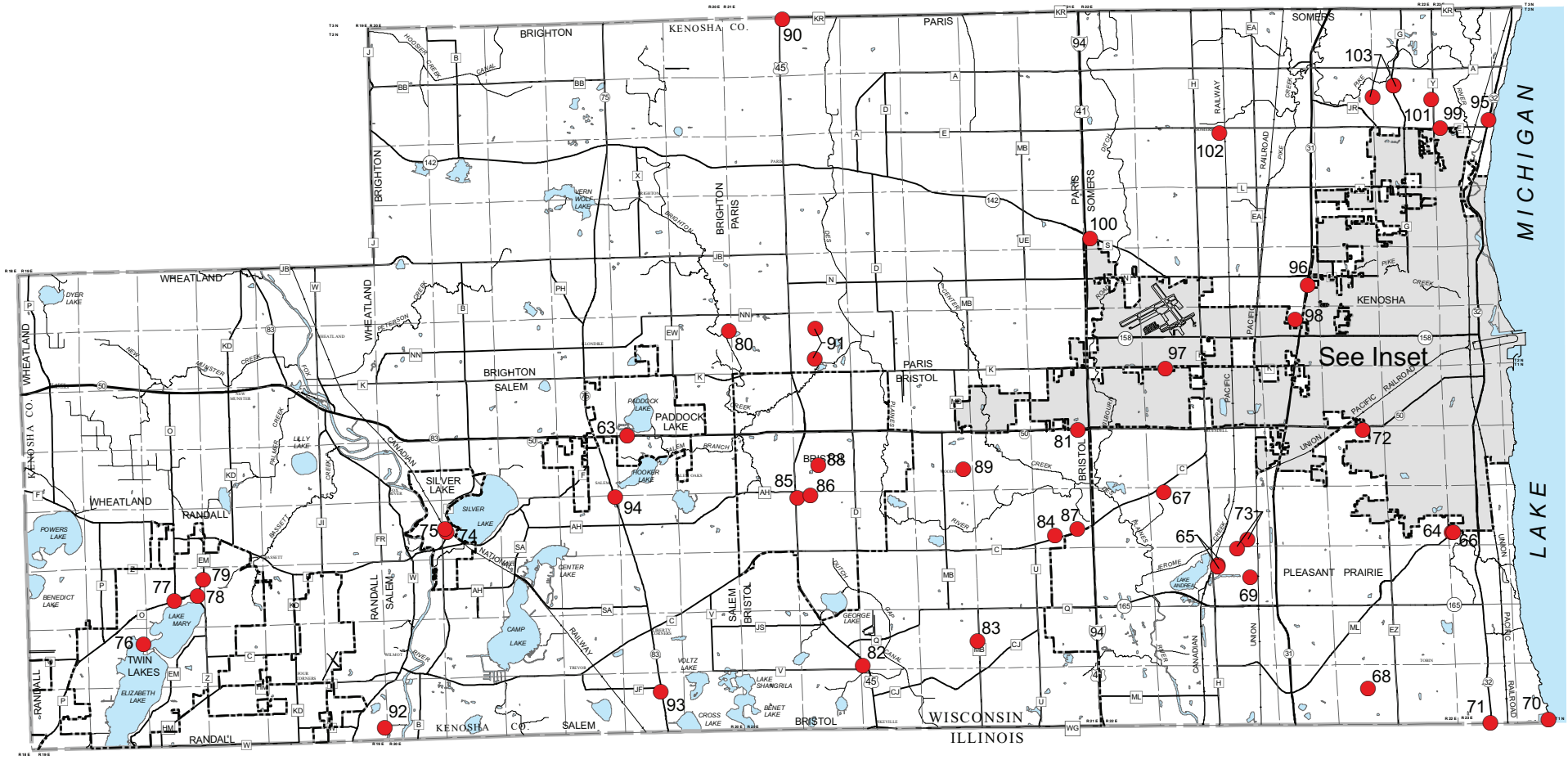
A number of economic development organizations and programs have been established to assist in the establishment, retention, and expansion of area businesses as described below.

Kenosha Area Business Alliance, Inc. (KABA)

The Kenosha Area Business Alliance, Inc. (KABA) is a nonprofit organization created in 1996 through the merger of the Kenosha Area Development Corporation and the Kenosha Area Manufacturers and Employers Association. KABA's mission is to be the lead business organization that drives economic development

Map 95

KNOWN CONTAMINATED SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



CONTAMINATED SITE

70 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 146)

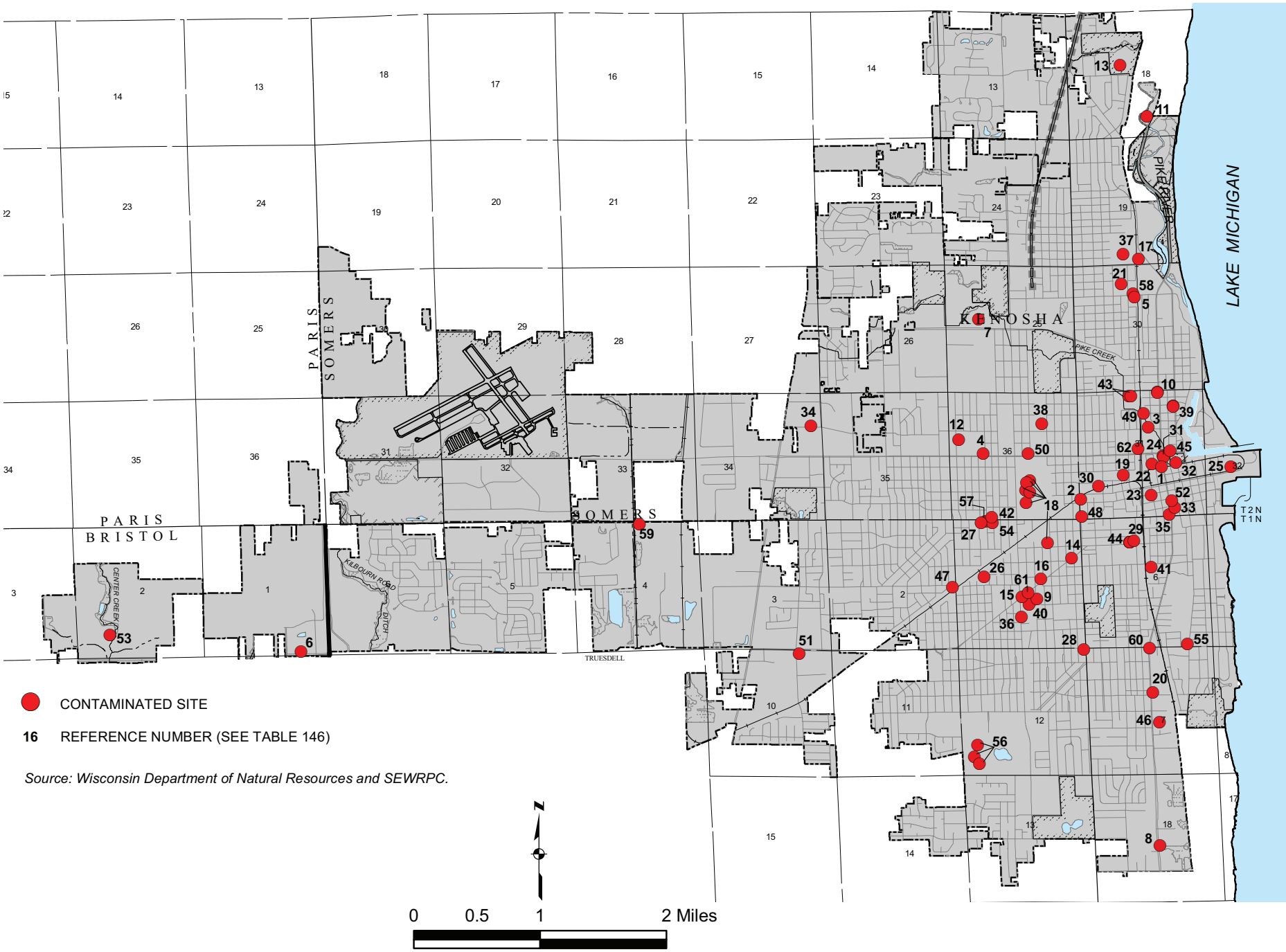
Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol. Sites within the Village are listed under the Town of Bristol on Table 146.

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Inset to Map 95

KNOWN CONTAMINATED SITES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA : 2007



CONTAMINATED SITE

16 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 146)

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Table 146

CONTAMINATED SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007

Number on Map 95	Name[a]	Location	Activity Type[b]
	City of Kenosha		
1	54th Street and STH 32, NW Corner	54th Street and STH 32, NW Corner	LUST
2	Arctic Laundry and Cleaners	5619 22nd Avenue	ERP
3	Ashmus Belting	1000 50th Street	ERP
4	Benco (Pinsker – Phillips 66)	3404 52nd Street	LUST
5	BR Machining	1303 35th Street	ERP
6	Brat Stop Restaurant	12304 75th Street	ERP
7	Brookside Care Center	3506 Washington Road	LUST
8	C & L Cleaners[c]	8927 Sheridan Road	ERP
9	Cable & Sons Excavating	6821 28th Avenue	LUST
10	Campus Auto Repair	4500 Sheridan Road	ERP/LUST
11	Carthage College Tennis Court Construction Site	1700 Sheridan Road	ERP
12	Central Transport	5015 38th Avenue	LUST
13	City of Kenosha Poerio Park	20th Avenue	ERP
14	City of Kenosha Right-of-Way (ROW)	ROW North of 2301 N. Roosevelt Road	ERP
15	City of Kenosha ROW	ROW South of 2928 to 2978 N. Roosevelt Road	ERP
16	Clark Oil Station No. 1602	2710 Roosevelt Road	LUST
17	Crow, Gordon L. property[c]	2916 Sheridan Road	ERP
18	Daimler Chrysler Corporation (multiple sites)	5555 30th Avenue	ERP/LUST
19	Dairy property (former)	4515 Washington Road	LUST
20	Dave's American Muffler	7855 Sheridan Road	LUST
21	Dynamatic Corp (former)	3122 14th Avenue	LUST
22	Finishing & Plating Service Inc.	1011 53rd Street	ERP
23	Fouts, James property	1105 57th Street	ERP
24	Haarstick Auto Body[c]	5215 Sheridan Road	ERP
25	Harborpark Lots 11 and 12	3rd Avenue and 56th Street	ERP
26	Heimes Garage	3418 66th Street	LUST
27	Hertz Car and Truck Rental	3427 60th Street	ERP
28	Infusino Construction	17th Court and Birch Road	LUST
29	Kenosha Community Health Center	5215 Sheridan Road	ERP
30	Kenosha Iron & Metals Co.	5512-5514 19th Avenue	ERP
31	Kenosha Manufactured Gas Plant Remediation Site (MGP)	5215 Sheridan Road	ERP
32	Kenosha Streetcar Barn	724 54th Street	ERP
33	Kenosha Youth Foundation Lot	5800 49th Street	LUST
34	Kip Nelson Services	5700 – 5800 49th Street	ERP
35	Lakeside Cleaners	5920 Sheridan Road	ERP
36	LeBlanc Corporation	7001 30th Avenue	ERP
37	Macwhyte Facility (former)	2906 14th Avenue	ERP
38	Mankowski Property	26th Avenue from 45th Street to 48th Street	ERP
39	Martino's Master Drycleaners	1205 65th Street	ERP/LUST
40	Milk Producers (former)	6843 29th Street	ERP
41	Monarch Plastics	1205 65th Street	ERP
42	Muellers Auto & Tire Center, LLC	3300 60th Street	LUST
43	North American Salt Company	4500 13th Court	ERP
44	Outokumpu Site (former)[c]	1420 63rd Street	ERP/LUST
45	Parking Lot	52nd Street and 8th Avenue	ERP
46	Pneumatech, Inc. (City of Kenosha Water Utility)	8043 Sheridan Road	ERP
47	Pugh Oil	6722 39th Avenue	LUST
48	Pugh Oil	2122 60th Street	LUST
49	Railroad ROW	ROW West of 10th Avenue and 47th Street	ERP
50	Shell Gas Station	2802 52nd Street	LUST
51	Speedway 2122	5959 75th Street	LUST
52	Speedway Gas Station (former)	5821 Sheridan Road	ERP

Table 146 (continued)

Number on Map 95	Name[a]	Location	Activity Type[b]
	City of Kenosha (continued)		
53	Strawberry Creek of Kenosha	14800 75th Street	ERP/LUST
54	Suggar property	3301 60th Street	LUST
55	Superamerica 4130 (former)	704 75th Street	LUST
56	Tirabassi & Sons Inc.	NW Corner of 39th Avenue and 85th Street	ERP
57	Uptown Radiator and Repair	3405 60th Street	LUST
58	Van Bree Property	1308 35th Street	LUST
59	Veal, Inc.	CTH K/ Canadian Pacific Railroad/ Union Pacific Railroad	ERP
60	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	Intersection of Sheridan Road and 75th Street	LUST
61	Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Hessefort Service, Inc.	2831 Roosevelt Road	LUST
62	Zizzo Scrap Iron & Paper Dealer	1320 52nd Street	ERP
	Village of Paddock Lake		
63	SS Express Lane	24518 75th Street	LUST
	Village of Pleasant Prairie		
64	2103-2133 91st Street	2103-2133 91st Street	ERP
65	Hexion Specialty Chemicals, Inc.	8601 95th Street	ERP
66	Jabs, Walter Property	2023 91st Street	ERP
67	Jolly JS Dairy Farm	Wilmot Road and Bain Station Road	LUST
68	Mizra Property	12111 47th Avenue	ERP
69	Nucon Corporation	10001 78th Avenue	ERP
70	Prairie Cove Marina	12800 1st Avenue	LUST
71	Stateline Citgo	12720 N. Sheridan Road	LUST
72	Town and Country Laundromat	7513 45th Avenue	ERP
73	We Energies Pleasant Prairie Power Plant	8000 95th Street	ERP/LUST
	Village of Silver Lake		
74	Kruzan Oil, Inc.	110 Railroad Street	ERP
75	SS Express Lane	515 Cogswell Drive	LUST
	Village of Twin Lakes		
76	Bungert Property	487 Waldeck Drive	LUST
77	Sarna Property	108 Lance Drive	LUST
78	Twin Lakes Laundry	111 S. Lake Avenue	ERP
79	Twin Lakes Quick Mart	410 N. Lake Avenue	LUST
	Town of Brighton		
80	Pools and Spas Are Fun	21701 45th Street	ERP
	Town of Bristol		
81	Advantage Bank Property	12229 75th Street	LUST
82	Goffman, Goffman, and Witt	18224 116th Street	LUST
83	Herbarium, Inc.	11016 152nd Avenue	LUST
84	Kenosha County Highway Department; Wilmot Station	County Highway C	ERP
85	Koziol, Inc (vacant)	8601 200th Avenue	ERP
86	Micro Finish Mfg Co.	19610 86th Street	LUST
87	Southern Wisconsin Truck Sales	12400 Wilmot Road	LUST
88	Town of Bristol Landfill	8101 195th Avenue	ERP
89	US Standard Products/Serum Farm	15421 81st Street	ERP
	Town of Paris		
90	Strip Rite, Inc.	103 200th Avenue	ERP
91	Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc. Pheasant Run Recycling and Disposal	19414 60th Street	ERP
	Town of Salem		
92	Wilmot Mountain, Inc.	11931 Fox River Road	ERP
93	Don's Garage and Towing	11916 Antioch Road	LUST
94	Salem Auto Service	8517 Antioch Road	LUST

Table 146 (continued)

Number on Map 95	Name[a]	Location	Activity Type[b]
	Town of Somers		
95	D&B Auto Sales	1128 Sheridan Road	LUST
96	George Capoun Golf Academy	4209 Green Bay Road	ERP
97	Harvey Property	9717 60th Street	LUST
98	Hassler, Ken Property	4812 63rd Avenue	ERP
99	CTH E ROW	ROW in Front of 2020 W. 12th Street	ERP
100	Mobil Oil Corporation	11809 Burlington	LUST
101	Smith, Ursula Property	950 22nd Avenue	LUST
102	Tabbert Residence	8114 12th Place	ERP
103	University of Wisconsin Parkside (numerous sites)	900 Wood Road	LUST

Note: This list was compiled from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS), which is an inventory maintained by the DNR of contaminated properties. The inventory is updated on a continuous basis. The current inventory may be viewed on the DNR website at *http://botw.dnr.state.wi.us/botw/setupbasicsearchform.do.* Users should be aware that sites are occasionally listed under the incorrect local government.

[a]*Name listed on DNR registry. Site names may have changed since they were first listed.*

[b]*Includes Environmental Repair (ERP) sites and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites identified by the DNR.*

[c]*Site acquired by the City of Kenosha Department of City Development.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Table 147

INACTIVE AND TRANSITIONAL LANDFILLS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: JULY 2008

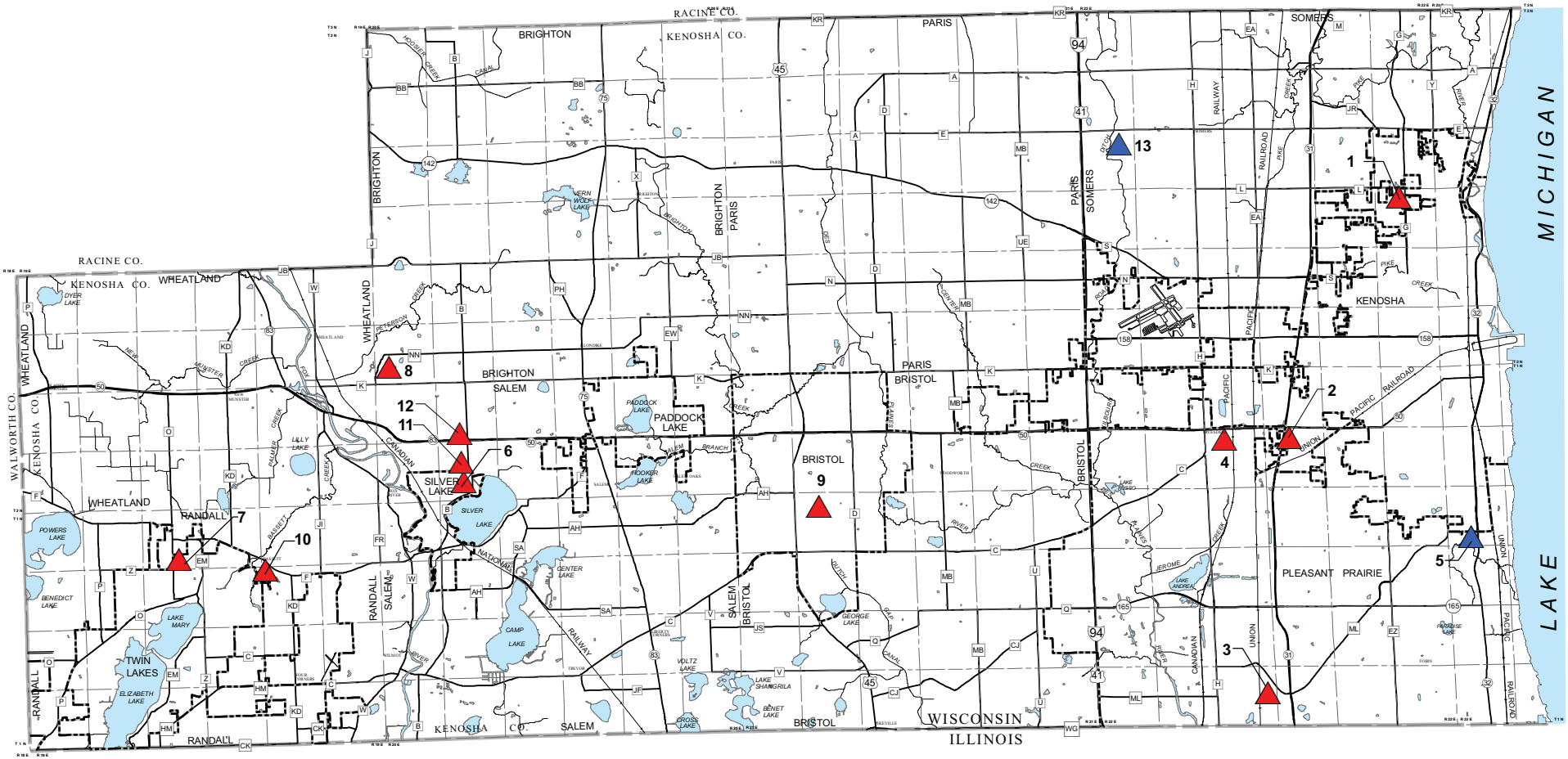
Number on Map 96	Community and Operator	DNR Activity Type	Size (acres)
	City of Kenosha		
1	Kenosha County Trucking	Inactive	- -[a]
2	Ron's Rubbish	Inactive	- -[a]
	Village of Pleasant Prairie		
3	City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie Landfill	Inactive	65.7
4	Harry Crow and Sons, Inc.	Inactive	0.8
5	Rogers Tree Service	Transitional	- -[a]
	Village of Silver Lake		
6	Silver Lake Landfill	Inactive	1.3
	Village of Twin Lakes		
7	Village of Twin Lakes Landfill	Inactive	10.5
	Town of Brighton		
8	Town of Brighton Landfill	Inactive	- -[a]
	Town of Bristol		
9	Town of Bristol Landfill	Inactive	10.7
	Town of Randall		
10	Town of Randall Landfill	Inactive	10.8
	Town of Salem		
11	Kenosha County Highway Department	Inactive	0.8
12	Town of Salem Landfill	Inactive	17.0
	Town of Somers		
13	James Burns/Ted Radtke	Transitional	- -[a]
14	Town of Somers Landfill	Inactive	5.9

[a]*Data not available.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map 96

INACTIVE AND TRANSITIONAL LANDFILLS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



INACTIVE LANDFILL

TRANSITIONAL LANDFILL

15 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 147)

Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol. Site No.9 is now located in the Village of Bristol.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

throughout Kenosha County, and to support and provide services to its members and Kenosha County communities to ensure quality growth, a robust economy, and a positive business climate for the Kenosha area. Predecessor organizations can be traced back to the Greater Kenosha Development Corporation, founded in 1983. In addition to financing numerous projects for expanding or relocating businesses, KABA has also worked with the City of Kenosha, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County, and Wispark LLC to establish the Business Park of Kenosha in the City of Kenosha, and Lakeview Corporate Park, Prairiewood Corporate Park, and the corporate campus west of IH 94 (Abbott Labs) in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

The KABA Board consists of 35 members representing leaders from business, education, health care, energy, and local governments, and is served by six full-time KABA staff members. Current membership in KABA is about 400 members, representing a diverse group of companies and individuals interested in the economic development of the Kenosha County area. Members range in size from Fortune 100 companies to small business owners, sole proprietors, and individuals.

KABA assists businesses in Kenosha County by facilitating loans for businesses, by providing job training and assistance to area businesses, by developing reports and conducting surveys to collect economic and educational data in Kenosha County, by providing marketing tools, and by reaching out to youths through educational assistance and mentoring programs. In 2007, the KABA staff prepared the 2006 Kenosha County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Report (CEDS). The CEDS report outlines current and historic economic trends in Kenosha County, defines economic development goals and objectives for the year 2007, and provides an assessment of results from goals defined in the previous year's report. Other reports and survey results produced by KABA are available on the KABA website at http://www.kaba.org/news/reportsresults.htm and include the following:

- *2007 Economic Outlook Survey Report*
- *2007 Holiday Survey Report*
- *2006 Fringe Benefit Survey Report*
- *2006 Wage & Salary Survey Sample*
- *2006 Economic Outlook Survey*
- *2006 Holiday Survey*
- *2005 Kenosha County School Systems Comparative Analysis*
- *2005 Economic Outlook Survey*
- *2005 Holiday Survey Report*
- *2004 Benefit Survey Report*

Business retention and growth services provided by KABA include visits and presentations to businesses and service groups, services to connect businesses to business resources, worker training programs, and business management certification. Business attraction and marketing services include providing a quarterly KABA newsletter, the KABA website as a business attraction resource, economic and demographic data to the public, the economic surveys, and business site location listings. KABA maintains partnerships with several economic development organizations and participates in several economic development programs in the Region including the Regional Economic Partnership and the Milwaukee 7 described on page 584.

KABA is further involved with assisting in packaging loan requests, working with financial institutions to expedite lending processes, administering two Wisconsin Department of Commerce tax credit programs, and marketing various revolving loan funds. KABA manages an extensive portfolio of community revolving loan funds that provide low interest loans and financing to companies that are creating jobs in Kenosha County either by expanding existing businesses or establishing a new business in the County. Some of the programs and services provided by, or coordinated through KABA are described in the following paragraphs.

Technology Zone Tax Credits
The Wisconsin Department of Commerce's Technology Zone program 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. Kenosha County, along with Racine and Walworth Counties, is part of the Southeast Tri-County Technology Zone. As an administering agency, KABA works with eligible businesses to secure tax credits. Recent beneficiaries of the program in Kenosha County include Hospira, Inc., in the Village of Pleasant Prairie, which was awarded a $500,000 Technology Zone Tax Credit in 2006. This was the first Technology Zone Credit awarded in Kenosha County.

Community Development Zone Tax Credits
The Wisconsin Department of Commerce's Community Development Zone Program (CDZ) is a tax benefit initiative used to help business owners expand existing businesses, start new businesses, or relocate existing businesses to Wisconsin through the use of tax credits. KABA provides assistance to eligible businesses to secure CDZ tax credits.

There are three methods in which businesses would be eligible for development zone tax credits. The first provides non-refundable tax credits of up to $6,500 for each new full-time job created and filled by members of target groups. Eligible target groups include W-2 participants, dislocated workers, Federal Enterprise Community residents, vocational rehabilitation program referrals, Vietnam-era veterans, ex-felons, and youth from low-income families. The City of Kenosha is the sole designated CDZ in Kenosha County. The second method provides non-refundable tax credits of up to $6,500 for each new full-time job created and filled by Wisconsin residents who are not members of target groups. In this case, the actual amount of credits is dependent upon wages and benefits; wages must be at least 150 percent of Federal minimum wage. A full-time job means a regular non-seasonal job consisting of at least 2,080 working hours per year. One-third of the allocated tax credits must be claimed for jobs that are filled by target group members. The third method provides a non-refundable environmental remediation tax credit of 50 percent for all remediation costs affected by environmental pollution in a brownfield development. Twenty-five percent of all credits allocated to the business must be used for creating full time jobs.

According to KABA, certain properties within the City of Kenosha are included in Kenosha's Community Development Zone and are therefore eligible to take advantage of tax credits based on either the creation of new full-time jobs or for eligible environmental site remediation costs. Phase II of the Business Park of Kenosha and most of the properties in the City's Downtown lakefront area are included in the Community Development Zone. Recent beneficiaries include Roundy's Supermarket, which was awarded a $250,000 CDZ tax credit for the construction of a new food processing plant in the City of Kenosha in 2005.

Revolving Loan Funds
The Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, administered by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, provides local governments or government agencies 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.

Table 148

KENOSHA AREA BUSINESS ALLIANCE REVOLVING LOAN FUND ALLOCATIONS: 2006

Fund	Total Annual Allocation	Percent
KABA Revolving Loan Fund (KABA RLF)	$8,921,144	35.2
City of Kenosha Revolving Loan Fund (City RLF)	2,172,684	8.6
Economic Development Administration Revolving Loan Fund (EDA RLF)	3,224,420	12.7
Kenosha County Revolving Loan Fund (CRLF)	3,409,284	13.4
Consolidated Kenosha County Revolving Loan Fund (CKC RLF)	5,189,379	20.4
Urban Development Action Grant Revolving Loan Fund (UDAG RLF)	2,468,844	9.7
Total	$25,385,755	100.0

Source: Kenosha Area Business Alliance.

To be eligible for funding, a proposed project must meet specified minimum requirements based on the terms of the RLF. Such terms may include a specified amount of private sector investment, such as a ratio of borrowed money to investment, or require that a certain number of jobs be created or retained for the specified amount of RLF funds requested. Additionally, an applicant would need to demonstrate that the proposed project is viable and that the business has the ability to repay the funds under the terms of the agreement. Time limits on loan repayment may also be set forth in an RLF.

Funding from RLF programs in Kenosha County is used to create employment opportunities, encourage private investment, and provide a financing alternative for new business start-ups or expanding existing businesses. Loans 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 approved for KABA revolving loans in 2006 and four in 2005. Table 148 shows KABA's revolving loan fund allocations for 2006. The following is a list of available revolving loan funds managed by KABA:

- *KABA Revolving Loan Fund (KABA RLF)*
  This program is funded by private donations to KABA for the purpose of creating jobs and development in Kenosha County. Loan approval and amount is up to the discretion of the KABA Board.
- *City of Kenosha Revolving Loan Fund (City RLF)*
  This program is funded by the City of Kenosha General Fund for businesses within the City. Its focus is on reinvestment areas including the City's business parks and businesses which pay high wages. The maximum loan is $500,000, or 50 percent of the project cost, whichever is less.
- *Economic Development Authority Revolving Loan Fund (EDA RLF)*
  This program is Federally funded by the U.S. Department of Commerce through Kenosha County, with a focus on manufacturing and manufacturing related businesses. The maximum loan amount is $350,000, or not more than one-third of the total project cost, whichever is less. The loan cannot be used to relocate a business from another regional market.
- *Kenosha County Revolving Loan Fund (CRLF)*
  This program is funded by the Kenosha County General Fund to create development and jobs in Kenosha County. The funds can also assist eligible nonprofit agencies that provide services through, and/or to, the County. The maximum loan is $800,000, or 50 percent of the project cost, whichever is less.
- *Consolidated Kenosha County Revolving Loan Fund (CKC RLF)*
  This program is Federally funded through the Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG); funds are granted to the County and assigned to KABA upon the repayment of the assigned loans. These funds can only be used by businesses located outside the City of Kenosha and to create or retain jobs. The maximum loan is $750,000, or not more than 50 percent of the project cost, whichever is less.

- *Urban Development Action Grant Revolving Loan Fund (UDAG RLF)*
  This program is Federally funded through the City of Kenosha for City businesses which have specific needs, or to create or retain jobs. Preference is given to revitalization and redevelopment projects.
- *Business Improvement District Revolving Loan Fund (BID RLF)*
  This program is funded through the City of Kenosha's Federal block grant program to be used by the Business Improvement District (BID) to assist in revitalization of a BID area. This is strictly a loan program for the BID; grant funds cannot be awarded through this program. However, these funds may be used by the BID as equity or subordinated debt.

KABA Training Programs and Master's Certificate Programs
KABA offers and coordinates training courses, workshops, briefings, and roundtable discussions for its business members and Kenosha County communities. KABA has also established a partnership with Gateway Technical College, which allows KABA to offer three Master's Certificate Programs that each lead to six credit hours of advanced standing toward a Gateway Technical College Associate's Degree in Management. The program includes instruction in Supervisory Management, Human Resource Management, and Quality Specialist.

KABA Foundation, Inc. and KABA's Education Foundation
In 1996, the KABA Foundation, Inc. was formed as a subsidiary of KABA to develop education initiatives with local schools to increase graduation rates, improve the overall quality of education, and to help foster and create a good educational system in Kenosha County.

KABA's Education Foundation promotes educational outreach in Kenosha County through a Mentor Program. Adult mentors from the business community mentor third through fifth grade students to provide at-risk students with a positive role model. In 2006, the Education Foundation awarded $14,000 in scholarships to high school seniors planning on pursuing post-secondary education.

Community Development Block Grant Program - ED
The CDBG 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; in the case of Kenosha County, funds retained were placed into the various revolving loan funds administered by KABA. These funds can then be utilized to finance additional economic development projects within Kenosha County communities. Businesses located in all communities in Kenosha County are eligible for CDBG-ED grants, with the exception of the City of Kenosha, which has the status of being an entitlement community. The City of Kenosha maintains its own CDBG program; in 2006, 17 businesses took part in the City of Kenosha CDBG program.

Kenosha County Department of Human Services - Division of Workforce Development
The Kenosha County Division of Workforce Development administers local, state and Federal public assistance programs, including the Wisconsin Works program (W-2), Childcare, Medicaid/BadgerCare, Food Stamps and the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP), and the Dislocated Worker Program. The Division is part of the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development discussed in Appendix U. The Kenosha County Division is part of the greater Southeastern Wisconsin Workforce Development Area, which consists of Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth Counties. Workforce development divisions for these three counties pool resources to provide training and assistance for those seeking employment, and to help employers seeking qualified candidates to fill positions. The Kenosha Division provides most services at the Kenosha County Jobs Center in the City of Kenosha. Some services are located at the Kenosha County Center, to serve residents living in the western part of Kenosha County. The Kenosha County Job Center has facilities to conduct on-site job recruitments, interviews, testing, orientations, trainings, union negotiations, and human resources and employee relations functions.

Although much of its activities are focused on assisting workers to find jobs, and providing interim financial and welfare assistance, additional services and programs are provided by the Division of Workforce Development that focus on economic development and job growth. These include the following:

Employer Outreach Services
Employer Outreach Services provides assistance to employers searching for qualified applicants, provides labor market information, provides small business development services, and works directly with employers to coordinate and conduct job fairs. Employer Outreach Services assists local employers in the recruitment process on a local, statewide, and national level, and provides employers with assessments and training of new and existing employees. Job Fairs allow a company the opportunity to meet with hundreds of applicants at one specific time and ensure exposure to a large pool of potential employees.

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 Southeastern Wisconsin Workforce Development Area manages the Dislocated Worker program, which 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 to identify 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.

Kenosha Area Resume Matrix
This web resource is used by employers to access the resumes of candidates interested in working for companies located in Kenosha County. The Resume Matrix includes resumes from a variety of individuals, from professional, technical, skilled trade, administrative, and entry level workers, who are actively seeking employment. Referrals come from a variety of sources including people affected by downsizing, individuals currently working, and people referred from the "Hot Jobs" Workshop and the Kenosha County Job Center. The matrix is updated on a regular basis and contains a thumbnail profile of the candidates.

Kenosha County Workforce Development Board
The Kenosha County Workforce Development Board was established in response to the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA). The Board is a nonprofit corporation dedicated to providing workforce development services to residents and businesses of Kenosha County. It works in collaboration with County and local elected officials, economic development corporations (such as KABA), 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.

Economic Summits
In August 2001, the first Kenosha County Economic Summit[9] was hosted by the Blue Ribbon Strategic Plan Task Force, a subcommittee of the Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, appointed by the County Executive. The format of the Summit divided attendees into focus groups and recommendations were put forth by each focus group on topics including education, infrastructure, quality of life, economic base and diversification, income and ability to pay, and technology zones. Outcomes of the 2001 economic summit report are discussed in Chapter VI.

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[9]*Documented in* Kenosha County Economic Summit Report, *November 2001, prepared by the Office of the Kenosha County Executive, Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, and the Blue Ribbon Strategic Plan Task Force.*

In March 2007, over 150 business, government, education, and community service leaders attended a second Kenosha County economic summit, "Solutions for the Future."[10] A subcommittee of the Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, appointed by the County Executive, developed the summit program. The morning session gave attendees information about the County's growth, economic issues to consider, and links with the Chicago region.

Attendees separated into focus groups charged with developing specific action plans that the County should consider to ensure that Kenosha County is poised to grow and have high-skill, high-wage jobs while maintaining and improving the quality of life. The six focus groups are listed below along with the group recommendations developed at the 2007 summit:

Focus Group 1: Meeting Employer Training Needs in a Non-Traditional Way

- Create regional clusters or focus groups with education and employer sectors to discuss job specific skills and specialized training programs; bring together similar companies with the same specific training needs
- Explore underutilized labor markets, such as expanding choices for previously incarcerated individuals, and by recommending that technical schools target non-traditional students
- Expand the existing and develop additional programs that connect education with business, such as mentoring programs (existing mentor programs include the Junior Achievement Program, Skills USA, and the KABA Mentoring program)

Focus Group 2: Infrastructure for the Near Future

- Support the expansion of commuter rail
- Fully fund infrastructure support
- Build telecommunications structure for broadband
- Improve lakefront access for quality of life

Focus Group 3: Employing the Hard-to-Employ

- Develop clearinghouse with community resources for high risk populations (Kenosha County Jobs Center and educational system as recommended agencies)
- Develop a master list of jobs for high risk groups; identify types of jobs and employers for hard-to-employ populations (Kenosha County Jobs Center, business community, and educational system as recommended agencies)
- Segment groups or types of the hard-to-employ population and develop support systems through encouragement and mentors (Kenosha County Jobs Center, business community, and judicial system as recommended agencies)

Focus Group 4: Supporting Entrepreneurship

- Coordination of information - compile, market, and make resources available to potential and current small business owners
- Develop or establish a group of investors who are interested in funding or financing primarily small businesses

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[10]*Documented in a report titled* Kenosha County Economic Summit 2007 "Solutions for the Future," *March 2007, prepared by the Office of the Kenosha County Executive, Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, and the Blue Ribbon Strategic Plan Task Force.*

- More cooperation and collaboration by city and county governments. Provide more helpful and constructive information to potential and small business owners. Establish a task force to help small businesses with city and county zoning and permitting processes

Focus Group 5: Directions for Economic Development

- Attract creative and non-traditional industries
- Engage and involve the younger generation, ages 25-45, especially in community leadership
- Rehabilitate the older infrastructure and add new infrastructure
- Develop a strategy for involving and attracting retirees
- Develop a healthy downtown City of Kenosha

Focus Group 6: Recruitment and Retention

- Improve and enhance the image and services of the Kenosha County Job Center with employers
- Start educating students on the importance of working while they are still in school
- Make recruiting efforts in Kenosha easier (examples include a County-wide job posting board, marketing campaign to lure commuters back from Illinois jobs)

Kenosha Area Chamber of Commerce

The Kenosha Area Chamber of Commerce was established in 1916 to support and promote Kenosha businesses and communities in Kenosha County. The Chamber's website provides a variety of area information for newcomers and those seeking to relocate or visit the area. Information includes maps, community profiles, directories, government resources, and free newcomer packages. The Chamber provides services and sponsors local events such as 'Business After 5', 'Leadership Kenosha', the Kenosha Consumer Expo, a Business to Business Tradeshow, as well as other informative resources.

University of Wisconsin-Parkside Small Business Development Center (SBDC)

The University of Wisconsin-Parkside Small Business Development Center (SBDC) provides assistance to new and existing businesses in the form of classes and business counseling services, including assistance in the development of business plans and marketing. The UW-Parkside SBDC is located in the Center for Advanced Technology and Innovation (CATI) building in Sturtevant to serve both Racine and Kenosha counties. The SBDC provides business counseling and assistance in both pre-venture (business formation) and venture (business growth and enhancement) areas at little or no cost to its clients.

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. Milwaukee 7 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 plan expansion or location decisions, identifying "clusters" of industries well suited to the area, and creating jobs to retain more Wisconsin college graduates.

In April 2007, the Milwaukee 7 released its Strategic Framework, which includes a vision for the Region and recommended steps on how to achieve this vision. The Strategic Framework identifies the Region's assets that pose a unique opportunity for the Region's long-term prosperity; identifies "Regional Export Drivers," which are industries that drive the export of goods and services beyond our regional borders; maps opportunity zones; and outlines a strategic agenda for each of the Regional Export Drivers. The Milwaukee 7 resource center and Strategic Framework are found on the Milwaukee 7 website (www.choosemilwaukee.com).

Tax Increment Financing

Wisconsin's Tax Increment Finance (TIF) program was approved by the Legislature in 1975. Its purpose is to provide a way for a city or village to promote tax base expansion. TIF is aimed at eliminating blight, rehabilitating declining property values, and promoting industry and mixed-use development. The TIF law was amended in 2004 to allow towns to participate in the TIF program. Towns may create TIF districts for projects involving the agricultural, forestry, manufacturing, and tourism industries, as defined in Section 60.85 of the *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. Kenosha County had 12 active TIF districts in 2007, which are identified in Table 149 and on Map 97. Local governments with TIF districts include the City of Kenosha, which had nine active TIF districts covering 1,042 acres; the Village of Pleasant Prairie, with two active TIF districts encompassing 2,496 acres; and the Village of Twin Lakes, with one TIF district of 150 acres.

Local Government Economic Development Organizations and Activities

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 Pleasant Prairie established a CDA in 2002 to implement the Village Land Use Plan by exercising its powers to issue revenue bonds to provide financing for affordable housing projects and Qualified Redevelopment Projects; to eliminate or prevent substandard or blighted areas; to provide and retain gainful employment opportunities; to increase the Village's tax base; and to stimulate the flow of investment capital into the Village with resultant beneficial effects upon the economy. It performs negotiations and makes recommendations for consideration to the Village Board regarding development sites.

Community Redevelopment Authorities

Under Section 66.1333 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, cities are granted the ability to create redevelopment authorities for the purpose of carrying out blight elimination, slum clearance, and urban renewal programs and projects. Members of a city's common council may resolve, by two-thirds vote, to create a redevelopment authority. Upon confirmation by four-fifths of the common council, the mayor or city manager appoints seven residents of the city to act as commissioners. The powers of the redevelopment authority are vested in the appointed commissioners.

Table 149

ACTIVE TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCE DISTRICTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2007

Number on Map 97	Community	Name	Acres	Year Created
	City of Kenosha			
1	TIF #1	City of Kenosha Industrial Park	215	1979
2	TIF #4	Lakefront/Marina Area	138	1989
3	TIF #5	Business Park of Kenosha Phase I	199	1994
4	TIF #6	Harborpark	15	1997
5	TIF #7	Brass/Frost (American Brass Works/Frost Manufacturing Co.)	42	2002
6	TIF #8	Business Park of Kenosha Phase II	104	2002
7	TIF #9	MacWhyte	118	2003
8	TIF #10	KAT (Kenosha Auto Transport)	115	2005
9	TIF #11	First Industrial	96	2007
	Village of Pleasant Prairie			
10	TID #2	TID 2, as amended	2,493	1999[a]
11	TID #4	TID 4	3	2007
	Village of Twin Lakes			
12	TID #1	TID 1	150	2007
- -	Total – 12 Sites	- -	3,716	- -

[a]*TID #2 was amended in 2004; the acreage reflects the amendment.*

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

Redevelopment authorities are granted powers to prepare redevelopment and urban renewal plans, and to undertake and carry out redevelopment and urban renewal projects within the city's corporate limits, and to employ personnel to carry out those activities. Redevelopment authorities may enter into contracts; acquire by purchase, lease, eminent domain, or other means, any real or personal property or any interest in the property, together with improvements; and carry out any transactions regarding redevelopment of such properties.

The City of Kenosha established a Redevelopment Authority in 1981. It is the only redevelopment authority in Kenosha County. Recent projects that the City of Kenosha Redevelopment Authority have undertaken include the redevelopment of the Harbor Park area and downtown Kenosha. In 2002, the City of Kenosha Redevelopment Authority was given a $1,000,000 loan from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) pilot program to assist in the cleanup of the Outokumpu Copper site.

Additional Economic Development Programs

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

Brownfield Remediation Grants

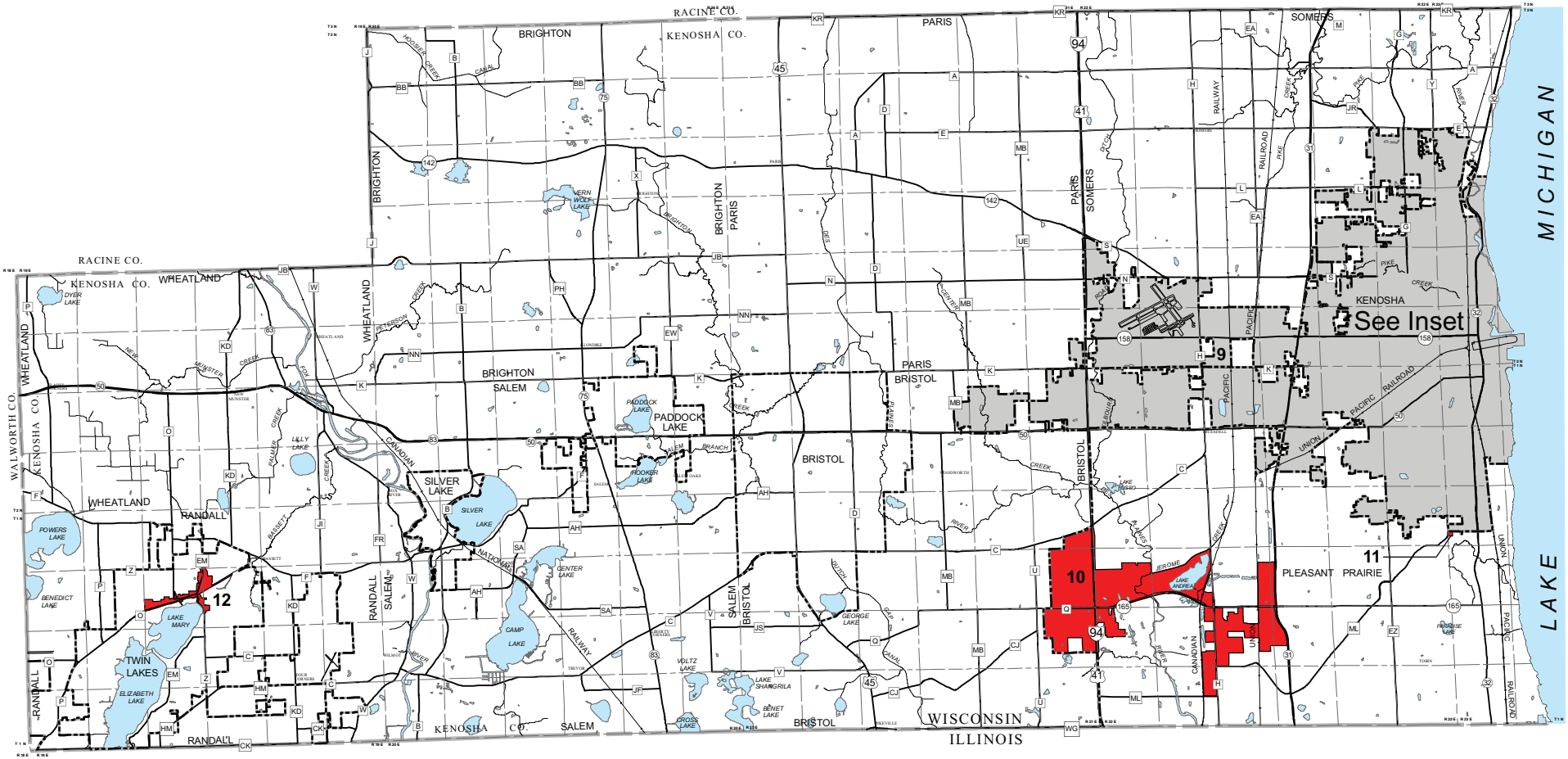
The comprehensive planning law places an emphasis on the remediation and reuse of environmentally contaminated, or brownfield, sites. Brownfields are defined as abandoned, idle, or underused industrial or commercial properties where redevelopment is hindered by known or suspected environmental contamination. 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

Map 97

ACTIVE TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCE DISTRICTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



ACTIVE TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCE DISTRICT

8 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 149)

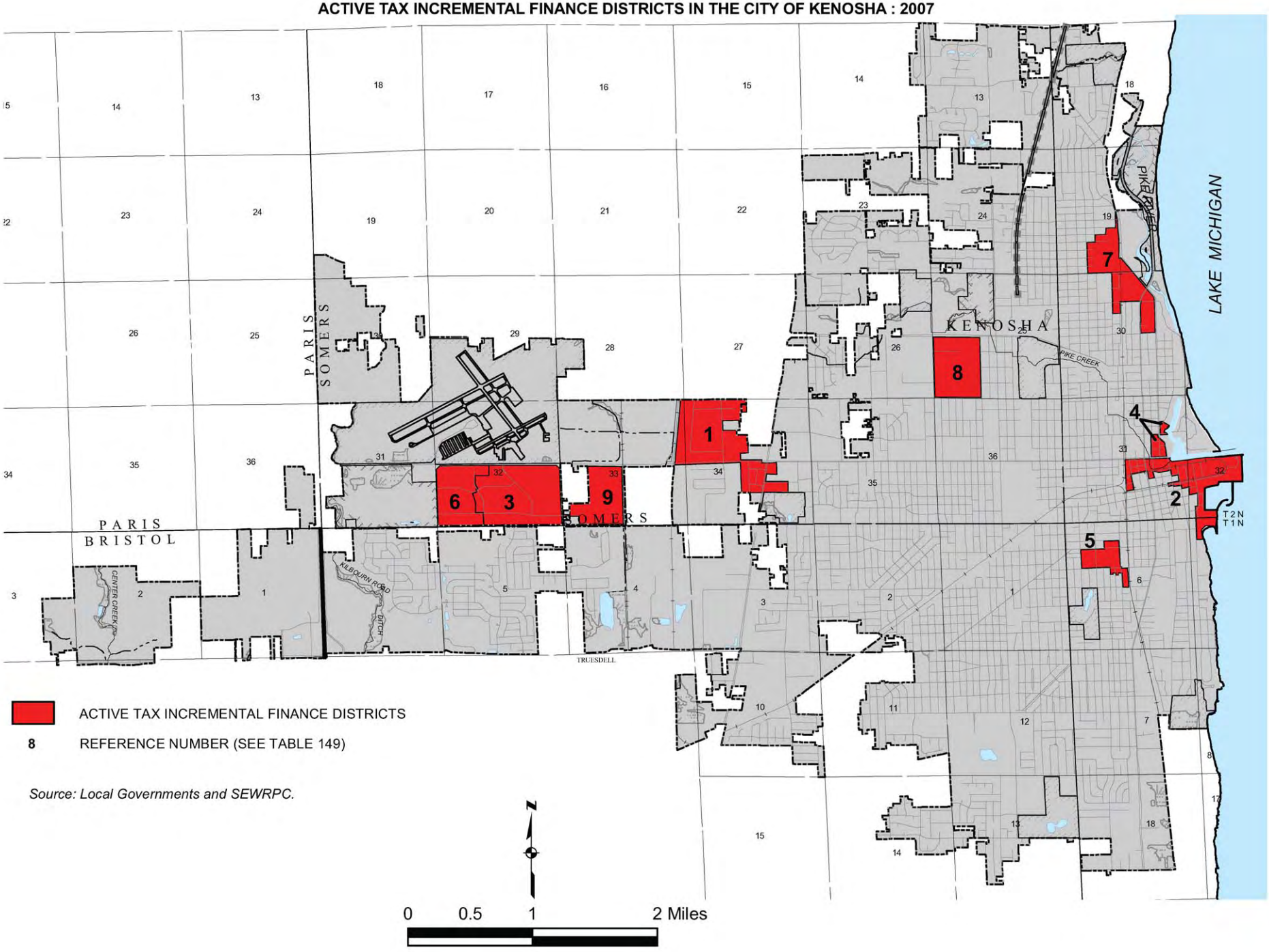
Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol.

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

Inset to Map 97

ACTIVE TAX INCREMENTAL FINANCE DISTRICTS IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA : 2007



Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

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, nonprofit organizations, individuals, and businesses are eligible for the grant. The grant may fund property acquisition, Phase I and II environmental site assessments, environmental investigation, removal of abandoned containers and some underground storage tanks, environmental cleanup, demolition, rehabilitation of buildings, and redevelopment. This program is funded by a combination of State and Federal funds and typically receives about $7.5 million in funding per year.

Brownfield Green Space and Public Facilities Grants

Brownfield Green Space and Public Facilities Grants assist local governments in cleaning up brownfields that are intended for future public use. This includes developing green spaces and public facilities. Cities, villages, towns, counties, redevelopment authorities, community development authorities, and housing authorities that have completed an environmental investigation and are ready to clean up the contaminated property are eligible for the grants. The maximum grant awarded is $200,000. The program is administered by the DNR.

Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award (PECFA)

The PECFA program was created by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce in response to enactment of Federal regulations requiring release prevention from underground storage tanks and cleanup of existing contamination from those tanks. PECFA is a reimbursement program returning a portion of incurred remedial cleanup costs to owners of eligible petroleum product systems, including home heating oil systems. Program funding is generated from a portion of a $0.02 per gallon petroleum inspection fee.

Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) Grants

The Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) provides eligible communities with grants to clean up and redevelop brownfields. Local governments that are Federal entitlement communities or non-entitlement communities may apply for BEDI grants.

Activities funded by BEDI grants must meet one of the following National objectives:

- Benefit low- to-moderate income people
- Prevent or eliminate slum or blight
- Address imminent threats or urgent needs

The grant funds may be used for planning, property acquisition, Phase I and II environmental site assessments, environmental investigation, removal of underground storage tanks and abandoned containers, environmental cleanup, demolition, rehabilitation of buildings, redevelopment and marketing, and public facility and infrastructure improvements. The maximum grant awarded is $2.0 million.

Federal Brownfield 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, nonprofit 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 Brownfield 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, nonprofits, redevelopment authorities, and some other governmental organizations are eligible for the grants. The grants may fund environmental cleanup, demolition, and removal of some abandoned containers and underground petroleum tanks. The maximum grant award is $200,000 with a 20 percent cost share required in the form of money or in kind services.

Additional Brownfield Grants

Information on additional brownfield grants is provided in Appendix U.

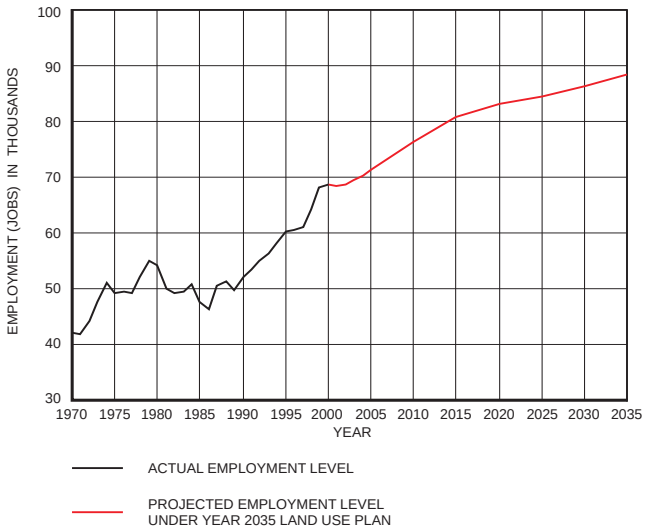
PART 3: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS AND DESIRABLE BUSINESSES

Employment Projections

Future employment, or job, levels in the County are expected to be strongly influenced by the strength of the regional economy relative to the rest of the State and Nation. The Regional Planning Commission's economic study,[11] 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.

Figure 32

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED NUMBER OF JOBS LOCATED IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1970-2035



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

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 Kenosha County.

Projections of total employment, or jobs, for Kenosha County were prepared within the framework of the regional employment projection largely on the basis of trend analysis. Figure 32 shows actual and projected employment in Kenosha County between 1970 and 2035. Based on the regional land use plan, the total number of jobs in the County is projected to increase by 19,850 jobs, or by about 29 percent, to about 88,500 jobs by 2035.

The number of jobs by industry group in 2000 and the projected number of jobs in 2035 are shown on Table 150. 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 jobs are also expected to increase, while the number of industrial, government, transportation, communications, and utilities, and those categorized as 'other' jobs are expected to remain the same or to slightly decrease.

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

Table 150

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS FOR KENOSHA 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]	20,116	19,569	-547	29.3	22.1
Retail	13,349	15,674	2,325	19.4	17.7
General[b]	22,432	40,705	18,273	32.7	46.0
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	2,651	2,504	-147	3.9	2.8
Government[c]	8,534	8,636	102	12.4	9.8
Other[d]	1,572	1,416	-156	2.3	1.6
Total	68,654	88,504	19,850	100.0	100.0

[a]*Includes construction, manufacturing, and wholesale trade categories.*

[b]*Includes finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), and service categories, including educational services for those employed by private schools and colleges.*

[c]*Includes government and public education jobs.*

[d]*Includes agricultural, agricultural services, forestry, mining, and unclassified jobs*.

Existing and projected employment is set forth in Table 151 for each urban (sewered) service area and unsewered areas in Kenosha County. Because the urban service areas include lands adjacent to existing city and village corporate limits, existing employment totals for urban service areas will be greater than those for the corresponding city or village and less in unsewered areas than the corresponding town. Projected urban service areas for 2035 are shown on Map 59 in Chapter VII.

Employment Projections by Industry Sector in Southeastern Wisconsin

As noted above, employment projections for Kenosha County were developed as part of the regional land use planning program. More detailed employment projections for specific industry sectors were developed for the seven-county region as a whole. A description of existing and projected regional employment trends on an industry-by-industry basis follows, and is summarized in Table 152. The data are not available at the County or local level.

Manufacturing Industries

Following the deep recession of the early 1980s, the regional manufacturing sector demonstrated a relatively stable level of employment through much of the 1980s and 1990s, but recently lost numerous jobs. The outlook for manufacturing in the Region does not look promising, except for the printing and publishing sector. Labor intensive sectors may be expected to continue to lose workers due to productivity gains and to lower-cost foreign competition. Labor supply may be a problem for the manufacturing sector toward the middle of the projection period.

A key factor expected to impact the manufacturing sector in the Region, and also the State and the Nation, is the movement of jobs overseas. Overseas labor, particularly in Asia, is substantially cheaper than the American counterpart. Low overseas labor costs more than offset the transportation costs of raw materials and finished goods to market. Some of this dynamic will change as the overseas demand for personnel and material raises prices, decreasing the profit margins for goods produced overseas. However, that shift is not expected to offset job losses in U.S. manufacturing over the foreseeable future.

Productivity gains are also expected to affect manufacturing employment. Manufacturing output continues to increase, but with less labor. There is relatively less demand for manufacturing labor even within growing manufacturing industries as a result. The rate of decline in manufacturing employment may be expected to slow

Table 151

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTION BY SUB-AREA IN KENOSHA COUNTY UNDER THE REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN: 2035

Sub-Area (see Map 59 in Chapter VII)	Existing: 2000			Intermediate Projection: 2035[a]			2000 – 2035 Change	
	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Sewered	Unsewered	Total	Number	Percent
Urban Service Areas								
Bristol East	696	204	900	1,206	- -	1,206	306	34.0
Bristol West	1,071	238	1,309	2,187	- -	2,187	878	67.1
George Lake	77	39	116	106	- -	106	(10)	(8.6)
Kenosha	44,064	226	44,290	47,043	- -	47,043	2,753	6.2
Paddock Lake	824	11	835	1,182	- -	1,182	347	41.6
Pleasant Prairie	10,760	390	11,150	19,955	- -	19,955	8,805	79.0
Powers Lake East	- -	99	99	107	- -	107	8	8.1
Salem	1,860	321	2,181	3,634	- -	3,634	1,453	66.6
Silver Lake	521	203	724	1,068	- -	1,068	344	47.5
Somers	2,495	274	2,769	7,426	- -	7,426	4,657	168.2
Somers North	45	- -	45	60	- -	60	15	33.3
Twin Lakes	1,505	281	1,786	2,113	- -	2,113	327	18.3
Subtotal	63,918	2,286	66,204	86,187	- -	86,187	19,983	30.2
Unsewered Areas[b]								
Brighton	- -	303	303	- -	298	298	(5)	(1.7)
Bristol	- -	336	336	- -	324	324	(12)	(3.6)
Paris	- -	1,006	1,006	- -	989	989	(17)	(1.7)
Pleasant Prairie	- -	17	17	- -	17	17	0	0.0
Randall[c]	- -	122	122	- -	148	148	26	21.3
Salem	- -	80	80	- -	72	72	(8)	(10.0)
Somers	- -	16	16	- -	15	15	(1)	(6.3)
Wheatland	- -	570	570	- -	554	554	(16)	(2.8)
Subtotal	- -	2,450	2,450	- -	2,317	2,317	(133)	(5.4)
County Total[b]	63,918	4,736	68,654	86,187	2,317	88,504	19,850	28.9

[a]*The 2035 employment (job) projection is based on the intermediate growth scenario that was used to prepare the 2035 Regional Land Use Plan, which was considered the most likely projection to be achieved. The high projection for the County is 93,700 jobs, and the low projection is 78,700 jobs. The high and low projections are intended to provide an indication of the employment (jobs) levels that could be achieved under significantly higher and lower, but nevertheless plausible, growth scenarios. The high and low 2035 County projections are documented in SEWRPC Technical Report No 10, 4th Edition,* The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin, *July 2004.*

[b]*Areas located outside planned urban service areas. See Map 59 in Chapter VII.*

[c]*Includes small portions of the Village of Genoa City located in Kenosha County.*

Source: SEWRPC.

somewhat later in the projection period as increases in the U.S. and global economies create greater demand for manufactured products. The labor force may also be expected to show some expansion during the later years of the projection period, supplying a slightly larger labor pool for manufacturing.

Printing and Publishing

Printing and publishing is one manufacturing industry that is projected to retain its overall strength. This industry includes establishments engaged in printing; in services for the printing trade such as bookbinding; and in publishing newspapers, books, and periodicals. The outlook for this sector is promising due to the continued expansion of periodical publications and bookbinding, which are expected to offset the reduced growth in newspaper publishing due to new media technologies. In addition, this sector requires investment in the latest of technologies to control costs and enhance product quality. The regional projection in 2035 for this industry sector is 24,700 jobs, which is nearly the same as 2000 (24,500 jobs).

Table 152

EXISTING AND PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN THE REGION: 2000 - 2035

Industry	Existing 2000	Projected Employment (number of jobs)			
		2010	2020	2030	2035
Manufacturing:					
Printing and Publishing	24,500	22,700	24,000	24,300	24,700
Fabricated Metal Products	25,600	15,700	14,000	12,200	11,600
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	48,000	32,000	29,400	26,100	24,900
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment	27,000	19,300	18,000	15,900	15,300
All Other Manufacturing	99,200	87,400	86,300	83,900	83,900
Subtotal Manufacturing	224,300	177,100	171,700	162,400	160,400
Construction	53,800	53,600	56,000	56,500	57,100
Retail Trade	193,700	192,200	198,100	202,400	205,400
Wholesale Trade	64,400	60,400	62,600	63,400	64,400
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	54,800	50,900	51,400	50,500	51,100
Services:					
Business Services	102,800	122,800	141,800	156,600	164,600
Health Services	97,700	108,900	118,200	126,100	132,000
Social Services	34,300	45,700	53,500	59,100	62,100
All Other Services[a]	171,200	197,700	216,300	226,600	231,300
Subtotal Services	406,000	475,100	529,800	568,400	590,000
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	93,700	98,800	103,100	103,600	103,600
Government and Government Enterprises[b]	114,400	113,500	114,900	114,900	115,300
Agriculture	6,000	5,300	5,100	4,900	4,800
Other[c]	11,700	13,200	15,300	16,100	16,200
Total Regional Employment	1,222,800	1,240,100	1,308,200	1,343,100	1,368,300

[a]*Includes educational services for those employed by private schools and colleges. Public school employees are included in the government and government enterprise category.*

[b]*Includes all nonmilitary government agencies and enterprises, regardless of SIC code, and public school employees.*

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

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

Fabricated Metal Products

Fabricated metal products establishments produce items such as metal cans, tin ware, hand tools, cutlery, general hardware, fabricated structural metal products, and metal stampings. A number of these jobs are expected to move overseas for lower labor costs resulting in a projected 55 percent decrease in the Region from 25,600 jobs in 2000 to 11,600 jobs in 2035.

Industrial Machinery and Equipment

The industrial machinery and equipment industry includes the manufacture of engines, turbines, farm and garden machinery, construction machinery, metalworking machinery, and computer and office equipment. Jobs in this industry are projected to decrease from 48,000 to 24,900 in 2035 in the Region.

Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment

This industry includes business that manufacture electricity distribution equipment, electrical industrial apparatus, household appliances, electrical wiring and lighting, and electronic components. The projected number of jobs in this sector for the Region in 2035 is 15,300. This would result in a 43 percent decrease from the number of jobs in 2000 (27,000 jobs).

Other Manufacturing
These are jobs in a wide range of manufacturing businesses that taken individually are not large enough to be considered as a separate category. The number of jobs in other types of manufacturing jobs in the Region is projected to decline by 15 percent from 99,200 in 2000 to 83,900 jobs in 2035.

Construction
Construction industry establishments are engaged in all forms of building construction as well as heavy construction such as roads, bridges, sewer and water lines, and sewage treatment facilities. The industry includes employment in activities involving new construction, additions, alterations, reconstructions, installations, and repairs. The number of jobs in this industry is projected to grow by 6 percent in the Region, from 53,800 in 2000 to 57,100 in 2035.

Retail Trade
Retail trade industry establishments sell merchandise primarily for personal and household consumption. It includes a wide variety of establishments, ranging from discount department stores to automobile dealerships to restaurants and coffee shops. Retail trade employment is projected to grow in the Region through 2035; however, a focus on reducing costs, more emphasis on e-commerce, and the lower wages associated with the retail sector are all issues that may slow job growth. The rate of growth will also depend on the health of the economy and personal income. Retail trade jobs are projected to grow by 6 percent between 2000 and 2035, from 193,700 to 205,400 jobs in the Region.

Wholesale Trade
Wholesale trade industry establishments primarily sell merchandise to retailers and industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, construction contractor, and professional business customers; or to other wholesalers. The highly competitive nature of this industry and the constant need to control costs may limit the overall growth in wholesale trade employment. The recent decline in manufacturing employment is reflected in the decline in wholesale trade employment because the industries are closely linked. Therefore, as the employment outlook for the manufacturing sector is not promising, the wholesale trade sector is not projected to support a large increase in employment. These jobs are projected to decrease in the earlier portion of the projection period and recover in the later portion of the period to the 2000 level of 64,400.

Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
This industry includes establishments which provide—to the general public or to other business enterprises—all forms of passenger and freight transportation; shipping services; communications services; and gas, electricity, steam, water, and sanitary services. Regional employment in this industry is expected to decrease by 7 percent from 54,800 jobs in 2000 to 51,100 jobs in 2035.

Services Sector
The greatest future gains in employment for the Region, State, and Nation may be expected to be in the services sector. Employment in the business services sector, in particular, may be expected to experience significant growth in the future. As companies focus on core competencies, cost competition, and market expansion, many tasks that were completed in-house will be subcontracted to other firms specializing in auxiliary tasks such as marketing, payroll, human resources, and information technology.

Employment in the health and social services may also be expected to increase. The most profound effect on health and social services in the Region will be the aging of the population. As the baby-boomers reach retirement age, health and social services will be in greater demand, directly affecting employment in these sectors. The outlook for entertainment services is also promising; rising personal income and retirees having more leisure time in the future are expected to play a role in that growth.

Business Services
These establishments provide services such as advertising, computer programming, data processing, security systems services, and building cleaning and maintenance services to other businesses. Business services also

include workers with temporary employment firms and people that provide services on a contract or fee basis to others (businesses that provide engineering, accounting, research, management, and other related services are included in other services). This sector is expected to continue to grow rapidly. Under the regional projection, business services employment will increase by 60 percent from 102,800 in 2000 to 164,600 jobs in 2035.

Health Services
Health services industry establishments provide medical, surgical, and other health services including hospitals, offices and clinics of physicians and health care practitioners, nursing and rest homes, medical and dental laboratories, and home health care services. This sector is poised for growth due to the County's aging population. Under the regional projection, health services employment is expected to exceed 132,000 jobs in 2035, an increase of 35 percent over the 2000 level.

Social Services
Social services establishments provide help and rehabilitation services to individuals with needs requiring special care. This industry group also includes child day-care facilities and certain residential facilities for children, the aged, and others with limits on ability for self care, but where medical care is not a major element. This sector is expected to see significant growth as the aging of the County's population continues, along with the movement to outpatient care and more home based assistance living. Social services employment is expected to increase by almost 81 percent from 34,300 jobs in 2000 to 62,100 in 2035.

Other Services
This category includes those service activities that are not large enough, in terms of their employment levels, to be accorded dominant or subdominant industry status. It includes a wide range of service establishments such as lodging places; laundry and dry-cleaning facilities; funeral homes; automotive repair facilities; miscellaneous repair shops; motion picture theaters and various other amusement and recreation places; and establishments which provide engineering, accounting, research, management, and related services. Employment of this nature is expected to increase by 35 percent from 171,200 jobs in 2000 to 231,300 jobs in 2035.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
These establishments include banks and credit unions; other personal and business credit institutions; security brokerages; insurance carriers, agencies, and brokerages; real estate agencies; and land development firms. Regulatory changes, the increasing use of the Internet, demographic trends, and legislation allowing financial institutions to provide a greater variety of financial products and services may result in growth in this industry. However, new technology applications, including increasing Internet transactions and data base management tools, will continue to be used to control costs, as firms substitute technology for labor. This sector is expected to grow by 11 percent from 93,700 jobs in 2000 to 103,600 jobs in 2035.

Government
Government includes employment in all nonmilitary government agencies and enterprises, regardless of SIC code. This includes city, village, town, county, state, and Federal units and agencies of government; public schools; publicly owned enterprises; and the U.S. Postal Service. Government employment is projected to increase slightly over the next 30 years from 114,400 in 2000 to 115,300 by 2035.

Agriculture
This industry includes establishments (e.g., farms, orchards, greenhouses, nurseries) primarily engaged in the production of crops, plants, and trees, excluding forestry operations. It also includes establishments (e.g., farms, dairies, feedlots, egg production facilities) primarily engaged in raising livestock for sale or for the sale of livestock products. While the agricultural sector constitutes a small and declining share of the regional economy, it still constitutes a viable economic sector. Wisconsin agriculture is expected to hold a comparative advantage in the dairy and vegetable segments. However, due to continued technological advances in genetics and mechanization, cost pressures from national and global competition, and modern management practices, the employment levels in agriculture may be expected to continue to decline. The continued conversion of farmland to urban uses may also be expected to reduce agricultural employment in the Region. Agricultural employment is expected to decrease by 20 percent, from 6,000 jobs in 2000 to 4,800 jobs in 2035.

Other Employment
This category includes jobs in forestry, commercial fishing, mining, and agricultural services such as crop services, veterinary services, landscaping services, and lawn and garden services. The regional projection shows a 39 percent increase, from 11,700 jobs in 2000 to 16,200 jobs in 2035.

Employment Projections Selected by Local Governments
As part of the comprehensive planning effort, existing 2000 and projected 2035 employment levels were compiled for local government consideration. The two projections, set forth in Table 153, provided a range for each local government to consider while determining a final employment projection. One of the projections was based on the intermediate growth projections from the 2035 Regional Land Use Plan, and assigned future employment to cities, villages, and towns assuming that areas within a planned city or village sanitary sewer service area would be annexed by the city or village (similar to the urban service area and unsewered area projections for the County set forth in Table 151), unless a boundary agreement was in place that established future corporate limits.

The second projection represents an extrapolation of historic job trends in each community. The trend-based projection assumes a continuation of past employment change in each community between 1980 and 2000, with the change for more recent years weighted more heavily than change for earlier years. Thus, in developing the trend-based projection, the employment change between 1990 and 2000 was weighted more heavily than the employment change during the 1980s.

Table 154 sets forth the final employment projections used to prepare this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. As indicated in Table 154, three communities selected the employment projections from the Regional Land Use Plan (the Villages of Paddock Lake and Twin Lakes and the Town of Somers); four communities selected the trend-based employment projections (the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Village of Silver Lake, and Town of Wheatland); and five communities selected a locally-derived alternative set of employment projections (the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Randall, and Salem).

The year 2035 employment projection for Kenosha County, based on the projections selected by each community, totals 109,860 jobs. This represents an increase of 41,206 jobs, or about 60 percent, over the number of jobs in 2000. It also exceeds both the intermediate and high growth employment projections of 88,504 and 93,700 jobs, respectively, developed as part of the regional land use plan. In order to accommodate the projected number of jobs, communities that selected a projection higher than that projected by the regional land use plan may need to allocate more land for commercial and industrial development than designated on the regional plan, and/or develop commercial and industrial areas at a higher density than envisioned under the regional plan.

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 Kenosha County and participating local governments be identified in the economic development element of the comprehensive plan. The following provides a list of businesses and industries that County and local governments should consider attracting, retaining, or expanding, based on a list developed at a brainstorming session held at an MJAC meeting, and also includes the appropriate Standard Industry Classification (SIC) group codes, as shown in Figure 5 in Chapter II, and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) general codes, as listed in Table 138. More intensive businesses may not be suitable in local governments that lack public sanitary sewer, water, and other urban services.

- Data and information technology – high-tech industries (SIC – 70-89; NAICS – 51 and 54)
- Advanced technology manufacturing and engineering (SIC – 20-39 and 70-89; NAICS – 31-33 and 54)
- Bio-fuel technology and bio-technology in general (SIC – 40-49; NAICS - 22)
  - Alternative energies research and development
  - Research and development of alternative crops for fuel
  - Environmental industry – “green” buildings and infrastructures, and energy-efficiency

Table 153

ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS FOR COMMUNITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035

Community	Actual Number of Jobs			Trend Based[a]			Recommended Regional Land Use Plan (Intermediate Projection)[b]		
				Jobs	Change 2000-2035		Jobs	Change 2000-2035	
	1980	1990	2000	2035	Number	Percent	2035	Number	Percent
Cities									
Kenosha	43,133	34,954	43,330	58,160	14,830	34.2	46,128	2,798	6.5
Villages									
Paddock Lake	187	588	826	1,802	976	118.2	1,641	815	98.7
Pleasant Prairie	3,737	4,411	10,996	28,871	17,875	162.6	19,776	8,780	79.8
Silver Lake	170	402	523	1,044	521	99.6	867	344	65.8
Twin Lakes	438	800	1,557	3,861	2,304	148.0	1,884	327	21.0
Towns									
Brighton	134	293	308	487	179	58.1	308	0	0.0
Bristol	1,339	3,070	3,526	6,238	2,712	76.9	4,678	1,152	32.7
Paris	783	902	1,006	1,383	377	37.5	1,006	0	0.0
Randall	344	635	670	1,017	347	51.8	670	0	0.0
Salem	679	1,625	2,195	4,519	2,324	105.9	3,172	977	44.5
Somers	2,471	2,333	3,107	5,018	1,911	61.5	7,764	4,657	149.9
Wheatland	236	689	610	799	189	31.0	610	0	0.0
County Total	54,124[c]	52,230[c]	68,654	113,199	44,545	64.9	88,504	19,850	28.9

[a]The trend-based projection assumes a continuation of past employment change in each community since 1980, with the change for more recent years weighted more heavily than change for earlier years. In developing this projection, employment change between 1990 and 2000 was weighted more heavily than the employment change during the 1980s.

[b]These projections are based on the year 2035 Regional Land Use Plan. The Regional Land Use Plan recommends that much of the future increase in employment within the County be accommodated in urban service areas (see Map 59 in Chapter VII) that provide sanitary sewer and other urban services. The projections assume that new development within a planned city or village sewer service area would be annexed by the city or village. Adjustments were made to the Regional Land Use Plan projections to reflect boundary agreements that establish future corporate limits (see Map 52 in Chapter VI).

[c]Totals include approximately 475 jobs in 1980 and 1,525 jobs in 1990 that could not be allocated to a civil division.

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

- Recreation (SIC – 70-89; NAICS - 71)
  - Athletic facilities (similar to the Village of Pleasant Prairie's RecPlex) and outdoor activities
- Hospitality and tourism industries – hotels, restaurants, and entertainment venues (SIC – 70-89 and 44-45; NAICS - 72)
- Professional and technical services (SIC – 70-89; NAICS - 54)
- Business and corporate management (SIC – 70-89; NAICS - 55)
- Jobs that support agriculture and rural lifestyles – agricultural businesses (SIC – 01-09; NAICS - 11)
- Home-based businesses and jobs that allow workers to work from home[12] (No specific code, applies to many types of businesses)

[12]According to the 2000 Census, 2.3 percent of employed Kenosha County residents worked from home.

- Service sector – lawn and maintenance (SIC – 70-89; NAICS - 81)
- Healthcare related businesses (SIC – 70-89; NAICS - 62)
- Assisted living – senior care (SIC – 70-89; NAICS - 62)

Table 154

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS FOR COMMUNITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035

Community	Total Employment (Jobs)			
	Actual 2000	Projected 2035	2000-2035 Change	
			Number	Percent
City				
Kenosha	43,330	58,160	14,830	34.2
Villages				
Paddock Lake	826	1,641	815	98.7
Pleasant Prairie	10,996	28,871	17,875	162.6
Silver Lake	523	1,044	521	99.6
Twin Lakes	1,557	1,884	327	21.0
Towns				
Brighton	308	360	52	16.9
Bristol	3,526[a]	3,834[b]	308	8.7
Paris	1,006	1,060	54	5.4
Randall	670	875	205	30.6
Salem	2,195[c]	3,566	1,371	62.5
Somers	3,107	7,764	4,657	149.9
Wheatland	610	799	189	31.0
Kenosha County	68,654	109,860	41,206	60.0

[a]Includes jobs in areas that were subsequently annexed by the City of Kenosha (683 jobs) or Village of Pleasant Prairie (171 jobs) per boundary agreements; and jobs in that portion of the Town of Bristol that was incorporated as the Village of Bristol in December 2009.

[b]Includes projected jobs in both the Town of Bristol and the Village of Bristol.

[c]Includes jobs in areas that have or may be annexed by the Village of Paddock Lake (146 jobs) per boundary agreement.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Governments, and SEWRPC.

Kenosha County Economic Development Strengths and Weaknesses

Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* also requires that an assessment of Kenosha County's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries be completed as part of the economic development element. This section includes a list of perceived strengths and weaknesses, based on findings from the SWOT workshop, the Kenosha County Café, and an MJAC brainstorming session.

The County's perceived strengths for attracting and retaining businesses and industries include:

- Active organizations and community leaders committed to attracting and retaining business, industry, jobs, and workers (the KABA and Kenosha County Division of Workforce Development)
- Strong local intergovernmental cooperation
- Location between Chicago and Milwaukee
- Proximity to areas with fast growth (neighboring Illinois counties)
- Access to national and international markets
- Good infrastructure and accessibility; for example, good roads, interstate, and rail (compared to neighboring Illinois counties)
- A long history of planning and zoning
- Strong projected population growth
- Skilled workforce with good work ethic
- Availability of workforce, land, and housing options
- Availability of business resources and financing
- Lake Michigan – good water quality
- Lack of congestion and reasonable commuting distances
- Good quality schools
- Good quality of life in general (including parks and other amenities)
- Low crime rate
- Tourism and recreation opportunities

- Community has begun to attract a dynamic and diverse business mix; need to keep up momentum
- Current increase in construction (particularly for industrial development)
- History rooted in manufacturing (strength and weakness)

The County's perceived weaknesses regarding attracting and retaining desirable businesses and industries include:

- Lack of mass transit (no train and limited bus service in western portion of County)
- Lack of dedicated funding for mass transit (Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee commuter rail)
- 'Brain Drain' problem: many educated and skilled young people leave Kenosha County for jobs elsewhere
- Mismatch between educational attainment/skills and job skills desired by employers
- Perception of deteriorating air quality[13]
- Need to prepare for, and invest in, the expansion of infrastructure to meet projected growth demands
- Lack of understanding about the importance of agriculture and its contribution to the economy
- Lack of entertainment venues and cultural attractions or amenities
- Lack of hospitality services (hotels, fine-dining establishments)
- Perceived reputation as "blue-collar"/"lunch-bucket town" may hinder attracting certain types of industries
- Perceived reputation as thrifty and unwilling to spend money on non-essentials may hinder attracting certain types of retail and service industries
- Growing concerns over housing needs due to both a growing and aging population
- Generally, jobs in Kenosha County pay lower wages and salaries than jobs in neighboring (Illinois) counties
- Negative perception associated with casinos (low paying jobs, attract crime)
- Lack of retail, especially in comparison to Racine
- History rooted in manufacturing (strength and weakness); the economy may be seen as undiversified and could face difficulty in today's fast-changing economy

PART 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

Economic Development Issues

A variety of economic development issues surfaced in the county-wide SWOT workshop, Kenosha County Café exercise, and in the MJAC strengths and weaknesses assessment. Although a good workforce, low unemployment rate[14] and leadership encouraging economic development were identified as strengths, the lack of high-paying local jobs, the loss of a skilled and educated workforce to other locations, and the decline of traditional industries and loss of jobs were viewed as weaknesses for Kenosha County. Opportunities identified included the diversification of jobs and businesses, the development or attraction of new businesses and industries, and the expansion of transportation (particularly, the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee commuter rail). Interestingly, the

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[13]*Based on U.S.E.P.A. monitor trends report data from the monitoring station in the Chiwaukee Prairie, levels of reported criteria air pollutants indicate an improvement in air quality since 2003.*

[14]*Although low unemployment was identified in the SWOT workshop as a strength, Kenosha County's unemployment rate was higher than the Region and the State in 2006.*

history of manufacturing in Kenosha County was identified as both a weakness and strength. While the availability of a skilled labor force with a strong work ethic rooted in manufacturing provides a strong basis for attracting new advanced manufacturing industries, Kenosha's past history of relying predominantly on manufacturing may make it difficult to adapt to today's fast-changing economy.

Based on information provided by KABA, the MJAC was advised that although it is anticipated that the County will see future investment and growth in niche manufacturing and engineering industries, the County must be willing and able to attract a diverse business mix, and not limit its focus on attracting or retaining selected job sectors. Diversification of jobs and businesses was viewed as one of the top three opportunities in the County SWOT analysis. The ability to attract and retain a diverse business mix, to provide job opportunities to residents who currently commute out of Kenosha County for work, and to prepare and provide job opportunities for future generations have been identified as the critical components of desirable economic development in the County. The following specific economic development issues have been identified:

- Employment Issue
- Labor Force Issue
- Business Location Issue
- Attracting and Retaining Desirable Businesses Issue

Economic Development Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs
Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to the economic development issue listed in the preceding section. 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. Economic development recommendations for local government consideration have also been prepared. Local recommendations were prepared because local governments will have additional influence over economic development within the County, especially with regard to providing an adequate amount of land and sites for agricultural businesses, and commercial and industrial development. This is because local governments (cities and villages) have primary control over zoning and subdivision ordinances and building codes, while towns share this responsibility with Kenosha County through the implementation of the County zoning and subdivision ordinances. The local recommendations set forth in this Chapter are general in nature. Each participating community should refine the recommendations to meet specific community needs as they develop and/or implement their community's comprehensive plan and develop more detailed plans (such as community facilities and neighborhood plans) that further refine the comprehensive plan.

Overall Economic Development Goals and Objectives (from Chapter VII)
Goals:

- Identify and encourage desirable, diverse, and sustainable businesses and job development.
- Attract and retain jobs that provide employment opportunities for County residents.
- Identify economic and educational opportunities that will help ensure job growth for future generations.

Objectives:

- Identify a variety of business "clusters" to be encouraged within the County.
- Encourage Countywide and regional cooperation for economic development, including business creation, retention, and expansion and the creation of a range of employment opportunities that improve and enhance the economic vitality of Kenosha County.
- Encourage cooperation between schools and businesses to develop educational programs that provide the County's labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide services needed by County residents.
- Develop methods to retain farmland and encourage agriculture as a viable part of the economy.

- Capitalize on tourism amenities, including historic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources, and particularly, activities that focus on Lake Michigan's recreational opportunities. Encourage and support entrepreneurialism (i.e. small businesses and home-based businesses).
- Encourage and support entrepreneurialism (i.e. small businesses and home-based businesses).

Employment Issue and Recommendations

Employment refers to the number and type of jobs located in the County. Employment data and labor force data form the baseline information in determining how many and what types of jobs need to be located in the County to serve the projected County population in the plan design year 2035. Kenosha County has experienced employment growth over the last 50 years. The number of jobs located in the County has grown by about 136 percent over this period, compared to about 113 percent job growth in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region.

Although it had experienced a nearly 23 percent decline in the County between 1970 and 2000, from 16,520 jobs to 12,800 jobs, manufacturing was still the largest industry sector employer in the County in 2005, with 10,887 jobs. Following manufacturing, the five largest categories of private employers in the County in 2005 were retail trade (8,716 jobs), health care and social assistance (8,474 jobs), accommodation and food services (5,942 jobs), administrative and waste services (5,158 jobs), and other services except public administration (4,759 jobs). The manufacturing and health care and social assistance sectors had high average annual wages compared to other industry sector employers in the County. Retail trade, accommodation and food services, and other services had relatively low wages compared to other Kenosha County industry sectors.

Based on the 2005 location quotient analysis, Kenosha County had a high concentration of existing industries that have been identified as desirable to attract and retain, such as manufacturing and arts, entertainment, and recreation sector jobs, when compared to the State and the Nation. The high concentration of these types of jobs may help the County create industry clusters of desirable employment sectors. While the County has a comparatively high concentration of jobs in several of the job types identified as desirable, such as hospitality and retail jobs, it has a comparatively low concentration in some other job types identified as desirable, most notably information technology, professional and technical services, and management of companies and enterprises (business or corporate management). These jobs tend to have higher average annual wages than hospitality and retail jobs, and would complement growth in the advanced manufacturing job sector.

Although the number of jobs in Kenosha County has grown at a significantly faster rate than in the Region, commuting patterns indicate that a large portion of the workforce commutes to jobs located outside of the County, and considerably fewer workers were commuting into the County for jobs. In 2000, of the 72,052 Kenosha County residents who worked, about 31,563 (44 percent) commuted to areas outside of Kenosha County for work. Only 12,468 workers from other counties commuted into Kenosha County for work.

Goal:

- Promote an adequate number of jobs in Kenosha County to serve the projected 2035 population of 210,100 persons.

Objectives:

- Promote the addition of between 19,850 and 40,768 jobs in Kenosha County through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035, for a total of between 88,500 and 109,422 jobs in 2035.
- Encourage business development that provides a living wage for its employees and enables employees to afford housing in Kenosha County.
- Encourage business development that matches the educational attainment of residents within the County.

Policies:

- Promote the retention of manufacturing, and arts, entertainment, and recreation jobs. 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.
- Promote an increase in information and technology, management of companies and enterprises, finance and insurance, and professional and technical services industry sector jobs in Kenosha County. The location quotient analysis in Part 1 indicates that the County has a relatively low percentage of such jobs.
- Promote agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Kenosha County.
- Promote the tourism industry, including eco-tourism, in Kenosha County.
- Promote economic development incentives to attract businesses to Kenosha County and to retain existing businesses.
- Support the Labor Force policies to attract and retain businesses.

Programs:

- Continue administration of the Kenosha County Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) to create employment opportunities, encourage private investment, and provide a means to finance new and expanding businesses, including small businesses, in the County.
- Support the continued use of Community Development Block Grant – Economic Development (CDBG–ED) funds. The funds can be used for loans to businesses wishing to expand in Wisconsin or relocate to Wisconsin. The County is able to retain the funds to capitalize the Kenosha County RLF once they are repaid by the businesses.
- Study the use of State and Federal bio-energy grants to promote agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Kenosha County.
- Develop a method to market and link Kenosha County agricultural products, including organic products, to restaurants and stores in Kenosha County and surrounding areas.
- Continue to support KABA in its efforts to develop and distribute educational materials regarding various funding and incentive opportunities available for businesses located in Kenosha County or wishing to relocate to the County, including Wisconsin Department of Commerce, WHEDA, and Federal financing programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter and Appendix U.
- Continue to support KABA in its efforts to develop and distribute educational materials specifically designed to promote the use of State Technology Zone Tax Credit Incentives to high technology businesses considering expanding or relocating to Kenosha County.
- Develop methods or continue to support economic development efforts in the County with a focus on historic preservation and redevelopment, such as the City of Kenosha Harborpark redevelopment project.
- Develop expedited permitting procedures for businesses wishing to relocate to or expand in the County.
- Implement Labor Force programs.

- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments are eligible to implement all of the County programs listed above, including Local Revolving Loan Funds and the use of CDBG–ED in an effort to attract and retain employers in their communities. Local governments may also create Community Development Authorities that act as the agent of the local government in planning and carrying out community development programs. In addition, cities and villages may create Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Districts in which infrastructure is typically installed by the municipality to attract commercial and mixed use development. Towns may create TIF districts for development related to the agricultural, forestry, and tourism industries. The cost of the infrastructure is then repaid through the increased property taxes generated in the TIF District.

Local governments, like the County, should use the various government funding sources inventoried in this chapter to assist businesses located in the community and businesses wishing to relocate to the community. Expedited permitting procedures for zoning, building, and other permits issued by local governments, or permits issued by the County in cooperation with the towns, should also be studied to assist in expansion and relocation of businesses in the community.

Labor Force Issue and Recommendations

An available, well educated, skilled labor force is an important influence in attracting and retaining desirable businesses. About 84 percent of Kenosha County residents age 25 and older have attained a high school degree; this matches the Region, also at 84 percent. About 50 percent of County residents have attended some college or attained an associates, bachelors, or graduate degree, which is slightly less than the Regional level of 54 percent. About 76 percent of County residents are of working age, the same as the Region, at 76 percent, and very similar to the State, at 78 percent.

It is projected that between 19,850 and 40,768 jobs will be added in Kenosha County by the plan design year of 2035, for a total of between 88,500 to 109,422 jobs in 2035. This is an increase of between 29 to 59 percent between 2000 and 2035. The projected population for Kenosha County for 2035 is 210,078 persons, an increase of 60,500 residents, or about a 40 percent increase. About 162,300 residents will be of working age and about 109,522 residents will be participating in the labor force if current labor force participation trends hold constant.

The County's resident labor force is skilled and prepared for jobs in the manufacturing industry sectors and could be considered well-suited for advanced manufacturing jobs, which have been identified as desirable jobs to attract and retain within the County. In addition, the perception that there are currently too many service-based economy jobs has been viewed as a threat to the County by those who participated in the SWOT analysis conducted at the Countywide Kickoff meeting. Such jobs are often low-paying, compared to manufacturing and professional jobs. This issue is closely connected to the issue of workforce housing (see Chapter X) and may have an impact on the future labor pool available in Kenosha County to work in the retail trade and accommodation and food services industry sectors, currently the second and fourth largest employers in the County.

The Kenosha County labor force has many positive attributes and has been recognized as a strength with respect to attracting and retaining business and industry in the County; however, concerns regarding the resident labor force have been expressed during the planning process. The aging of the Kenosha County resident population, with 16 percent of the population projected to be age 65 or older by 2035 compared to 11 percent in 2000, has been identified as a concern by MJAC members. The aging population was also identified as a threat during the SWOT analysis conducted at the comprehensive plan kickoff meetings because of the implications for the potential decrease in the labor force and an increase in the cost of government services for the elderly.

The loss of young educated people to areas outside the County due to various factors, such as lack of job opportunities and better paying jobs outside the area, has also been identified as a factor that may reduce the size of the resident labor force over the planning period. The loss of skilled and educated workers in Kenosha County was identified as a weakness by citizens who participated in the SWOT analysis conducted at the Countywide Kickoff meeting and by MJAC members during the assessment of economic development strengths and weaknesses. This potential loss will not only diminish the size of the labor force, it will also inhibit the retention and attraction of desired businesses, including data and information technology, advanced manufacturing and engineering, bio-technology, professional and technical services, and business or corporate management.

Goal:

- Promote an adequate supply of workers to meet the employment needs of businesses located in the County.

Objectives:

- Promote educational programs to prepare workers for jobs in the desired businesses identified in Part 3 of this Chapter.

- Promote a labor force of between 88,500 to 109,422 workers available to Kenosha County businesses in 2035.

Policies:

- Encourage cooperation between schools and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the County's labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
- Encourage cooperation between high schools and two- and four-year colleges and universities located in Kenosha County, such as UW-Parkside, Carthage University, Concordia University, and Gateway Technical College, and in the Region, such as UW-Milwaukee and Marquette University, to develop educational programs that provide the County's labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
- Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in Kenosha County, or who wish to live and work in the County.
- Promote affordable housing choices for first time home buyers in Kenosha County.
- Promote convenient, flexible, and affordable public transportation options within Kenosha County and between Kenosha County and neighboring counties.

Programs:

- Encourage and assist KABA to continue involvement and partnership with educational and training programs such as Gateway Technical College Associate's Degree in Management.
- Encourage and assist KABA's Education Foundation in its efforts to develop education initiatives with local schools to improve the quality of education and increase the number of County residents completing post-high school education.
- Establish an outreach program to potential employees, including high school students, college students, and their parents to match desired skills.
- Develop and widely distribute educational materials regarding various workforce education partnerships and opportunities and job/career opportunities available for students and adults in Kenosha County including KABA, Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, Wisconsin Department of Commerce, WHEDA, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD), Workforce 2010, and Federal training, work placement, and financing programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter and Appendix U.
- Prepare and distribute a business retention survey to businesses throughout Kenosha County through KABA. Portions of the survey should focus on job skills required by businesses; transportation facing employers and employees; and housing issues.
- Study the administration of additional partnerships and educational opportunities designed to develop the job skills sought by employers and potential employers in Kenosha County.
- Pursue partnerships with KABA, the Kenosha County Jobs Center, and Manpower, Inc. to advertise employment opportunities in Kenosha County.
- Support the transportation and transit recommendations set forth in the regional transportation system plan[15] pertaining to Kenosha County.
- Support the development of the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee commuter link.

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[15]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 49,* A Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, *June 2006*.

  - Implement the recommended County Transportation Issue programs in Chapter XI.
  - Implement the recommended County Housing Cost/Workforce Housing Issue programs in Chapter X.
  - Continue operation of the Kenosha Area Transit System and the Western Kenosha County Transit System, and continue to monitor and evaluate transit services to ensure they are serving the needs of County residents and businesses.
  - Study altering or expanding public transit services to meet the needs of businesses in the County as a result of findings from the business retention survey, if necessary.

- **Local Government Recommendation:** Community economic development elements and policies should recognize the need for affordable work force housing and reiterate local policies and programs (as outlined in the housing element of this plan) designed to provide affordable workforce housing in the community, appropriate to the types of businesses in and desired by the community.

  Community economic development elements should also address the need to maintain and enhance work force skills desired by employers through cooperative educational efforts with local school districts, area technical colleges, and four-year colleges and universities. Funding to aid educational programs should be sought from applicable government agencies and programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter and Appendix U.

Business Location Issue and Recommendations

Kenosha County must ensure that an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction are identified to maintain its strong economic base and meet the requirements set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Business parks, Tax Increment Finance (TIF) Districts, and brownfield sites have been identified, and inventoried in Parts 1 and 2 of this Chapter, as the sites most suitable for new commercial and industrial development in the County. 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.

Agriculture contributes significantly to the economy of Kenosha County, and it is important to promote programs that will preserve farmland in order to enhance agricultural industries. Development pressure in Kenosha County creates challenges for the agricultural industry. Rising land values and nearby incompatible uses, such as certain residential developments, pose a threat to long term agricultural use in some areas of the County. Programs such as the Working Lands Initiative may help to promote the long term viability of agriculture in the County. Kenosha County should study and develop methods to market the County's agricultural industry and educate the public about the economic benefits of farming.

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 and "live-work units" include less travel and reduced costs to households for services such as childcare; however, local zoning ordinances may need to be updated to take into consideration new types of home-based businesses and "live-work units" made possible by emerging technologies.

Goals:

- Promote an adequate number of sites for business retention, expansion, and attraction in Kenosha County.
- Maintain and enhance the agricultural industry in Kenosha County.

Objectives:

- Promote an adequate amount of available and suitable land with supporting infrastructure for business retention, expansion, and attraction in Kenosha County through 2035.

- Protect the lands identified in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use Elements as best suited for long-term farmland preservation, in order to provide the land base needed to maintain agriculture and associated agricultural industries in Kenosha County.
- Promote redevelopment of underutilized commercial and industrial land in Kenosha County.

Policies:

- Promote commercial and industrial development in business/industrial parks and TIF Districts (TID).
- Promote commercial redevelopment in the downtown areas of the city and villages in Kenosha County.
- Promote the remediation and reuse of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial uses, where feasible.
- 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 which may not require urban services.
- Promote boundary agreements between towns and the city and villages, such as the existing agreements listed on Table 65 in Chapter VI, as a means to extend sanitary sewer to identified town areas for economic development where desired by and agreed to by all parties.
- Encourage concentrated urban development within sanitary sewer service areas to minimize the conversion of farmland to urban uses.
- Promote agricultural uses on lands identified in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use Elements as best suited for long-term farmland preservation.

Programs:

- Identify areas for long-term farmland preservation in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use Elements, in cooperation with local governments in those communities that wish to retain and/or enhance the agricultural economy as an important or primary component of their local economy.
- Identify sustainable lands to be retained in long-term agricultural use in consultation with Kenosha County and local governments.
- Study the use of a countywide purchase of development rights (PDR) and/or a transfer of development rights (TDR) program to protect agricultural parcels identified for long-term farmland preservation in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use Elements.
- Encourage and assist KABA to continue involvement and partnership with educational and training programs such as Gateway Technical College Associate's Degree in Management.
- Continue to encourage and assist KABA's Education Foundation in its efforts to develop education initiatives with local schools to improve the quality of education and increase the number of County residents completing post-high school education.
- Establish an outreach program to potential employees, including high school students, college students, and their parents to match desired skills.
- Develop and widely distribute educational materials regarding various workforce education partnerships and opportunities and job/career opportunities available for students and adults in Kenosha County including KABA, Kenosha County Workforce Development Board, Wisconsin Department of Commerce, WHEDA, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD), Workforce 2010, and Federal training, work placement, and financing programs inventoried in Part 2 of this Chapter and Appendix U.

- Identify sufficient areas on the Kenosha County Land Use Plan Map: 2035 (Map 65 in Chapter IX) to accommodate anticipated commercial and industrial growth.
- Assign industrial or commercial land use to all existing and proposed business parks in the County (shown on Map 94).
- Assign industrial or commercial land use to all environmentally contaminated sites that are identified by County or local governments as suitable for redevelopment.
- Develop and distribute educational materials regarding the various brownfield redevelopment programs inventoried in Part 2 of this chapter to local governments and businesses.
- Develop and distribute educational materials to local governments and businesses regarding various programs that may encourage economic development in traditional downtown areas within the County, such as the Wisconsin Main Street Program.
- Develop telecommunications and technology strategies for the County to ensure access to wireless voice and data communications networks for County businesses and residents, including residents who telecommute or operate a home-based business.
- Study the use of Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) funds and Freight Railroad Infrastructure Improvement Program funds for transportation projects and improvements that may help attract employers to Kenosha County or encourage existing businesses to remain and expand in the County.
- Support the concepts of "live-work units" and business condominiums to help small start-up businesses.

- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments, in cooperation with Kenosha County and SEWRPC, should identify areas of existing and future and commercial and industrial development to accommodate the projected number of jobs in their community. These areas should be shown on the County land use plan map in Chapter IX. Areas most likely to be suitable for these types of development include business/industrial parks, traditional downtown areas, environmentally contaminated sites that have been identified as suitable for redevelopment, and TIF districts established by the local government for commercial, industrial, or mixed use development or redevelopment. County and local zoning ordinances and maps should be revised if necessary to be consistent with the County and/or community's land use plan map.

  Communities, in cooperation with Kenosha County where applicable, should also review and amend community or County zoning ordinances, if necessary, to allow home-based businesses that would be compatible with surrounding uses. In addition, zoning ordinances should be amended to require businesses constructing large buildings to develop a reuse plan for the building, in the event the business moves or closes in the future, as part of the project review process. Local governments should study the use of flexible floor plans for large buildings and multi-tenant buildings as a means to encourage reuse if the original business vacates the structure and to attract new businesses to the community. Communities should consider supporting the development of "live-work units" and business condominiums, where appropriate, to accommodate new small businesses.

  Towns should continue to consider pursuing boundary agreements with neighboring cities and/or villages as a means of providing the infrastructure, such as sanitary sewer, required to support larger scale economic development, if the Town desires such development. An example is the City of Kenosha and Town of Bristol boundary agreement. Under the terms of this agreement, the City of Kenosha has extended sanitary sewer service to portions of the Town adjacent to the City, which the Town identified as an area for continued business development.

Attracting and Retaining Desirable Businesses Issue and Recommendations

Desirable types of businesses have been identified by the MJAC and are described in Part 3 of this Chapter. The County has many positive attributes, or strengths, that may be used to attract these target businesses, such as a location, good quality of life, an available workforce, development incentives, a good existing infrastructure,

water resources, and a lower cost of doing business than in neighboring Illinois counties. Kenosha County's weaknesses for attracting and retaining desirable businesses, also inventoried in Part 3, include the lack of a diversified economy, the perception of the County as "blue collar" and unable to attract desirable businesses due to the employment needs of a high-skilled, fast-changing economy, and the lack of understanding regarding the importance of agriculture and its contribution to the economy.

Historically, Kenosha County, along with many other communities in Wisconsin and in the Midwest, relied heavily on manufacturing and businesses that supported manufacturing industries. Although the 2005 location quotient analysis indicates that Kenosha County still has a high concentration of manufacturing industries (identified as desirable to attract and retain), it also has a comparatively low concentration in some other job types identified as desirable, most notably information technology, professional and technical services, and management of companies and enterprises (business or corporate management) that would allow it to diversify economically.

High-tech industries, advanced technology manufacturing and engineering, bio-technology, business and corporate management, professional and technical services, and healthcare and assisted living businesses all require that portions of their labor force be highly skilled and educated. The perception of Kenosha County's workforce as being "blue collar," and therefore unable to fill jobs that require advanced skills, is most likely a misperception associated with the historical decline in manufacturing in the 'Rust Belt'. Improving the image of Kenosha County's workforce requires improving educational attainment rates, reversing the 'brain drain' trend, and marketing or matching the existing labor force skills to the right businesses.

The idea that "brain drain" is considered one of the weaknesses regarding attracting and retaining desired businesses indicates that there is at least a portion of the workforce that is qualified for jobs that demand high skills and education, but these workers are unable to find such jobs in Kenosha County. This, coupled with the low concentrations of such high skill-demanding jobs, as indicated by the 2005 location quotient analysis, indicates that either there is a need that is not being currently served, or more likely, that need is being served in a neighboring county.

In addition to diversifying the economy and improving the image of the workforce, there is concern that the continued loss of agriculture and agriculture-related businesses will have a significant and negative impact on Kenosha County's economy. Pressure to convert farmlands to urban development was identified as a threat by the MJAC, and loss of agricultural lands could have a long-standing economic impact. The contributions that agriculture and agricultural-related businesses make to the Kenosha County economy have often been overlooked. Currently, cutting-edge technologies and research and development in agriculture are providing many new economic opportunities. Of immediate interest is investment in alternative energies research and development, bio-fuel technology, and research and development of crops for fuel sources; these types of businesses could possibly provide substantial economic growth in Kenosha County.

Goals:

- Attract desirable businesses to Kenosha County.
- Retain and grow existing businesses in Kenosha County, including agriculture and agricultural-related businesses.

Objectives:

- Maintain the positive attributes or strengths of Kenosha County for attracting desirable businesses.
- Address the weaknesses of Kenosha County regarding business attraction identified in Part 3.
- Protect the lands identified in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use Elements as best suited for long-term farmland preservation, in order to provide the land base needed to maintain agriculture and associated agricultural businesses.
- Encourage and support entrepreneurialism (i.e. small businesses and home-based businesses).

Policies:

- Aggressively promote the positive attributes (strengths) of Kenosha County to desirable businesses that may be considering relocating or expanding.
- Use a cluster-based economic development strategy which focuses investment and energy in attracting industries where Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Region have a competitive advantage over other areas.
- Encourage all levels of government and economic development organizations to work cooperatively with KABA and local economic development organizations.
- Encourage cooperation between schools and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the County's labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
- Encourage cooperation between high schools and two- and four-year colleges and universities located in Kenosha County, such as UW-Parkside, Carthage University, Concordia University, and Gateway Technical College, and in the Region, such as UW-Milwaukee and Marquette University, to develop educational programs that provide the County's labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
- Promote sustainable economic development concepts in Kenosha County that will meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- Promote agriculture and associated agricultural industries.
- Promote businesses that support agriculture (feed and seed stores, implement dealers, dairy processors).
- Promote agricultural uses on lands identified in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources and Land Use Elements as best suited for long-term farmland protection.
- Support economic initiatives to ensure farming remains viable in Kenosha County, including funding programs, agri-tourism, and direct marketing of farm products.
- Support the Employment, Labor Force, and Business Location Issues policies to address Kenosha County's weaknesses regarding business attraction and retention.

Programs:

- Continue partnership with the Milwaukee 7 in an effort to promote a regional approach to economic growth, which will benefit economic development efforts in Kenosha County.
- Develop a method to market Kenosha County's quality of life directly to businesses.
- Develop a method to market Kenosha County's water quality and availability directly to businesses.
- Support KABA and the Milwaukee 7 in promoting Kenosha County to businesses considering expanding or relocating to Kenosha County from outside the Southeastern Wisconsin Region.
- Assist KABA in developing and maintaining a database to track efforts to create and retain jobs in Kenosha County.
- Utilize the KABA, Milwaukee 7, and Kenosha County websites to compile and publicize information about the County to desirable businesses that may be considering relocating or expanding.
- Develop an incentive program to attract businesses that utilize sustainable and environmentally-friendly economic development concepts such as the use of renewable energy sources; building and landscape designs that reduce the use of toxic chemicals, reduce the use of impervious building materials, and utilize other "green" development measures; and provide jobs that pay wages sufficient to meet the cost of living in Kenosha County.

- Implement the programs recommended under the Employment, Labor Force Issue, and Business Location Issues.

- **Local Government Recommendation:** Communities should identify the types of businesses and industries the community would like to attract and retain, and work with the County and SEWRPC to identify suitable areas of adequate size to accommodate desired businesses and industries. The local and county land use plan map should reflect the areas identified for business and industrial development. Towns that wish to maintain or enhance their agricultural economy should focus on protecting land for long-term agricultural use through zoning (in cooperation with the County) and other development policies, and on retaining and/or attracting businesses that support agriculture.

  Communities should work to promote their strengths through local economic development corporations, economic development committees, community development authorities, and websites. In addition, communities should work in cooperation with the County, the KABA, and regional economic development organizations such as the Milwaukee 7 to foster business attraction and retention within the community, County, and Region. Communities should also consider providing incentives such as an expedited permitting process and reduced permitting fees to attract businesses that utilize sustainable development concepts.

Chapter XIV

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The intergovernmental cooperation element is one of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001(2)(g) of the *Statutes* requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps for joint planning and decision making between the County and participating local governments with other jurisdictions for the siting and building of public facilities and for sharing public services. The *Statute* also requires this element to:

- Analyze the relationship of the County and participating local governments to each other and to school districts, drainage districts, adjacent County and local governments, the Region, the State, and to other governmental units (such as lake districts, sanitary districts, and library boards)
- Incorporate any plans or agreements to which the County and participating local governments are a party under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307, or 66.0309 of the *Statutes*
- Identify existing or potential conflicts between governmental units and describe the processes to resolve such conflicts.

In addition, the following State 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.

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 the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. This multi-jurisdictional plan was undertaken as a cooperative, multi-jurisdictional process that sought to involve all cities, towns, and villages in the County as either full partners or as cooperating partners

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

(see Chapter I for additional information on local government partners). The planning process was also fully coordinated with Kenosha County, SEWRPC, the regional planning commission serving Kenosha County and its communities, and UW-Extension.

School districts, environmental and economic development interest groups, and representatives from State agencies were also involved in the planning process through membership on the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Advisory Committee (MJAC), or were provided with plan materials and invited to submit comments and/or attend MJAC meetings. In addition, a brainstorming session focusing on existing shared services and agreements among County and local governments and opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation was held at the January 27, 2009 MJAC meeting.

Some of the benefits of Intergovernmental Cooperation include:

- **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 a community money, as well as the disappointment and frustration of unwanted outcomes.

- **Consistency**
  Cooperation can lead to consistency of the goals, objectives, plans, policies, and actions of neighboring communities and other jurisdictions.

- **Understanding**
  As jurisdictions communicate and collaborate on issues of mutual interest, they become more aware of one another's needs and priorities. They can better anticipate problems and work to avoid them through communication and shared information.

- **Trust**
  Cooperation can lead to positive experiences and results that build trust and good working relationships between jurisdictions.

- **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.

- **Cost Savings**
  Cooperation can save money by increasing efficiency and avoiding unnecessary duplication. Cooperation can enable some communities to provide their residents with services and facilities that would otherwise be too costly. Examples include shared library services, police and fire protection, emergency medical service, recycling, and shared government buildings (such as shared village and town halls). When evaluating shared services, the impact on service levels must be evaluated together with potential cost savings, to ensure that existing levels of service will not be adversely affected and that projected cost savings are likely to be achieved.

- **Address Regional Issues**
  By communicating and coordinating their actions, and working with regional and State agencies, County and local governments are able to address and resolve issues which are regional in nature. Examples include the construction and maintenance of highways, provision of transit service, and planning and construction of facilities for stormwater management, water supply, and sewage treatment and disposal.

Premise for Considering Intergovernmental Cooperation
Local governments should support further evaluation of consolidating and coordinating services only where the consolidation makes economic sense while not reducing the level or quality of services currently provided to residents of the local government.

For police and fire services, local governments should have the ability to decide what level of police and fire protection they are willing to fund. Local governments may choose to maintain their own department, or may opt to use County Sheriff Department services.

Language that identifies consolidation as a goal should only be considered if desired and requested by a unit of government (County or local) and if the consolidated service is cost effective, that the level and quality of services is not reduced, and the consolidated services do not negatively impact the community's image or character.

Chapter Format
Part 1 of this Chapter includes an analysis of intergovernmental relationships between Kenosha County, State and Regional government agencies, local governments, adjacent county and local governments, and special-purpose units of government. Part 2 describes intergovernmental agreements involving Kenosha County and partnering local governments and identifies existing and potential shared services and agreements, including existing and ongoing cooperative boundary agreements. Part 3 identifies existing or potential land use conflicts between the County and local governmental units, as required by the Statutes, and describes processes to resolve such conflicts. Part 4 sets forth goals, objectives, policies, and programs intended to guide intergovernmental cooperation efforts in Kenosha County through the comprehensive plan design year of 2035.

PART 1: ANALYSIS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

Kenosha County
All departments and services provided by Kenosha County are available to all residents of the County. The Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter XII) provides a summary of the services and facilities provided by the County. The Transportation Element (Chapter XI) provides information on highway, transit, and other transportation facilities and services provided by Kenosha County. This section briefly highlights a few of the County departments that have entered into service agreements with or provide services to local governments and other units and agencies of government.

Planning and Development Department
The Planning and Development Department is comprised of the Planning Operations Division, Long-Range Countywide Planning Division, Land Information Division, UW-Extension, Housing Authority, and Surveying. The Planning and Development Department provides a number of services, including coordination of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, GIS mapping services, maintenance of GIS mapping data on the County website and the Kenosha Area Land Management (KALM) system. The department also interprets legal descriptions on recorded documents and makes the necessary changes to the real estate assessment roll for assessment and taxation purposes, which is used to generate assessment notices and tax bills.

The County administers and enforces a nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance in the city, villages, and towns that have not adopted a local reclamation ordinance; regulates private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) throughout the County; and administers and enforces general and shoreland/floodplain zoning, subdivision control, and stormwater management and erosion control ordinances within the towns (see Chapter VI for information on County land use-related ordinances). The department is also responsible for surveying and providing practical education, research, and knowledge to the needs of diverse families and communities in the County through UW-Extension, and with assistance from SEWRPC, conserving, rehabilitating, and improving property owned or occupied by low- and moderate-income residents throughout Kenosha County, except the City of Kenosha, via the County Housing Authority. The County Housing Authority further administers the Fox River Flood Mitigation Program, a buyout program for homes located in the 100-year floodplain of the Fox River in the Town of Salem, Town of Wheatland, and Village of Silver Lake, as well as managing the Housing Rehabilitation and Homestead Opportunity loan programs.

As part of the Long-Range Countywide Planning Division, the County Land and Water Conservation staff maintains, enhances, and preserves land and water resources in Kenosha County. County staff provides various conservation services and programs to County residents, including various conservation practices; farmland preservation, conservation reserve, environmental quality incentives, soil and water resource management grant, and wetlands reserve programs; stormwater management, including stormwater and erosion control reviews; gypsy moth suppression; and shoreland, wetland, and pond information and permits. The department also organizes an annual seedling tree program.

Human Services Department

The Human Services Department is comprised of Aging and Disability Services, the Brookside Care Center, Children and Family Services, Division of Health, Veteran Services, and Workforce Development. The Human Services Department provides services and enforces public health regulations, including surveillance, investigation, control, and prevention of communicable diseases; other disease prevention; health promotion; human health hazard control; monitoring beach water quality; community safety and well-being; assistance and support to veterans and their families; employment services for low-income families, custodial and non-custodial parents, and the general public; and medical services, emergency shelter, and food for indigent and homeless persons. The Department administers nursing home services via the Brookside Care Center. The Department also prepared the *Healthy People Kenosha County Annual Report*. The Division of Aging and Disability Services, through the Kenosha County Aging and Disability Resource Center, provides information, programs, and services pertaining to transportation, healthcare services, housing for the elderly, meal programs, benefit services, financial assistance, recreation and education programs, and other services for the elderly and disabled. The Department of Human Services also coordinates operation of public transit service in western Kenosha County, which is described in Chapter XI.

Public Works Department

The Kenosha County Public Works Department is comprised of the Division of Highways, Division of Facilities, Division of Parks and Recreation, and Division of Golf. The Department constructs and maintains the County Trunk Highway system and helps maintain and plow highways under State jurisdiction, which includes State Trunk Highways, IH 94, and U.S. Numbered Highways (such as U.S. Highway 45). The Department also 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 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. The Department also maintains County-owned facilities and buildings, maintains and oversees the development of facilities at County-owned parks, including two golf courses, and coordinates recreational programs.

Sheriff's Department

The Kenosha County Sheriff's Department provides full-time police services to the Towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland and portions of the Village of Genoa City located in the County; and for four hours daily to the Village of Silver Lake. The Kenosha County Sheriff's Department also contracts police service to the Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Bristol for 16 hours a day each. The Department is the lead agency of the Hazardous Device Squad (Bomb Squad), which is comprised of members from the Sheriff's Department and City of Kenosha Police and Fire Departments. The Department also provides a School Resource Officer at both Wilmot and Westosha School Districts during the school year.

Local Governments

There are 13 local units of government in Kenosha County, consisting of one city, five villages, and seven towns. Local governments typically provide services associated with utilities and community facilities, such as stormwater management, solid and hazardous waste collection and disposal, recycling facilities or collection, parks, fire protection, and rescue services. Most cities and villages, and some towns, also provide sewage collection, treatment, and disposal, water supply, library, and police and fire protection services. Descriptions of services provided by local governments that participated in the multi-jurisdictional planning process are included in Tables 51 and 61 in Chapter V.

There are a number of boundary agreements between local governments in the County. Agreements are listed in Part 2.

School Districts

There are three public high school districts (Kenosha Unified School District No. 1, Westosha Central High School District, and Wilmot Union High School District) in Kenosha County. The Burlington Area High School District No. 1 and the Union Grove High School District, both high schools located in Racine County, also encompass small areas within Kenosha County. In addition to the high school districts, there are nine school districts operating elementary schools. The Kenosha Unified School District operates elementary, middle, and high schools. Map 46 in Chapter V shows the location of public and private schools and the boundaries of public high school districts in the County in 2006. Chapter XII describes facilities planning by school districts to determine and provide for future needs.

Each school district in Kenosha County includes all or portions of a number of local governments. Because none of the school districts serves only one local government, each school district must work with a number of local governments when proposing to construct new facilities or additions to existing facilities, or when proposing to abandon a school district facility. Schools and other district facilities are subject to County and local zoning regulations, and rely on local services such as sanitary sewer and water (where available), police and fire protection, and streets and highways.

The Kenosha Unified School District encompasses all lands east of IH 94. The school district regularly meets with staff members from the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers to cooperatively share information on residential growth and the impact growth will have on schools within the district. Representatives from the city, village, and town serve on the Kenosha Unified School District Long-Range Facilities Planning Committee, when a long-range plan is prepared, and cooperatively identify the best locations for new elementary, middle, and high school facilities within the district based on potential residential growth in each community. The Kenosha County Sheriff's Department provides a Deputy Friendly and DARE Officer to schools within the Kenosha Unified School District, including parochial schools. Based on an agreement between the City of Kenosha and the school district, the City provides transportation services for all students in Grades 6 through 12 who qualify for busing and live within the city transit bus lines, and the city and school district jointly purchase fuel. The school district also has long term leases with the City for the use of recreational facilities at City-owned parks and buildings, such as Ameche Field at Anderson Park, Simmons Field, and KTEC Charter School (formerly Lincoln Elementary School). Furthermore, the school district and Kenosha County are jointly installing the Kenosha Fiber Infrastructure High-Speed Optical Wide Area Network.

Recreational sites and facilities present an opportunity for the shared use of facilities between County and local governments and school districts. School districts may rely on the use of County or local parks for athletic events (such as the use of County parks for cross-country track); and play apparatus, playfields, indoor swimming pools, and auditoriums at schools may be available for local residents to use when school is not in session. It may also be advantageous to locate schools and parks next to each other, to maximize opportunities for shared use of recreational areas and facilities.

Libraries

All public libraries in Kenosha County are part of the Kenosha County Library System. The Kenosha County Library System (KCLS) is an agency of Kenosha County, and is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the County Executive. The County library system carries out its objectives through service contracts with the Community Library system and the Kenosha Public Library, which operates four branch libraries in the City of Kenosha and a bookmobile that serves communities that are not part of the Community Library system. The Community Library system serves the Villages of Paddock Lake, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes and the Towns of Salem and Randall through branch libraries located in the Town of Salem, Village of Silver Lake, and Village of Twin Lakes.

The County Library System provides interlibrary loan, delivery, and consulting services to member libraries in Kenosha County. The Library System also contracts with the Lakeshores Library System to provide access for Kenosha County residents at libraries in Racine and Walworth counties, in addition to providing access for Lakeshores Library System users to Kenosha County libraries. Kenosha County is required to reimburse libraries outside the County for services provided to Kenosha County residents. Similarly, libraries in Kenosha County receive funding from adjacent Counties whose residents use Kenosha County libraries.

Drainage Districts

Drainage districts are special-purpose units of government authorized under Chapter 88 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Drainage districts are formed to plan and carry out areawide drainage improvements to correct problems of high water tables and poor drainage that interfere with agricultural uses and practices. A drainage district may lie in more than one local government and may also cross county lines. Drainage districts are governed by a three member board, usually a County drainage board, appointed by the County Circuit Court. The board has the authority to purchase land for the construction and maintenance of drainage systems, which may include ditches, canals, levees, reservoirs, silt basins, and pumps. Properties that benefit from the improvements fund the improvements. A drainage board is also authorized to assess a single landowner for the costs of correction when a landowner adversely impacts downstream water quality. Landowners must receive drainage board approval before taking any drainage-related action, because any unauthorized action could potentially affect a drainage system.

Approximately one-third of Wisconsin farms depend on constructed drains to remove excess water from their land, primarily through small-scale drains. Most drains are operated by a single landowner or by voluntary cooperation among adjacent landowners. There are approximately 228 known drainage districts in the State. Drainage districts are required to include a 20-foot corridor on each side of the ditch to be used as a maintenance corridor. No row cropping is permitted and vegetation is required. These requirements can be coordinated with soil and water conservation plans required under the Farmland Preservation Program.

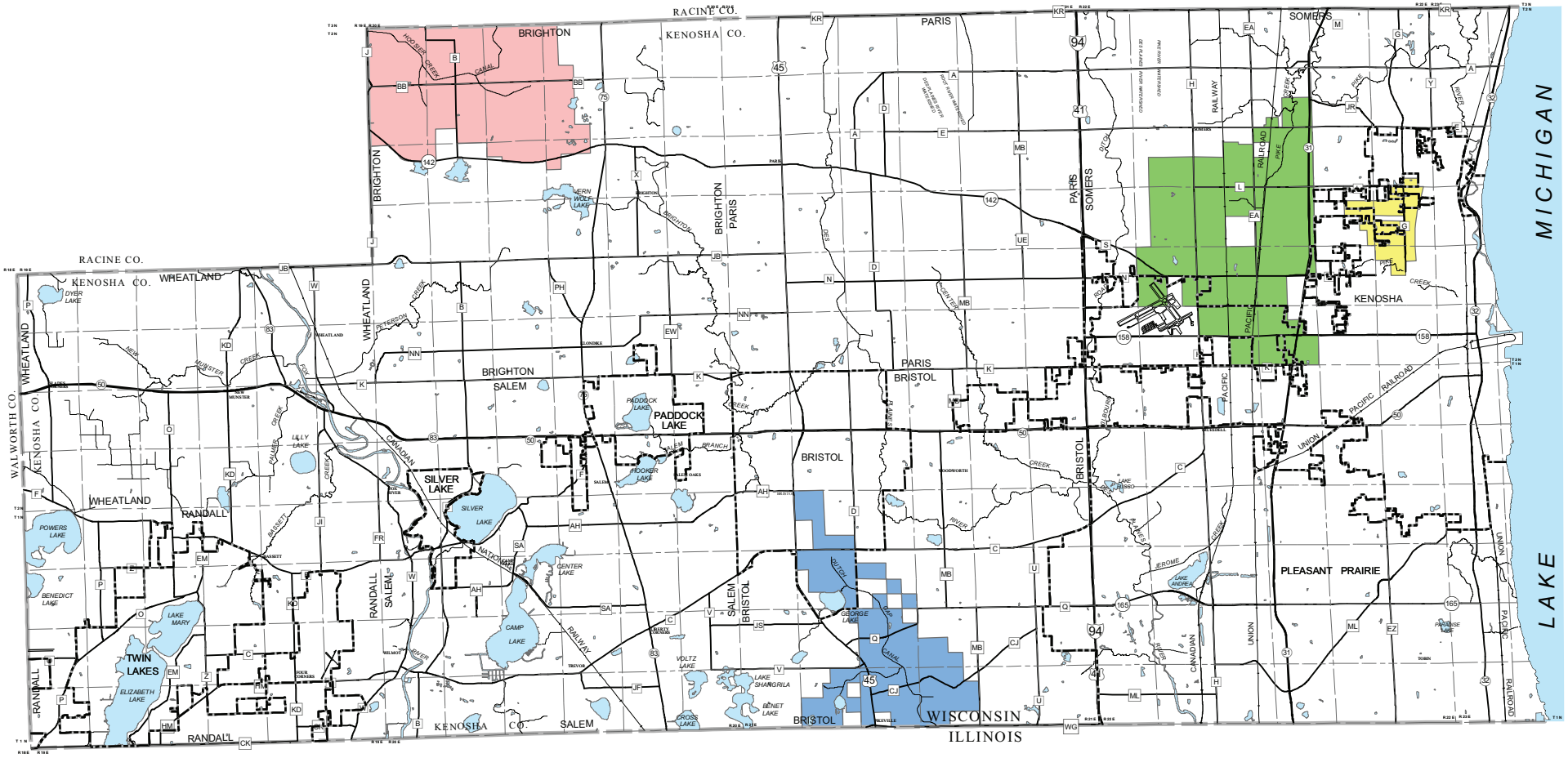
There is one active drainage district in Kenosha County, the Hoosier Creek Drainage District, which is located in the northwestern portion of the Town of Brighton and extends into the Towns of Burlington and Dover in Racine County. The district encompasses an area of about 10,532 acres, including 3,293 acres and 117 parcels in Kenosha County, as shown on Map 98. The drainage district was established in 1911 and became governed by the Racine County Farm Drainage Board in 1952. In February 2009, the drainage district became an active, taxing drainage district because larger property owners within the district requested drainage canal and ditch line improvements from the Racine County Board of Drainage Commissioners. The drainage district had been dormant and non-taxing from the early 1980's to 2009.

There are three other drainage districts in Kenosha County; the 3,331-acre Bristol Farms District in the Town and Village of Bristol, the 5,792-acre Pike Creek District, and the 721-acre Wood Road District in the City of Kenosha and Town of Somers, which are also shown on Map 98. According to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP), which has had responsibility for overseeing drainage districts since 1989, the Pike Creek District was suspended by court order. The Wood Road and Bristol Farms districts are officially active, but in reality have been dormant for many years. No drainage board exists in Kenosha County.

Wisconsin Act 121, enacted on March 20, 2008, amended Section 66.1001(2)(g) of the *Statutes* to require that the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element of a comprehensive plan analyze the relationship of County and local governments to drainage districts located in the County or local government. The act also requires the County or local government to notify the drainage district before taking action that would allow the development of a residential, commercial, or industrial property that would likely increase the amount of water that the main drain of the drainage district would have to accommodate. Drainage districts are required under Act 121 to file with DATCP; the town board or town zoning committee; the village board, city council, plan commission, or plan committee; and the county zoning administrator in which the district is located, a separate report for the preceding year stating the practices and policies of the district.

Map 98

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2008



KENOSHA COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

- HOOSIER CREEK (ACTIVE)
- PIKE CREEK (FORMALLY SUSPENDED)
- BRISTOL FARMS (INACTIVE, BUT NOT FORMALLY SUSPENDED)
- WOOD ROAD (INACTIVE, BUT NOT FORMALLY SUSPENDED)

Source: Kenosha County, Racine County, and SEWRPC.

Note: The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from the Town of Bristol. A portion of the Bristol Farms Drainage District is located within the Village.

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Drainage districts must also, beginning in 2009, and every three years thereafter, provide written notice to every person who owns land in the district that such land is in the district, along with contact information for every member of the drainage board. Drainage districts are also required to annually provide contact information for every member of the drainage board to the State drainage engineer and to the clerk of every city, village, town, and county in which the drainage district is located, and to provide the clerk of each taxation district in which the drainage district is located a list of every assessment issued by the district from November 1 of the previous year to October 31 of the current year, specifying the assessment amount for every parcel in the district.

Adjoining County and Local Governments

Kenosha County is bordered by Racine County to the north, Racine County and Walworth County to the west, the State of Illinois to the south, and Lake Michigan to the east. Kenosha County is part of the Chicago metropolitan area, but is also within close proximity to the Milwaukee metropolitan area. Cooperative efforts between Kenosha County and other Wisconsin counties, local governments near Kenosha County, and Illinois counties are listed below. Agreements among local governments, including those with communities outside the County, are listed in Part 2.

- ***Transit Marketing:*** The Southeastern Wisconsin Transit Partnership includes Kenosha, Racine, Washington, Ozaukee, Waukesha, 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.
- ***Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Transit Authority:*** The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Transit Authority (RTA) is an appointed body created by the Wisconsin State Legislature and Governor in July 2005 to serve Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine counties. The RTA is responsible for identifying a permanent, dedicated funding source for the local share of capital and operating costs for commuter rail and/or public transit in the three-county region. Its members represent the mayors and county executives of the cities and counties of Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee, as well as Governor Doyle.
- ***Family Care Consortium:*** The Family Care Consortium involves 29 counties throughout the State, and includes Kenosha, Racine, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, and Walworth Counties in southeastern Wisconsin. Family Care serves people with physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, and frail elders, and is designed to provide cost-effective, comprehensive, and flexible long-term care, while fostering consumers' independence and quality of life and recognizing the need for interdependence and support. The consortium was able to fund a position to assist the counties in developing shared data bases and procedures to meet reporting requirements.
- ***Tri-County Public Health Consortium:*** The health consortium includes health departments from Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth Counties. The consortium is responsible for developing comprehensive public health emergency preparedness plans and coordinating mutual assistance among Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth Counties. The consortium is associated with health care, fire, law enforcement, and emergency medical services, among others, to develop public health response plans that interact effectively and share resources to protect and serve County residents when preparing for and responding to emergency situations, such as bioterrorism, infectious disease outbreaks, public health threats, and public health emergencies.
- ***Wisconsin/Illinois Border County Mutual Aid Agreement for Emergency Response and Recovery:*** The agreement facilitates mutual assistance between Kenosha and Walworth Counties in Wisconsin, and Lake, McHenry, and Boone Counties in Illinois in the event of bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies affecting these counties. Mutual assistance rendered may be in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies including, but not limited to, laboratory, nursing, and environmental health.
- ***Kenosha County Fire Rescue Safety Association:*** The Kenosha County Fire Rescue Safety Association is made up of all of the Fire/EMS Agencies in Kenosha County. The Fire Rescue Safety Association has an agreement with Kenosha County Emergency Management to provide HazMat Team services within

the County, and maintains a Kenosha County Dive Team and a Specialized Response Team for confined space, structural collapse, trench, and high-angle rescues. All assets under the Fire Rescue Safety Association are part of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) and will respond, on request, to emergencies anywhere in southeastern Wisconsin or northeastern Illinois.

- ***Emergency Management Mutual Aid Agreement:*** The agreement facilitates mutual assistance among Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington, and Jefferson Counties in the event of fire and medical-related emergency services or specialized emergency operations, such as containing and disposing of hazardous materials, underwater rescue and recovery, and trench and building collapse rescues. As part of the eight-party agreement, any County Emergency Management Director can travel to another County and manage or provide assistance to an emergency, if requested.
- ***Southern Lake Michigan Regional Water Supply Consortium:*** The Consortium was founded by the Wingspread Accord. In 2002, an agreement was signed between the regional planning commissions in southeastern Wisconsin, northeastern Illinois, and northwestern Indiana to cooperate closely in matters of regional interdependence, and also includes members of Federal, State, and local governments, including Kenosha County, private firms, nonprofit advocacy groups, and universities. The agreement is designed to promote a comprehensive, regional approach to sustainable water supply planning and management in the greater Chicago metropolitan region, including southeastern Wisconsin and northwestern Indiana, and also recognizes that comprehensive planning and management must include all water resources, from Lake Michigan to inland surface waters to groundwater.
- ***Upper Des Plaines River Phase II Feasibility Study*:** The Study is a multi-purpose feasibility study that evaluates flood risk management and environmental restoration of degraded ecosystems and determines the feasibility of improvements related to water quality, recreation, and other related purposes within the Des Plaines River basin. The Study also evaluates flooding impacts on the transportation system and studies methods for mitigation. The Phase II study is a continuation of the Phase I study completed in 1999. The Kenosha County Division of Highways, along with the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission, Cook County Highway Department, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, and the Army Corps of Engineers, comprise the executive steering committee which oversees the study.
- ***Northeastern Illinois County Cooperative GIS Program:*** The six counties of northeastern Illinois (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will) are engaged in a long-term cooperative program in GIS, and are consulting with neighboring counties in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The GIS agencies of northeastern Illinois are working together to develop common standards for the data they share with each other and with other government agencies, with an emphasis on meeting the needs of public safety. Kenosha County participates in the review and finalization of standards under development.
- ***Kenosha/Racine Lead-Free Communities Partnership:*** The program is a partnership between the City of Racine Health Department and the Kenosha County Division of Health and provides lead-based paint risk assessments and abatement while providing services for children residing in housing units in need of lead abatement.

Regional Organizations

SEWRPC

Kenosha County is served by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC). Kenosha County contracted with SEWRPC to assist the County and 10 participating local governments to help prepare the County and local comprehensive plans. SEWRPC also prepares a regional land use plan, which includes population, employment, and household projections to assist in local and county planning efforts, and is the Federally-designated transportation planning and programming agency for the seven-county region.[2] SEWRPC is also the regional water quality management agency for the region, and is involved in many other aspects of land

[2]*The seven Counties in the SEWRPC region are Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha.*

use planning and development. In addition to this comprehensive plan, major SEWRPC planning projects affecting the County include the County jurisdictional highway system plan, the regional water supply plan, and the regional telecommunications plan. SEWRPC works closely with the County and local governments in the Region, as appropriate, when developing its 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 important to fostering economic growth. Additional information about the Milwaukee 7 is provided in Chapter XIII.

Nonprofit Conservation Organizations

Several nonprofit conservation organizations (NCOs) are active in the County. NCOs work to preserve lands with important natural resources, and educate citizens on the benefits of protecting natural resources. Kenosha County cooperates with the Kenosha/Racine Land Trust, the Conservation Club of Kenosha, and the Des Plaines Wetlands Conservancy, Inc., among others, to prepare and implement plans for acquiring or otherwise preserving lands with important natural resources. A representative of the land trust served on the multi-jurisdictional advisory committee.

State of Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)

In partnership with local governments, the County, and SEWRPC, WisDOT administers a variety of State and Federal programs to complete projects that enhance the transportation network within Kenosha County. 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 multi-modal, streets and highways, transit, harbors, airports, bicycle and pedestrian improvements, and funding for railroad improvements (see Chapter XI and Appendix T for more information).

WisDOT also administers the General Transportation Aids program, which returns a portion of the money collected through fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees to County and local governments to help offset County and local road construction and maintenance costs. WisDOT maintains the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR), which is an extensive map-based database, accessible to local and County officials and staff, of road conditions such as right-of-way and pavement width, shoulder width, number of driving and parking lanes, pavement condition, and other information.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the State and, in some cases, the laws of the Federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of the State, including wetlands, shorelands, floodplains, woodlands, and water quality. The DNR is charged with coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities.

The DNR makes grants available to County and local units of government for park acquisition and development.[3] Kenosha County has historically applied 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 DNR is also working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Kenosha County to update floodplain mapping within the County. The floodplain update is expected to be completed in 2010.

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[3]A County or local government must prepare and adopt a park plan to be eligible to receive recreational grant funds from the DNR.

The DNR also 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 XIII.

Department of Commerce
The Wisconsin Department of Commerce administers regulations for POWTS in the State of Wisconsin. The Kenosha County Planning and Development Department works closely with the Department of Commerce to implement those regulations. The Kenosha County Planning and Development Department enforces POWTS regulations in all local governments in the County, as described in Chapter V.

Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), Division of Public Health (DPH)
In collaboration with DHFS/DPH, local health departments, community organizations, medical clinics operated by local governments, and Federal tribes make up the public health system in Wisconsin. Wisconsin's Public Health Statutes include but are not limited to Chapters 250 through 255 and regulations promulgated from them. The State supports local public health service capacity building through grants, consultation, and technical assistance. Local boards of health assure that measures are taken to provide a healthy environment for all individuals.

Other Governmental Units
There are a number of "special purpose" units of government within the County. Special purpose units of government that are directly involved in land use planning and development include drainage districts, lake districts, sanitary districts, and utility districts. Lake, sanitary, and utility districts are authorized under the Statutes to provide sanitary sewer services. Sanitary and utility districts can also provide a variety of other governmental services, such as street lighting, public water, and trash pick up. Lake districts manage uses on, within, and adjacent to lakes, and may also acquire property within the district to help protect water quality. Lake, sanitary, and utility districts are described in Chapter V and drainage districts are described earlier in this chapter. A list of lake management plans is included in Chapter VI. Services provided by other special purpose units of government, most notably school and library boards, are described in Chapter XII.

PART 2: EXAMPLES OF EXISTING SERVICE AND OTHER AGREEMENTS IN KENOSHA COUNTY

The *Wisconsin Statutes* require that this element incorporate any plans or agreements to which the County and participating local governments are a party under the following statutory sections:

- **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 section may also be used for boundary agreements between communities. The parties either commit to maintain existing boundaries or to allow the city or village to grow to the boundary specified in the agreement.

  Existing intergovernmental agreements among County and local governments in Kenosha County and service agreements between governmental agencies and private organizations are described in the following section.

  - Intergovernmental agreements are in place among Kenosha County, SEWRPC, and each participating local government for development of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan and local comprehensive plans for the Towns of Salem and Wheatland.
  - Intergovernmental agreement between the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and the Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Bristol for 16 hours a day of police service.
  - Intergovernmental agreement between the Kenosha County Division of Highways and the Towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, and Wheatland for the County to provide year-round road maintenance services to the towns.

- Intergovernmental agreement between Kenosha County, City of Kenosha, Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Silver Lake, and Towns of Bristol, Salem, and Somers in Kenosha County; City of Racine and Villages of Caledonia, Mt. Pleasant, Sturtevant, and Wind Point in Racine County; Cities of Franklin and Oak Creek and Villages of Greendale and Hales Corners in Milwaukee County; and City of New Berlin in Waukesha County as contracted with the Root Pike Watershed Initiative Network to implement a public participation project, *Keep Our Waters Clean Plan*, to fulfill the information and education requirements of the State of Wisconsin-issued stormwater discharge permits for each unit of government listed above, and also provide public outreach and education related to water pollution caused by stormwater discharge.
- Intergovernmental agreements for administration of the nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance with all local governments, except the Village of Pleasant Prairie.
- Intergovernmental agreement between Kenosha County and the towns for town enforcement of human health hazard violations under Chapter 16 of the County Code of Ordinances.
- Intergovernmental agreement between the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers for road maintenance, sanitary sewerage maintenance, and snow plowing for portions of roadway north of 67th Avenue east of STH 31 until land is annexed into the City of Kenosha.
- Intergovernmental agreement between the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Towns of Brighton, Randall, and Salem and the Village of Twin Lakes for Real and Personal Property Assessment Services.
- Intergovernmental Agreement between Fire Departments in Kenosha County to receive and provide mutual aid to one another in conjunction with the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS).

- **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 Wisconsin Department of Administration. The plan may establish ultimate city or village boundaries, zoning for the areas included in the agreement, and provide for revenue sharing. The major difference between a boundary agreement established under Section 66.0301 and one established under Section 66.0307 is that the latter supersedes the annexation Statute for attachment and/or detachment of property from one local government to another, provided the attachment or detachment is called for by the agreement. Kenosha County is not a party to any agreements established under Section 66.0307.

  There are four boundary agreements developed under Section 66.0307 in effect in Kenosha County, between the City of Kenosha and Town of Bristol, the City of Kenosha and Town of Somers, the Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Bristol, and the Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Salem. Chapter VI provides a description of boundary agreements approved by local governments.

  Four additional boundary agreements are being developed in the County, which include the Village of Twin Lakes with the Town of Randall, and the Village of Bristol with the Town of Brighton, Town of Paris, and Town of Salem. The northwestern portion of the Town of Bristol was incorporated as the Village of Bristol in December 2009, as shown on Map 53 in Chapter VI.

- **Section 66.023—Cooperative Plan Agreements:** The Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Bristol entered into the 1997 Settlement and Cooperation Agreement related to annexation and sanitary sewer service for portions of the Town of Bristol under Section 66.023, which was renumbered as Section 66.0307 in 1997. This agreement also involved Section 66.027 of the *Statutes*, which was renumbered to Section 66.0225 in 1997.

- **Section 66.0225 – Stipulated Boundary Agreements:** 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 Agreements in Contested Boundary Actions."

- **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. Kenosha County is part of the SEWRPC region, which serves the seven counties and 147 cities, towns, and villages in the southeastern corner of Wisconsin. SEWRPC was established by then-Governor Gaylord Nelson in 1960 and is governed by a 21-member Commission. Chapter VI includes a summary of recent plans conducted by SEWRPC that affect Kenosha County. SEWRPC also assisted the County in the preparation of this comprehensive plan.

Examples of Existing and Potential Shared Services in Kenosha County

There are many existing service agreements within Kenosha County between the County and local units of government, and between local governments. 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 or verbal agreements. Several of the agreements are listed below.

Several potential shared services and agreements were identified during a brainstorming session by the MJAC during a January 2009 meeting. Examples of potential shared services and agreements are also listed below. The potential shared services and equipment listed below are examples. Each potential shared service or equipment shall be examined by the County and each local government to ensure that there is an added benefit for the shared service, not only financially, but that the level and quality of existing service is not negatively affected.

Existing Shared Services and Equipment

Police/Dispatching/Fire/Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

- Agreement between Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and the Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Bristol to provide police protection for 16 hours daily to the Village and Town.
- Agreement between the Town of Salem and the Village of Paddock Lake for the Town of Salem to provide fire and rescue services to the Village.
- Agreement between the Town of Salem and the Town of Brighton for the Town of Salem to provide fire and rescue services to portions of the Town of Brighton.
- Agreement between the Town of Bristol and the Town of Newport, Illinois for fire protection support services.
- Agreement between the Village of Twin Lakes and Towns of Randall and Wheatland for the Village to provide emergency medical services to portions of each Town.
- Agreement between the Village of Silver Lake and Towns of Randall and Wheatland for the Village to provide emergency medical services to portions of each Town.
- All fire departments in the County receive and provide mutual aid to one another in conjunction with the mutual aid box alarm system (MABAS). Fire departments in Kenosha County will also provide mutual aid to areas of southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois, when requested.
- Agreement between the Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Salem to share water patrol responsibilities for the lakes located in the Village and Town.
- Agreement between the Kenosha City/County Joint Services-Communication Center and the Pleasant Prairie, Twin Lakes, and UW-Parkside Police Departments to cooperatively operate dispatch services for fire, police, and rescue and take emergency calls 24 hours a day.
- The Kenosha County Emergency Management Director serves as the Emergency Management Director for the City of Kenosha and the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, and Wheatland, when an emergency circumstance occurs.

- The Village of Pleasant Prairie and the City of Kenosha Police Department have an agreement related to the City of Kenosha's enforcement responsibility on STH 50 for and including the intersection of STH 31 west to 70th Avenue.
- The Village of Pleasant Prairie, as well as many other communities in Kenosha County, participate in the Mutual Aid Radio Channel (MARC), which is a statewide joint frequency for police and fire first responders.
- The Village of Pleasant Prairie Police Department contributes one member to the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department Tactical Response Team.

Garbage Collection/Recycling

- Kenosha County has an agreement with Waste Management to sponsor a hazardous household waste collection program available to all Kenosha County residents.

Public Works

- Agreement between the Kenosha County Division of Highways and the Towns of Brighton, Paris, Randall, and Wheatland for the County to provide year round road maintenance services to the towns. Examples include pavement and shoulder maintenance and mowing and clearing roadside ditches. The County is reimbursed for time and materials plus administrative fee.
- Agreement between the Kenosha County Division of Highways and all local governments within the County for County administration of the Local Road Improvement Program. The Program provides State funding to all local governments within Kenosha County for street and highway improvement projects.
- Kenosha County provides asphalt paving services for county, village, town, and WisDOT streets and highways. The Department of Public Works also provides asphalt paving services in other Counties. The County is reimbursed for time and materials plus administrative fee.
- Agreement between Kenosha County and bordering Illinois counties to provide maintenance services on bordering highways.
- Agreement between the Village of Paddock Lake and Town of Bristol for public works assistance and support.
- Agreement between the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers for snowplowing streets on community boundaries.
- The City of Kenosha and Kenosha Unified School District have an agreement for the City to provide transportation services for all school children within the district, and also share costs for the purchase of salt and fuel.
- The County is responsible for perpetuating all public land survey system corners. By having local governments contact the County 30 days prior to any possible disturbance; thousands of dollars are potentially saved by both the County and the local government. Kenosha County's Surveyor works with adjoining county surveyors to ensure that the monuments on the county lines are perpetuated.
- Agreement between the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Somers for street maintenance, sewer maintenance, and snow plowing portions of roadway north of 67th Street east of STH 31 until the area is annexed into the City of Kenosha.

Shared Equipment and Staff

- The Village of Paddock Lake, Village of Twin Lakes, and Town of Bristol share a mosquito sprayer for mosquito abatement.
- Shared highway department equipment, including a speed radar sign, between the Town of Bristol and Town of Salem.

- The Village of Pleasant Prairie provides property assessment services to various villages and towns in the County, including the Village of Twin Lakes and the Towns of Brighton, Randall, and Salem.

Potential Shared Services and Equipment

- Discuss ideas for joint public education programs about fire, police, and emergency medical services.
- Where appropriate, consider consolidating countywide police/sheriff patrols; provided that the local government requests such consolidation of services and such consolidation does not reduce the amount or quality of services currently being provided and is financially beneficial to the units of government that choose to participate.
- Coordinate fire response services and service areas; provided that the local government requests such service and such service does not reduce the level of service and is financially beneficial to the units of government that choose to participate.
- Provide joint recycling, garbage collection, and disposal services among local governments; provided that the local government requests such service and such service does not reduce the level of service and is financially beneficial to the units of government that choose to participate.
- Provide a joint recycling and garbage collection disposal site(s) for local governments or adjoining counties to use; provided that the cost savings are beneficial to the units of government that choose to participate and the level of service is not reduced.
- Additional cooperation for highway maintenance among the County and local governments; provided that the cost savings are beneficial to the units of government that choose to participate and the level of service is not reduced.
- Statewide purchasing of salt, fuel, and other materials and equipment that is mutually beneficial for the units of government that choose to participate.
- Village of Pleasant Prairie and Town of Somers agreement for shared salt storage in the Village.

Existing Shared Utilities and Community Facilities

- Agreement between the Town of Salem and Town of Randall for the Town of Salem to install a private sanitary sewer mainline to serve Gander Mountain and residences located in the Town of Randall adjacent to the sewer main.
- Agreement between the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie and Towns of Bristol and Somers for the City to provide sewage treatment and water services to portions of the Village and Towns through local government and utility districts.
- The Town of Wheatland purchases water testing services from the City of Burlington to perform seasonal testing on Lilly Lake, making sure that swimming conditions are safe at the public beach.
- The Villages of Paddock Lake, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes and the Towns of Randall and Salem share library services through the Community Library system, with branch libraries located in the Village of Silver Lake, Village of Twin Lakes, and Town of Salem.
- Kenosha and Racine public libraries share library services.
- The Village of Twin Lakes and Town of Randall share park services at Village and Town parks.
- Agreement between Kenosha County and United Hospital Systems that allows the County to lease autopsy facilities at the Kenosha Medical Center Campus for use by the County Medical Examiner.
- Agreement between the City of Kenosha and the Kenosha Unified School District that allows the school district to use facilities at City-owned parks and buildings, including Ameche Field at Anderson Park, Simmons Field, and KTEC Charter School.

- Agreements with the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Kenosha Unified School District to share park and school/park sites at Pleasant Prairie Elementary School.

Potential Shared Utilities and Community Facilities

- Cooperative planning and development of an interconnected system of County and local trails.
- Consider consolidating school districts west of IH 94.
- Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Bristol, Town of Paris, and Kenosha County developing a Des Plaines River Trail; provided that it is financially beneficial to units of government that choose to participate.
- Construct new and/or share existing community buildings and facilities between towns and villages (halls, parks, etc.); provided that the local governments concerned request that the buildings and facilities be shared.
- Share use of school auditoriums between schools, school districts, local governments, and private groups.
- Local government and school district efforts to plan and develop joint school and park sites.
- Community center in the Village of Silver Lake for the village and surrounding towns.
- Construction of stormwater management (detention and retention basins) to serve multiple communities within a watershed; provided that the local governments request such consolidation and the facility is cost effective.
- Consider the creation of regional water and wastewater utilities to provide and operate regional water and wastewater facilities for local governments in the Lake Michigan Basin.[4]

Existing Shared Technology Services

- Kenosha County has been partnering with local governments (with funding contributions from the communities) to complete digital terrain modeling and update topographic mapping within 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 conducting the project alone.
- Kenosha County and participating local governments, with the exception of the Village of Pleasant Prairie, have an agreement for the County to provide technical services for the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS). Kenosha County provides ballots (a portion of the costs are billed back to the Village when a Village municipal race is on the ballot), memory cards, and some election supplies to the Village of Pleasant Prairie.
- Kenosha County provides the forms for the tax bills for all 13 local governments. Kenosha County provides the tax bills, tax rolls, and computer tax receipting for most of the local governments in the County.

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[4]*The City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and portions of the Towns of Bristol and Somers currently receive public water and sanitary sewage treatment and disposal services from the Kenosha Water Utility through a number of intergovernmental agreements. Chapter 200 of the* Wisconsin Statutes *establishes the parameters for the provision and operation of sewage collection and treatment facilities through a metropolitan sewerage district. Public water could be provided through a water district organized under Section 198.22 of the* Statutes *or through a water authority created under Section 66.0823 of the* Statutes. *The* Statutes *set forth the procedures for establishing such districts and authorities.*

- The Kenosha Area Land Management System and SEWRPC have acquired a great deal of base data. Parcel mapping, orthophotography, and topographic mapping are just a few examples of the data layers available. The resulting data is made available at no or little charge to other units of government, saving the expense of acquiring the data themselves.
- Kenosha County shares Extension programs with Racine County and Lake County, Illinois.
- Conducting public tests for elections is shared between the Villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes and Towns of Randall and Wheatland.
- The Village of Pleasant Prairie Police, the City of Kenosha Police Department, and Kenosha County share a T-1 line for access to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and National Law Enforcement Network known as Badgernet.

Potential Shared Technology Services

- Coordinate public safety and communications programs among Kenosha, Racine, and Lake Counties for activities or shared highway facilities
- Development of coordinated telecommunications infrastructure for public safety and private wireless communication networks; provided a unit of government requests such shared services and further provided that such shared service is financially beneficial and does not reduce the amount or quality of services, as determined by the unit of government concerned

Existing Cooperative Planning and Ordinance Administration

- Kenosha County, in partnership with 10 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 economic vitality and quality of life in Kenosha County.
- Boundary agreements between several communities (see Table 65 in Chapter VI).
- Representatives from the Wisconsin Towns Association and the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland meet periodically to discuss issues and share information.
- Cooperative planning effort among the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Somers, and the Kenosha Unified School District to identify growth areas, plan for additional development at existing school sites, identify locations of potential new school sites, and discuss other school-related issues within the school district.
- An agreement between the Town of Bristol and the Root Pike Watershed Initiative Network that permits the Town of Bristol to be the lead agency, fiscal agent, and primary contact to the Root Pike Watershed Initiative Network when preparing the *Keep Our Waters Clean Plan*, as supported by the 17-member Southeast Wisconsin Clean Water Network.
- The development of an access management plan for STH 31 between the City of Kenosha, Town of Somers, and WisDOT.
- Cooperative planning effort between Kenosha County, City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Somers, and the Kenosha Unified School District to develop a safe schools plan as required by U.S. Department of Homeland Security guidelines.
- An advisory committee was formed in 2008 to develop a Kenosha County Transit Development Plan to evaluate and make recommendations for transit service and capital improvements for both the City of Kenosha and Kenosha County transit systems. The committee includes representatives from State, County, and local governments, school districts, private organizations, and citizens.

- The County has intergovernmental agreements with all local governments in the County, except the Village of Pleasant Prairie, to administer the County's nonmetallic mining reclamation ordinance, and also answers questions from local governments with respect to nonmetallic mining reclamation.
- An update of floodplain mapping throughout the County through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Map Modernization program.

Potential Cooperative Planning and Ordinance Administration

- Countywide stormwater management regulations and enforcement, and development of joint facilities
- Additional boundary agreements, including existing on-going efforts
- Cooperate with Chicago metropolitan communities relative to land use and transportation planning and economic development
- Cooperation among school districts and units of government to identify and address the impact of development on schools, services, and the environment
- Racine, Kenosha, and Lake Counties and local governments cooperatively developing a natural resources plan
- Joint land preservation programs, and grant applications, among County and local governments
- Cooperation among school districts and communities west of IH 94 similar to existing cooperation east of IH 94
- City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and WisDOT cooperative development of an updated access and traffic management plan for STH 50
- Update the Kenosha County Jurisdictional Highway System Plan
- Develop and coordinate planning and development of multi-use trails, including hiking, biking, horse-back, and water trails, with adjoining county and local governments, that builds on existing County and local plans; provided that the plan is equally financially beneficial to the County and participating local governments
- Update the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Ordinance and consider adding new zoning districts to the ordinance, as needed, in order to be consistent with and to implement the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Kenosha County and the local comprehensive plans of unincorporated towns.

PART 3: INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Section 66.1001(2)(g) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element identify existing or potential conflicts between the County and participating local governments with other governmental units, including school districts, and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.

Section 59.69(3)(b) of the *Statutes* explicitly requires that a county development (comprehensive)[5] 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

[5]*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).*

Statutes further provides that a city or village 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 also 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 many 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 Kenosha County land use plan map (Map 65 in Chapter IX) includes city and village land use plan maps for areas within city and village limits and for areas outside municipal boundaries where the city and villages have boundary agreements with adjacent towns. The land use plan maps for the Villages of Genoa City, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes include areas outside existing village limits,[6] while the remaining city and villages either have boundary agreements in place with adjacent towns, or have not developed land use plans for areas outside their existing boundaries (Village of Paddock Lake/Town of Brighton and City of Kenosha/Town of Paris).

Annexation of property from a town into a village or city remains one of the most contentious issues between neighboring communities. Wisconsin annexation law provides an advantage to cities and villages in that the law is designed to enable annexation to occur following a request by a property owner. Towns want to preserve their borders and retain their existing and future tax base, and/or existing agricultural land, and the incorporated communities want to be able to expand their boundaries into adjoining towns to accommodate urban growth and development.

Although the *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 and intergovernmental agreements can preserve lands for towns and give them the ability to plan for the future without the uncertainty related to future annexations. Depending on the agreements and plans developed, such agreements also have the potential for revenue sharing or payments from incorporated areas, extension of municipal services to adjacent towns, and preservation of agricultural lands.

Several local governments in Kenosha County have developed boundary agreements, or are working on such agreements. Development of boundary agreements between the city and villages and adjacent towns where no agreement is in place is the best option for resolving conflicts regarding annexations and land uses in extraterritorial areas, and should be pursued.

Joint planning between school districts and communities within the district to share information on residential growth and the impact that growth will have on schools within the district can improve planning and development decisions by both the school district and local governments. The Kenosha Unified School District and the Town of Somers, City of Kenosha, and Village of Pleasant Prairie provide an excellent model for establishing similar cooperative efforts among other communities and school districts in the County.

PART 4: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth intergovernmental cooperation goals and objectives. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to help implement policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were identified using the general planning

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[6]*Conflicts between the land use plan maps for the Villages of Genoa City, Silver Lake, and Twin Lakes and adjacent towns are described in Part 5 of the Land Use Element (Chapter IX).*

issue statements and the goals and objectives identified in Chapter VII, public input from the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis, input received during the Kenosha County Café, input gathered during local government informational meetings, and input from the MJAC.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Issues
The general intergovernmental cooperation issue identified in Chapter VII was the ability of adjacent communities and different levels of government to work together and the effect on future planning and policy efforts. The ability to work regionally and across municipal boundaries was also identified as important.

The existing level of intergovernmental cooperation was viewed as both a strength and a weakness in the SWOT. Although some County residents view the level of intergovernmental cooperation as lacking, when comparing most other counties in the Region and State, and based on the number of existing and ongoing intergovernmental boundary and service agreements that exist between many local governments in Kenosha County, intergovernmental cooperation is very strong.

Comments expressed during local government public information meetings include the lack of town authority, compared to city and village authorities relating to extraterritorial areas, annexations, and the ability to establish the full range of TIF districts. Some towns are interested in acquiring "charter town" powers.

Further analysis of public input received during the comprehensive planning process and the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in the other comprehensive plan elements were used to refine the general intergovernmental cooperation issue into the following more specific intergovernmental cooperation issues:

- Shared Services and Facilities Issue
- Cooperative Planning and Ordinance Administration Issue
- School District Cooperation Issue

Recommendations have been developed to address each of the intergovernmental cooperation issues through the identification of goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

As opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation arise, the County and local governments shall have the opportunity to request participation in such cooperation or agreement, with such agreements being evaluated to ensure that the agreement is beneficial not only financially but does not reduce the level or quality of service or change a local government's identity.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs
Each set of goals, objectives, policies, and programs corresponds to an intergovernmental cooperation issue listed in the preceding section.

Overall Intergovernmental Cooperation Goal and Objectives (from Chapter VII)
Goal:

- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.

Objectives:

- Provide a structure for continuing dialog about land use regulation issues and boundary issues among local governments, and between local governments and Kenosha County.
- Encourage shared services between units of government in Kenosha County, if cost savings and maintenance or improvement in service levels would result.
- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for public facilities such as police stations, fire stations, government administration buildings, schools, libraries, and trail linkages between communities.

Shared Services and Facilities Issues and Recommendations

The rate of development outpacing the ability to provide public services and facilities was identified as an important issue for the County and local governments involved in the comprehensive planning process. The sharing of services and facilities is often a way to increase the efficiency of providing services at a lower cost to one or more communities. Consolidating government services was also identified as important during the Kenosha County Café.

Goal:

- Cooperate with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective government services, provided the level of service will be maintained or improved.

Objectives:

- Continue to share information on services and programs among units and agencies of government.
- Work with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to construct and/or operate community services and facilities in a cost-effective and efficient way through joint service agreements where the level of existing services will not be reduced.
- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for public facilities such as schools, fire stations, and libraries, provided it is beneficial to the affected local government or school district, is cost effective, and continues to provide the same or greater level of service.

Policies:

- Continue to develop and share information among County, local, and other units and agencies of government about issues or projects that affect land use development and public services and facilities.
- Continue to maintain existing shared services, and encourage additional shared services where appropriate.
- Continue to share existing services and equipment between the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and local police, fire, and rescue departments, where appropriate, and with emergency disaster relief.
- Continue to provide police protection to local governments that have requested said service through the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department.
- Continue cooperative efforts among Kenosha County and local governments to plan and develop a system of countywide parks, trails, and recreational facilities, and coordinate such efforts with surrounding counties and SEWRPC.

Programs:

- If appropriate, cities, villages, and towns will initiate contacts with surrounding communities and the County prior to constructing new facilities or establishing or expanding community services to determine if there are opportunities for joint facilities and services.
- Kenosha County will initiate contacts with local governments prior to constructing new facilities or establishing or expanding community services to determine if there are opportunities for joint facilities and services.
- Continue to involve local governments when County plans for developing or delivering County facilities or services are prepared or comprehensively updated.
- Consider sponsoring periodic workshops, potentially through the Kenosha County Council of Governments, for County and local officials about opportunities for and examples of shared services and facilities.
- Continue to provide information to local governments about County park and open space sites and recreational facilities, and coordinate with local governments for the joint development and use of facilities, where appropriate.

Cooperative Planning and Ordinance Administration Issue and Recommendations

Conditions that may hinder cooperative planning efforts include the amount of time needed to prepare multi-jurisdictional agreements and the lack of trust between rural and urban communities, which were identified during the Kenosha County Café. Improving cooperation and consistent communication among County and local governments and more participation and involvement in intergovernmental cooperation efforts were identified by the MJAC as important issues.

Goal:

- Promote better understanding among all levels of government on the roles and responsibilities of each.

Objectives:

- To continue cooperative planning and implementation efforts between local governments, the County, and SEWRPC.
- To continue to share information on land use-related plans and ordinances among local governments.

Policies:

- Continue discussions among units and agencies of government regarding land use planning, water resources, boundary issues, and land-use related extraterritorial authorities.
- Encourage comprehensive water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- Continue to work with the DNR, NCOs, and other units and agencies of government to protect important natural resources.
- Continue to work with SEWRPC on regional plans and issues affecting Kenosha County.
- Continue to provide information on land use-related ordinances and programs to other units and agencies of government.
- Update the Kenosha County Farmland Preservation Plan, if necessary to meet State requirements, as a cooperative effort among the County and affected local governments.

Programs:

- Provide an arrangement for continuing dialog about land use planning and regulation issues and boundary issues among local governments, and between local governments and Kenosha County. The MJAC and Kenosha County Council of Governments are existing multi-jurisdictional groups that may provide the organizational setting for such discussions.
- If requested by local governments, Kenosha County will provide technical assistance and data to assist in the development of boundary agreements, subject to staff availability.
- Cooperate with SEWRPC to implement the recommendations of the regional water supply plan.
- Consider the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional stormwater management plan, including counties and local governments adjacent to Kenosha County within the same watershed.
- Continue to participate in ongoing cooperative planning and land acquisition efforts such as the Fox River Flood Mitigation Program.
- Kenosha County will consider updating the Kenosha County Farmland Preservation Plan to reflect changes to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program approved by the State Legislature in response to the Working Lands Initiative report, in cooperation with interested local governments.
- Form a multi-jurisdictional advisory committee to prepare a Countywide transit plan.

- Consider forming a multi-jurisdictional advisory committee and preparing a Countywide trail plan.
- Continue working with SEWRPC to prepare new and updated elements of the regional plan, such as the regional transportation, water quality, water supply, natural areas, and telecommunications plans and the County jurisdictional highway system plan.
- Continue cooperative efforts between the Kenosha County Health Department and local governments to enforce State public health Statutes, and County and local ordinances concerning dilapidated, unsafe, or unsanitary housing that pose a human health hazard.
- Continue to involve local governments when County land use-related plans or ordinances or plans for developing or delivering County facilities or services are prepared or comprehensively updated.
- Kenosha County will continue to provide updated shoreland/floodplain zoning maps to local governments when floodplain boundaries are changed or other significant amendments are made.
- Local governments will continue to involve surrounding communities and Kenosha County, where appropriate, when local land use-related plans or ordinances or plans for developing or delivering local facilities or services are prepared or comprehensively updated.
- Continue to provide information to local governments on the general requirements of the County sanitary ordinance.
- Consider forming a Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee and prepare an update to the countywide solid waste management plan.[7]
- Consider the creation of a regional wastewater and water utility for areas within the Lake Michigan watershed.

School District Cooperation Issue and Recommendations

Through each phase of public input gathered as part of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process, including the SWOT analysis and Kenosha County Café, County residents viewed increasing access to technical and higher learning education systems as an opportunity and identified secondary and post-secondary education as vital assets to the County and local communities and a high priority for the future quality of life of County residents. The MJAC identified a need to maintain or establish cooperative planning efforts between school districts and communities located within the district for existing and future facilities services. Impacts on school facilities from land use decisions made by local governments were also a concern, particularly in school districts that serve multiple communities.

Goal:

- To fully coordinate land use planning and development decisions with school districts.

Objective:

- To help school districts plan for the future.

Policies:

- Encourage school districts to consult with local governments and County Planning and Development Department staff when initiating facilities planning or when identifying the need for and suitable locations for new schools, expanding existing schools, or developing recreational facilities.
- Invite school districts to participate in County and local government land use planning activities.

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[7]*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 129,* A Solid Waste Management Plan for Kenosha County, Wisconsin, *May 1989.*

Programs:

- Work with school districts and/or adjacent communities in the district, on request, to assess the impact of proposed new subdivisions on district facilities. Consider inviting school district officials to County and local meetings when new development projects will be discussed, and provide copies of meeting agendas to enhance communications.
- Participate with school districts, on request, to prepare or update facilities plans.
- Provide population projection data, including age composition and demographic projections to school districts for use in preparing facilities plans on request, or suggest that school districts contact SEWRPC for this information.
- Work with school district officials, on request, to explain the type of permits required from the County or local government before selecting and buying a site.

Chapter XV

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The implementation element is the last of the nine elements of a comprehensive plan required by Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Section 66.1001(2)(i) 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 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 adopted by a majority of the full membership of the plan commission (for city, town, and village plans) or the appropriate committee of the County Board (for county plans). The Land Use Committee of the County Board oversees Kenosha County land use planning activities.
- Adoption of the plan by an ordinance adopted by a majority of the full membership of each local governing body (Town Board for towns, Village Board for villages, Common Council for cities, and the County Board for counties). Adoption of the plan 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 of the hearing must 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 local governing body or the County must also be notified of the hearing.

- The adopted comprehensive plan and a copy of the adopting ordinance must be distributed to:[1]
  - Every governmental body located in whole or in part within the County.
  - The clerk of all adjacent County and local governments.[2]
  - The Wisconsin Department of Administration.
  - SEWRPC.
  - All public libraries in the County.

Chapter Format
This chapter is organized into the following sections:

- Part 1: Plan Review and Adoption
- Part 2: Plan Amendment Procedure
- Part 3: Consistency Between the Comprehensive Plan and County and Local Ordinances
- Part 4: Plan Phasing
- Part 5: Implementation Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs
- Part 6: Consistency Among Plan Elements
- Part 7: Plan Implementation Priorities
- Part 8: Progress in Implementing the Plan

PART 1: PLAN REVIEW AND ADOPTION

Background
The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process in Kenosha County was a cooperative effort among the County, the City of Kenosha, the Villages of Bristol,[3] Pleasant Prairie, and Silver Lake, and the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland. This multi-jurisdictional plan report has been adopted by Kenosha County, the Villages of Bristol and Silver Lake, and the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, and Somers as the local comprehensive plan. The City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Towns of Salem and Wheatland adopted local comprehensive plans in separately-documented reports that were based largely on the inventory information and recommendations developed as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan. Remaining villages and towns in the County prepared and adopted independent comprehensive plans.

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[1]*The Wisconsin Department of Administration has stated that plan reports may be distributed in digital format, provided a paper copy of the report is available for review at each public library in the County, at the County Planning and Development Department office, and at the municipal hall of each local government that plans to adopt the multi-jurisdictional plan as the local comprehensive plan. Under the terms of the grant agreement for preparation of this plan, the County must also distribute a copy of the draft comprehensive plan to the parties listed in Section 66.1001(4)(b) of the* Statutes.

[2]*The comprehensive planning law does not specify whether a unit of government is required to distribute a copy of the comprehensive plan to adjacent units of government across State boundaries. In the interest of intergovernmental cooperation, Kenosha County will provide a copy of the adopted comprehensive plan to abutting counties, regional planning commissions, and metropolitan planning organizations in the State of Illinois.*

[3]*The Village of Bristol was incorporated in December 2009 from a portion of the Town of Bristol. The Village joined the multi-jurisdictional planning process in January 2010.*

Table 155

REVIEW AND ADOPTION DATES FOR THOSE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ADOPTED THIS MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PLAN AS THE VILLAGE OR TOWN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Local Government	Open House	Public Hearing	Plan Commission Resolution Approving the Plan	Governing Body Ordinance Adopting the Plan
Village of Bristol	3/2/10	3/2/10	3/2/10	3/2/10
Village of Silver Lake	2/24/10	2/24/10	2/24/10	3/3/10
Town of Brighton	3/3/10	3/3/10	3/3/10	3/8/10
Town of Bristol	3/2/10	3/2/10	3/2/10	3/2/10
Town of Paris	2/25/10	2/25/10	2/25/10	3/1/10
Town of Somers	3/4/10	3/4/10	3/4/10	3/9/10

Source: Local Governments, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC.

Table 156

REVIEW AND ADOPTION DATES FOR THOSE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT ADOPTED A SEPARATELY-DOCUMENTED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BASED ON THIS MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PLAN

Local Government	Open House	Public Hearing	Plan Commission Resolution Approving the Plan	Governing Body Ordinance Adopting the Plan
City of Kenosha	2/25/10	4/5/10	3/4/10	4/19/10
Village of Pleasant Prairie	12/1/09	12/14/09	12/14/09	12/21/09
Town of Salem	2/22/10	2/22/10	2/22/10	3/8/10
Town of Wheatland	3/1/10	3/1/10	3/16/10	3/16/10

Source: Local Governments, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC.

The Villages of Bristol and Silver Lake and the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, and Somers may choose to prepare and adopt a separate comprehensive plan in the future. In this event, the local government concerned will repeal its adoption of this multi-jurisdictional plan at the time a separate village or town plan is adopted.

Plan Review

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 reaction to 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. An open house and public hearing were held by each participating city, village, and town prior to adoption of the multi-jurisdictional or local comprehensive plan. Table 155 lists the dates of the open houses and public hearings for local governments that adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the local comprehensive plan. Table 156 lists the dates of open houses and public hearings for communities that adopted separately-documented comprehensive plans based on the multi-jurisdictional plan. A public hearing before the Land Use Committee of the County Board was held on March 17, 2010. An open house preceded the public hearing.

Plan Adoption

One of the most important steps in plan implementation is the formal recommendation of the plan to:

- The County Board, based on a resolution recommending approval from the Land Use Committee, and adoption of the plan by an ordinance of the County Board.
- The local governing body (Town Board for towns, Village Board for villages, and Common Council for cities), based on resolutions recommending approval from the town, village, or city plan commission, and adoption of the plan by an ordinance of the local governing body.

- The comprehensive planning law requires that resolutions recommending approval of a comprehensive plan and ordinances to adopt comprehensive plans be approved by a majority of the full membership of the plan commission or governing body.

Tables 155 and 156 also list the date the plan commission and governing body of each participating local government adopted the multi-jurisdictional or local comprehensive plan, respectively. Local plan commission resolutions and copies of the adopting ordinance for each local government that adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the local comprehensive plan are included in Appendix V.

The multi-jurisdictional plan was approved by a resolution of the Land Use Committee of the County Board on March 17, 2010. The adopted resolution was forwarded to the County Board with a recommendation that the plan be adopted by ordinance. The multi-jurisdictional plan was adopted by an ordinance by the County Board on April 20, 2010. The resolution and ordinance adopting this plan as the Kenosha County comprehensive plan are included in Appendix W.

A public participation plan for development of this comprehensive plan was adopted by the County Board and the governing body of each participating local government. The public participation plan is included in Appendix A. The date each unit of government adopted the public participation plan is listed on the last page of Appendix A.

PART 2: PLAN AMENDMENT PROCEDURE[1]

Although the Land Use Plan Map (Map 65 in Chapter IX) 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 included in the current set of categories.

Map amendments may include:

- Changing the land use designation on a parcel or parcels on the land use plan map.
- Changing or updating maps of inventory data (for example, floodplains, wetlands, or existing zoning).

Procedure for Amending the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan

Amendments to City or Village Plans

Because primary authority for regulating land use development in the city and villages rests with the associated city or village through implementation of local ordinances, land owners wishing to amend the comprehensive plan must first receive approval from the local plan commission and common council or village board. The city or village should then submit a written request to amend the multi-jurisdictional plan to the Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development, together with a copy of the local ordinance adopting the plan amendment. In some cases, the plan amendment may affect only the locally-adopted city or village comprehensive plan. In such cases, the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department may determine that an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional plan will not be necessary, and will inform the city or village of this determination. For the Village of Silver Lake, which adopted this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan as the Village comprehensive plan, an amendment to the Village plan will require an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional plan. A Common Council or Village Board may also initiate an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional plan by filing an application with the Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development.

Because Section 59.69 of the *Statutes* requires that city and village plans for areas within city or village boundaries be incorporated into the county plan without change, plan amendments requested by a city or village that affect only the area within the city or village will be automatically incorporated into the County plan without

[1] Part 2 of Chapter XV Amended August 25, 2011, see item #1 of Appendix X.

a formal approval process by the Land Use Committee and County Board. Kenosha County Planning and Development Department staff will include a list of plan amendments requested by cities and villages in the annual report described in Part 8 of this chapter.

Amendments to Town Plans

Since the authority for regulating land use development in towns rests with both the towns and Kenosha County through implementation of the County zoning and land division ordinances, land owners wishing to amend this comprehensive plan must receive approval from both the Town Board and the County Board. In those towns that have adopted a separately-documented town comprehensive plan, the plan amendment may affect only the locally-adopted town plan. In such cases, the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department may determine that an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional plan will not be necessary, and will inform the Town Board of this determination. A Town Board may also initiate an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional plan by filing an application with the Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development. Towns may already have procedures in place for the amendment of their respective Town comprehensive plans which are consistent with the requirements of Section 66.1001(4) of the *Statutes*, and such procedures must be followed by those seeking amendments to these specific Town comprehensive plans.

Amendment Procedure for Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan

The State comprehensive planning law requires that local governments and the County use the same procedures required by Section 66.1001(4) of the *Statutes* to initially adopt this plan when amending or updating the plan. The procedure for amending this multi-jurisdictional plan and a town comprehensive plan is summarized in Figure 33, and the procedure for amending this multi-jurisdictional plan and a city or village comprehensive plan is summarized in Figure 34. Additional information regarding amendments to the multi-jurisdictional plan is provided in the following paragraphs.

1. An application for a plan amendment will be submitted to the appropriate city, village, or town official (typically, the clerk, zoning administrator, or building inspector). An application for a plan amendment to a town comprehensive plan (either a separately-documented town plan or to this multi-jurisdictional plan) should also be submitted simultaneously to the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department.

2. The local plan commission and governing body will review the proposed amendment and make a decision to approve or deny the application. A copy of the written decision of the local governing body will be provided to the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department. Kenosha County will review only those amendments that have been approved by the local governing body (Town Board, Village Board, or Common Council). Amendments to a separately-documented Town comprehensive plan must be approved in accordance with the requirements of Section 66.1001(4) of the *Statutes*, including a public hearing and adoption of an ordinance by the Town Board approving the amendment, before they are acted on by the Land Use Committee and County Board.

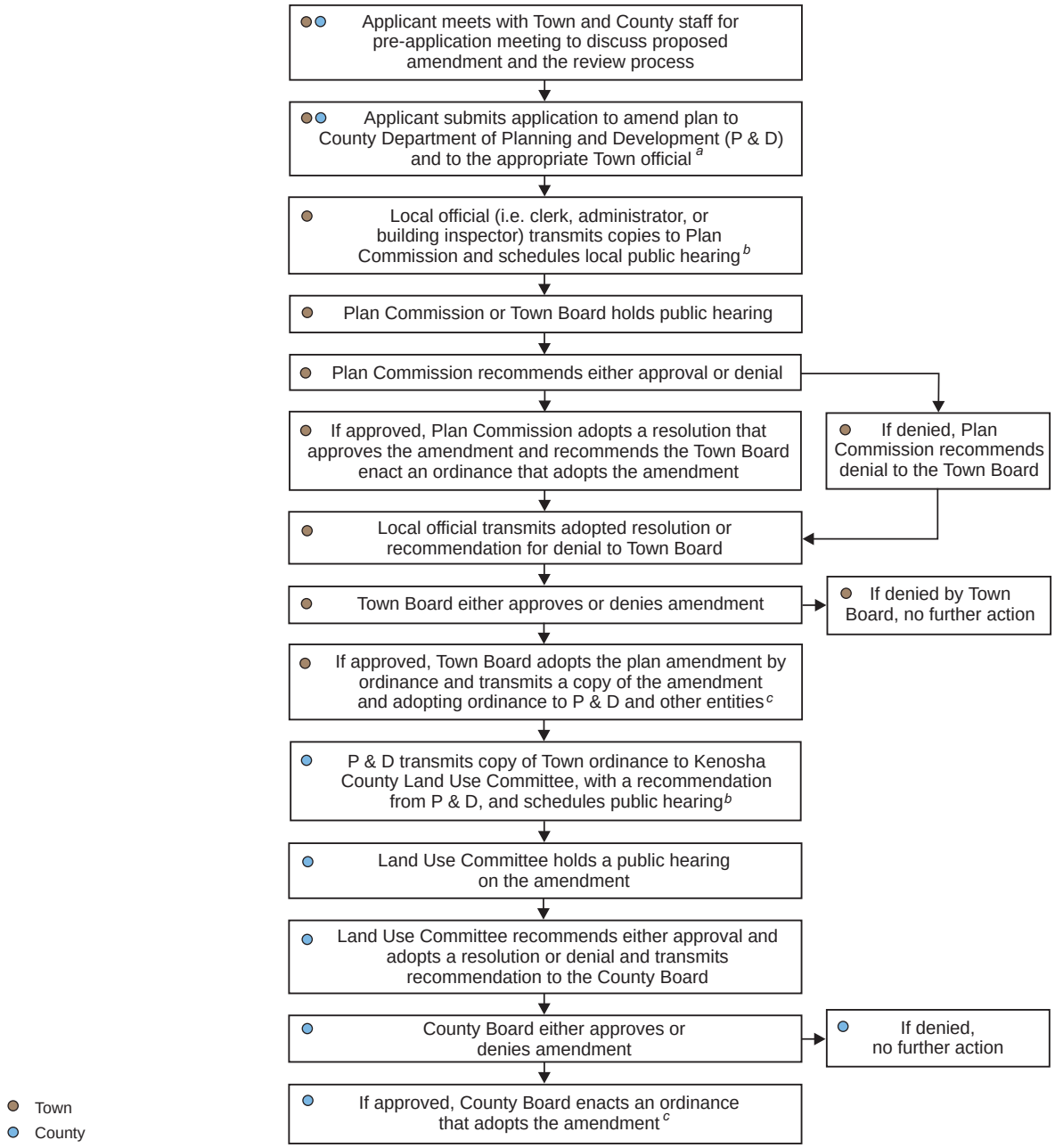
3. Text amendments to the comprehensive plan that would affect all or several local governments (such as adding a new land use category to the land use plan map) will be reviewed by the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Advisory Committee (MJAC) at the annual meeting described in Part 8. If approved by the MJAC, the proposed amendment will be forwarded to the Land Use Committee and County Board for consideration.

4. The County Planning and Development Department will review the proposed amendment and prepare a recommendation for consideration by the Kenosha County Land Use Committee. Amendments to this multi-jurisdictional plan will be reviewed based on the following criteria and any other factors determined to be relevant by the County Planning and Development Department:

    - Is the proposed amendment consistent with the goals, objectives, policies, and programs of this plan?
    - Is the proposed amendment compatible with surrounding land uses?
    - Will the proposed amendment have any detrimental environmental effects?
    - Has a substantial public benefit been demonstrated by the proposed plan amendment?

Figure 33

KENOSHA COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR TOWNS



[a] *If Town has adopted a separate Town comprehensive plan, applicant files an application to amend the Town plan. If Town has adopted the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan, applicant files application for Town Board approval of amendment to the multi-jurisdictional plan.*

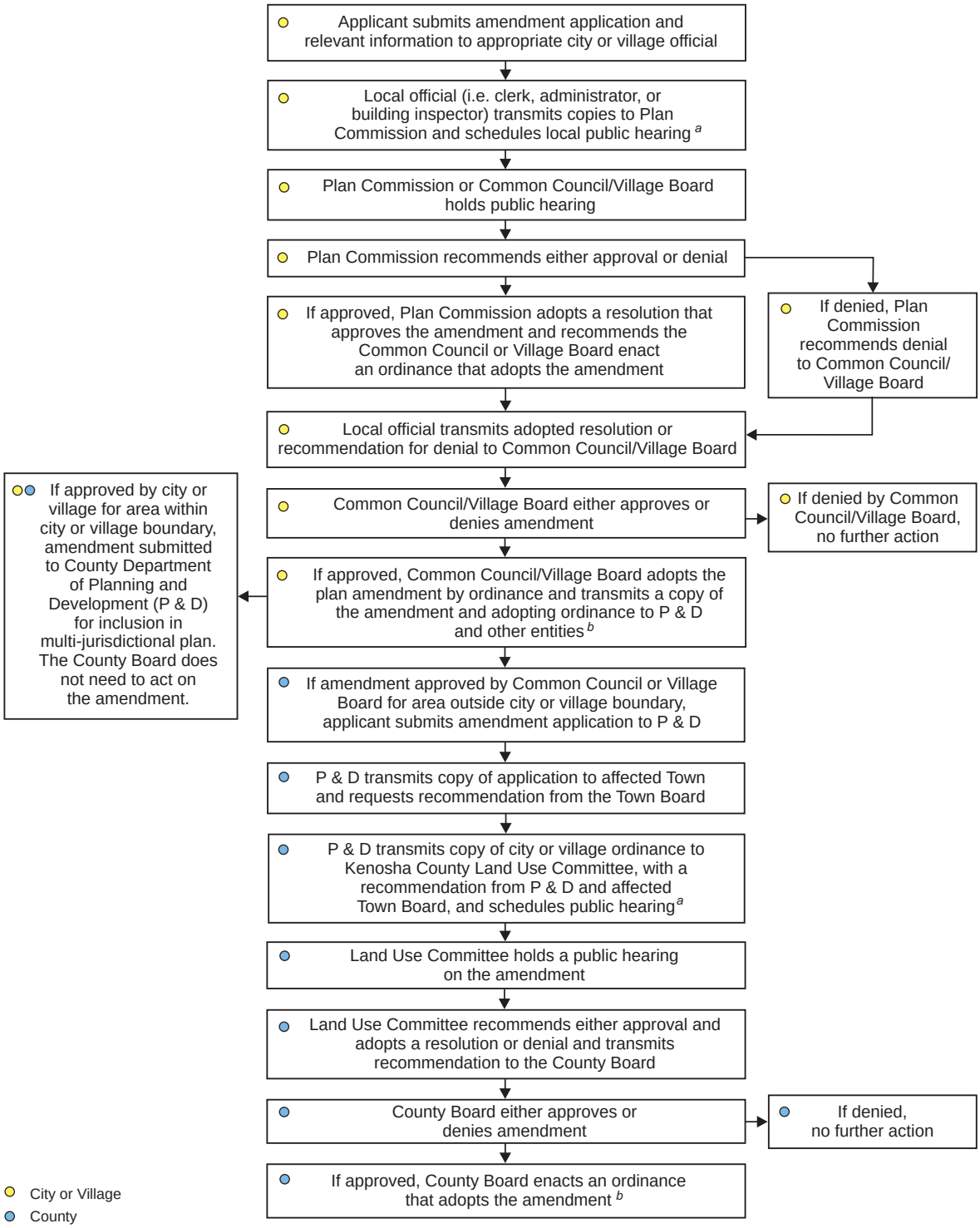
[b] *A notice of public hearing must be published and distributed in accordance with Section 66.1001(4) of the* Wisconsin Statutes *and the community or County public participation plan.*

[c] *A copy of the amendment and adopting ordinance must be distributed in accordance with Section 66.1001(4) of the* Wisconsin Statutes *and the community or County public participation plan.*

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

Figure 34

KENOSHA COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS FOR CITIES AND VILLAGES



[a] *A notice of public hearing must be published and distributed in accordance with Section 66.1001(4) of the* Wisconsin Statutes *and the community or County public participation plan.*

[b] *A copy of the amendment and adopting ordinance must be distributed in accordance with Section 66.1001(4) of the* Wisconsin Statutes *and the community or County public participation plan.*

Source: Kenosha County and SEWRPC.

- Are public roads, services, and utilities available, or planned to be available in the near future, to serve the proposed development?
- Are existing or planned facilities and services adequate to serve the type of development associated with the amendment?

5. The Land Use Committee will schedule a public hearing on the proposed amendment and direct the publishing of a Class 1 notice, with such notice published at least 30 days before the public hearing and containing the information required under Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the *Statutes*. A copy of the public notice will be sent to affected local governments and to the parties listed in Sections 66.1001(4)(e) and (f) of the *Statutes*. The Land Use Committee may, at its discretion, hold a public informational meeting prior to the public hearing on the amendment.
6. The Land Use Committee will review the Department's recommendation and take public comments at the public hearing. Following the hearing, or at a subsequent Land Use Committee meeting, the Land Use Committee will make a recommendation to the County Board.
7. The County Board will consider the proposed amendment, together with supporting information and the recommendation of the Land Use Committee, and approve or deny an ordinance adopting the plan amendment.
8. Following County Board action, the Planning and Development Department will send a copy of the adopting ordinance and the plan amendment to those parties listed in Section 66.1001(4)(b) of the *Statutes*.
9. For plan amendments that will also require approval of a rezoning application, the County will coordinate the application process, public notice, public hearing, and Land Use Committee and County Board consideration of the amendment and rezoning to the extent possible, if such coordination is desired by the applicant (an applicant may prefer to wait until the County Board has reviewed the plan amendment application before submitting an application for the companion rezoning).

PART 3: CONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND COUNTY AND LOCAL ORDINANCES

Section 66.1001(3) of the *Statutes* requires that if a County or local government engages in any of the following actions, those actions shall be consistent with that governmental unit's comprehensive plan beginning on January 1, 2010:

- Official mapping established or amended under Section 62.23(6) of the *Statutes*.
- County or local subdivision regulations under Section 236.45 or 236.46 of the *Statutes*.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 59.69 of the *Statutes*.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 62.23(7) of the *Statutes*.
- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 60.61 or 60.62 of the *Statutes*.
- Zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands under Section 59.692 (for counties), 61.351 (for villages), or 62.231 (for cities) of the *Statutes*.

Beginning on January 1, 2010, County and local governments must use their comprehensive plan as a guide to ensure that implementation of zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances does not conflict with the recommendations of the comprehensive plan adopted by the governing body (County Board, Common Council, Village Board, or Town Board). If a conflict is found or would result from a proposed action, the County or local government has the option of amending its comprehensive plan.

Zoning Ordinance

The zoning ordinance is one of the primary implementation tools of a comprehensive plan. As such, it should substantially reflect and promote the achievement of comprehensive plan goals, objectives, policies, and

programs. A zoning ordinance and the accompanying zoning map are a legal means for both guiding and controlling development within a county or local government,[4] so that an orderly and desirable pattern of land use can be achieved over time that conforms to the plan and balances individual property rights with community interests and goals. Zoning ordinances typically include 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.

Following adoption of a comprehensive plan by the governing body, the Land Use Committee of the County Board will consider appropriate amendments to the County zoning ordinance, and the Village of Silver Lake Plan Commission and Village Board will consider appropriate amendments to the Village zoning ordinance so that the ordinances are capable of implementing the recommendations included in this plan. The City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie Plan Commissions and governing bodies will consider appropriate amendments to the City and Village zoning ordinances so that the ordinances are capable of implementing the recommendations of the comprehensive plan adopted by the Common Council and Village Board, respectively. Towns will cooperate with Kenosha County to develop and review proposed changes to the County zoning ordinance, and to ensure any proposed changes will properly implement the comprehensive plan adopted by the Town.

Kenosha County Zoning Ordinance Amendments

The County land use plan map (Map 65) includes categories for "Mixed Uses" and "Business/Industrial Parks." On March 2, 2010, the Kenosha County Board approved amendments to the Kenosha County zoning ordinance to add the following zoning districts, which will help implement these two categories:

- Business Park District

  The BP Business Park District provides for planned development on a tract of land that contains a number of separate businesses, offices, light manufacturing facilities, accessory and supporting uses, and open space designed and constructed on an integrated and coordinated basis. Site plan review and approval are required for proposed uses.

- Planned Unit Development (PUD) Overlay

  The existing PUD overlay district regulations were amended to include Mixed-Use PUDs, which will provide for a mix of compatible uses (i.e. residential, commercial, industrial) designed and constructed on an integrated and coordinated basis and compatible with underlying zoning districts. Site plan review and approval are required for proposed uses.

- Town Center Overlay

  The TCO Town Center Overlay District will provide for the orderly and attractive grouping of compatible residential and business uses in the style of a downtown or mainstreet in Town Center locations designed and constructed on an integrated and coordinated basis. Uses may include shopping/customer service areas and residential uses at relatively high densities, and residential uses with retail/office uses on the ground floor and residential uses above. Uses in this District may include taller buildings requiring a high level of public services, including public sanitary sewer and water facilities and safety services such as police and fire protection. Site plan review and approval are required for proposed uses.

- B-94 Interstate Highway Business District

  The B-94 Interstate Highway Business District will provide for the orderly and attractive grouping and appropriate business location along Interstate Highway 94 in an intense shopping/customer service area dependent upon and generating highway traffic. Uses in this District may include taller buildings requiring a high level of public services, including public sanitary sewer and water facilities and safety services such as police and fire protection. Site plan review and approval are required for proposed uses.

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[4]*General zoning authority is exercised by each city and village in Kenosha County. General zoning authority in towns within Kenosha County is shared between each town and the county.*

The Kenosha County Board also adopted an Agricultural Equestrian (AE-1) Cluster Single-Family District. This zoning district will accommodate rural-density cluster development, similar to the RC cluster development overlay district; but is intended to accommodate development projects with a focus on stables, pastures, and other equestrian-related uses in the common areas of the development.

A need for other zoning districts may be identified by local or County officials or staff during the planning period, and will be considered as part of the annual review and update of the plan described in Part 8.

Consideration will also be given to the following potential changes to the County zoning ordinance, which have been identified in Town land use and comprehensive plans:

- The addition of "open space" suburban cluster subdivision options in the R-2 and R-3 Districts to foster and accommodate "open space" suburban cluster subdivisions served by public sanitary sewer service and which would be located within approved sanitary sewer service areas.
- Site plan review for uses proposed in residential zoning districts.
- The addition of landscaping standards and bufferyard requirements.
- A review and possible update of sign regulations.
- A review and possible update of parking regulations.

Village of Silver Lake Ordinances

The Village of Silver Lake Plan Commission will consider the following changes to Village zoning regulations to better implement this multi-jurisdictional plan, which was adopted by the Village Board as the Village comprehensive plan:

- Amend the Village zoning ordinance and map to include conservancy zoning districts to limit development in environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other environmentally sensitive areas.
- Amend the Village zoning ordinance to address the discrepancy between the floodplain districts contained in the Village floodplain ordinance (Floodway, Floodfringe, and General Floodplain districts) with the floodplain districts shown on the Village zoning map (Floodway Overlay, Floodplain-Conservancy Overlay, and Floodplain-Fringe Overlay districts).
- Amend the Village zoning ordinance to either delete floodplain-related provisions from its general zoning ordinance, or repeal the Village floodplain ordinance and incorporate all floodplain and shoreland-wetland zoning regulations into the general zoning ordinance.
- Update the Village supplementary shoreland and floodplain map to reflect updated wetland boundaries from the 2005 Wisconsin Wetland Inventory and field stakings. This could be accomplished when the map is updated to reflect updated floodplain delineations from the FEMA map modernization mapping program, which are expected to be available in March 2010.

Village of Bristol Ordinances

The Village of Bristol Plan Commission and Village Board will use this plan as a guide to ensure that implementation of Village zoning and subdivision ordinances does not conflict with the recommendations of the comprehensive plan. If a conflict is found or would result from a proposed action, the Village has the option of amending the comprehensive plan.

Unlike the Town, which shares land use authority with Kenosha County, the Village Board has complete authority to regulate land uses within the Village. Following its incorporation, the Village adopted the Kenosha County zoning ordinance as the Village zoning ordinance; however, the Village has responsibility for administering and enforcing the ordinance. The Village may amend the ordinance at any time. The Village will consider adding Business Park and Professional Office districts to the zoning ordinance to help implement the land use plan map. The Village will also consider amending the ordinance to update sign, parking, and landscaping standards.

The Village has adopted the Town of Bristol land division ordinance as the Village land division ordinance to regulate subdivisions (plats), certified survey maps, and condominiums proposed within the Village.

Zoning Map Amendments

With respect to the zoning maps for Kenosha County and its communities, it is recommended that the following approach be used to update zoning maps following the adoption of a comprehensive plan:

- Areas of existing development should, over time, be placed in a zoning district that is consistent with the land use designation shown on the land use plan map. The comprehensive plan should serve as a guide to ensure that any future rezoning actions are consistent with the plan. Rezonings to achieve consistency between the zoning map and the comprehensive plan will be considered if requested by the property owner, or if a zoning permit is requested to change an existing use of a property. The County or local government may also initiate a rezoning to achieve consistency, subject to available staff and funding.
- Areas that are currently in agricultural use, and zoned for such use, but shown on the land use plan map for future urban development should remain in agricultural zoning. Rezonings that would accommodate residential, commercial, industrial, or other urban uses would 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 or land division ordinance, a proposed site plan or subdivision plat; and where the governing body determines that utilities and other governmental services needed to serve the proposed development are in place and the proposed use is consistent with the comprehensive plan and other applicable ordinance requirements.
- Primary environmental corridors should be placed, and other natural resource areas, including secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, may be placed, in a conservancy or other appropriate zoning district (such as a park or rural residential zoning district) at the time a preliminary plat, rezoning application, or zoning permit to change an existing use of a property is requested. Rezonings to a conservancy zoning district should be based on a field delineation of natural resource boundaries. Generally, wetlands and surface waters should be placed in a Lowland Conservancy zoning district and woodlands, steep slopes, and other components of upland environmental corridors should be placed in an Upland Conservancy zoning district. Farmed wetlands located in an agricultural zoning district should remain in such zoning as long as the wetland is farmed. Wetlands identified as farmed wetlands on the Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory should be placed in a lowland conservancy district at the time farming activities on the wetland parcel cease and an application for residential or other urban development of the non-wetland portion of the parcel is approved by the unit of government having zoning authority, based on a field delineation of the wetland boundaries.

Land Division Ordinance

County and local governments must also ensure that the implementation of land division ordinances is consistent with the comprehensive plan. Following adoption of a comprehensive plan by the governing body, the Land Use Committee or the city, town, or village Plan Commission will review the existing land division ordinance and identify changes that may be necessary to promote the achievement of plan goals, objectives, policies, and programs of the comprehensive plan and, if necessary, initiate appropriate amendments to the land division ordinance. The only change specifically recommended relates to a change to the County land division ordinance to require approval of a certified survey map or plat for any land division that would create a parcel smaller than 35 acres. Such a change would avoid the creation of parcels that do not conform to the zoning ordinance. Following adoption of the proposed Kenosha County Bike and Pedestrian Trail Plan, the County will also consider amending the subdivision ordinance to include bikeways and trails identified in that plan as a required subdivision improvement, where applicable. Other changes may be identified and detailed as the County and its communities review their land division ordinances with respect to comprehensive plan goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

Official Mapping Ordinance

Following adoption of a comprehensive plan by the governing body, participating local governments that currently have an official mapping ordinance, namely the City of Kenosha and Village of Twin Lakes, will

continue to review and update their official maps as needed. Communities in Kenosha County that do not currently have an official mapping ordinance will consider developing an official mapping ordinance as another tool to assist in the implementation of the comprehensive plan. Official mapping ordinances are appropriate for cities and villages, and for towns with existing or planned urban development. Counties do not have statutory authority to adopt official maps.

Other Plans and Programs

Although Section 66.1001(3) of the *Statutes* requires only that zoning, subdivision, and official mapping actions by carried out in accordance with a comprehensive plan, several sections of the *Statutes* require that other plans prepared by County and local governments be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the unit of government. Examples include Farmland Preservation Plans prepared in accordance with Chapter 91, Cooperative Plans prepared in accordance with Section 66.0307, and Water Supply Plans prepared in accordance with Section 281.348 of the *Statutes*. Other land use-related plans and programs prepared by County and local governments are not required to be consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan, but it is good planning practice that such plans be consistent with, and serve to detail and help implement, the local or County comprehensive plan. These plans and programs include, but are not limited to, capital improvement plans or programs, park and open space plans, trail plans, sanitary sewer service area plans, and highway corridor plans. Alternatively, as more detailed plans (such as utility and park and open space plans) are prepared, a need may be identified to amend the comprehensive plan to reflect the findings of the more detailed plans. The relationship between the various plans and ordinances and a comprehensive plan is illustrated by Figure 35.

In several cases, this comprehensive plan incorporates land use plans, neighborhood plans, park and open space plans, and other plans prepared by local governments by reference. Because the comprehensive planning law recognizes the comprehensive plan as the document on which zoning, land division, and official mapping actions must be based, the recommendations of the comprehensive plan prevail whenever there is a conflict between the comprehensive plan and a land use or other plan adopted by a community or the County Board.

PART 4: PLAN PHASING

The land use plan for Kenosha County for the year 2035 is presented on Map 65 in Chapter IX. The Kenosha County land use plan map is a compilation of the land use plan maps prepared by each city, village, and town in the County. The Towns of Bristol, Salem, and Wheatland use a "phased plan" approach to land use planning; whereby a series of land use plan maps were developed for various time periods between the date of plan adoption and 2035. The Town of Salem also developed a map for full buildout of the Town, which is not anticipated to occur until after 2035. The phasing maps will be used by these Towns and the County when reviewing development proposals, particularly proposed rezonings, to ensure that development of a particular parcel occurs at an appropriate time in order to minimize "leap frog" development and to minimize the cost of providing infrastructure and services to new development. For example, a rezoning to accommodate development under a land use plan category shown on a phase map for 2025 to 2035 should not be approved until 2025 or later.

Town and Village of Bristol

The Town of Bristol adopted a land use plan in 2006.[5] The plan was adopted as the Village of Bristol land use plan by the Bristol Village Board following the Village's incorporation in December 2009. The plan includes a Phase 1 map for the period 2005 to 2015; a Phase 2 map for the period 2015 to 2025; and a Phase 3 map for the period 2025 to 2035. The County year 2035 land use plan map (Map 65) includes the Bristol Phase 3 land use plan map for the years 2025 to 2035, which is shown on Map 76 in Chapter IX. The Phase 1 and Phase 2 land use plan maps for the Town and Village of Bristol are shown on Map 99 and Map 100, respectively. Additional information about the phased approach is included in the Town and Village land use plan report, which is hereby declared a part of the County's comprehensive plan.

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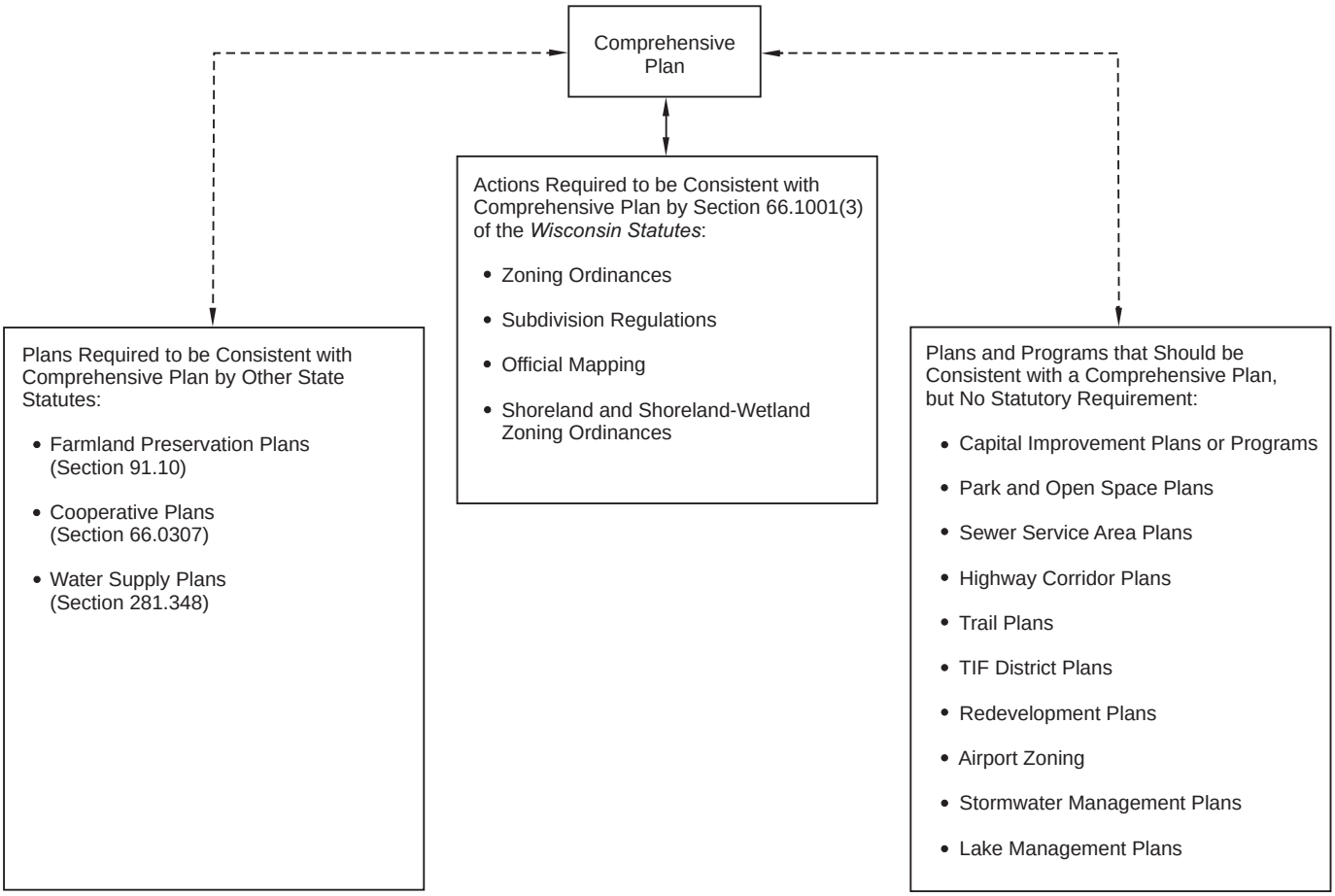
[5]*Documented in the* Town of Bristol Land Use Plan: 2035, *September 2006, prepared by Meehan & Company, Inc.*

Figure 35

CONSISTENCY WITH A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



Source: SEWRPC.

Town of Salem

In 2009, the Town of Salem adopted a Coordinated Land Use Plan,[6] which incorporated a series of neighborhood plans and the future Town boundary agreed to under a boundary agreement with the Village of Paddock Lake. The plan includes an interim map, which reflects land use plan categories based on existing zoning in 2008. It also includes a Phase 1 map for the period 2008 to 2025; a Phase 2 map for the period 2025 to 2035; and a Phase 3, or buildout, map for the period beyond 2035. The County year 2035 land use plan map (Map 65) includes the Town of Salem's Phase 2 land use plan map for the years 2025 to 2035, which is shown on Map 79 in Chapter IX. The Phase 1 and Phase 3 maps are shown on Maps 101 and 102, respectively. Additional information about the phased approach is included in the Town comprehensive plan. The Town of Salem comprehensive plan incorporates and replaces the Coordinated Land Use Plan adopted by the Town Board in 2009.

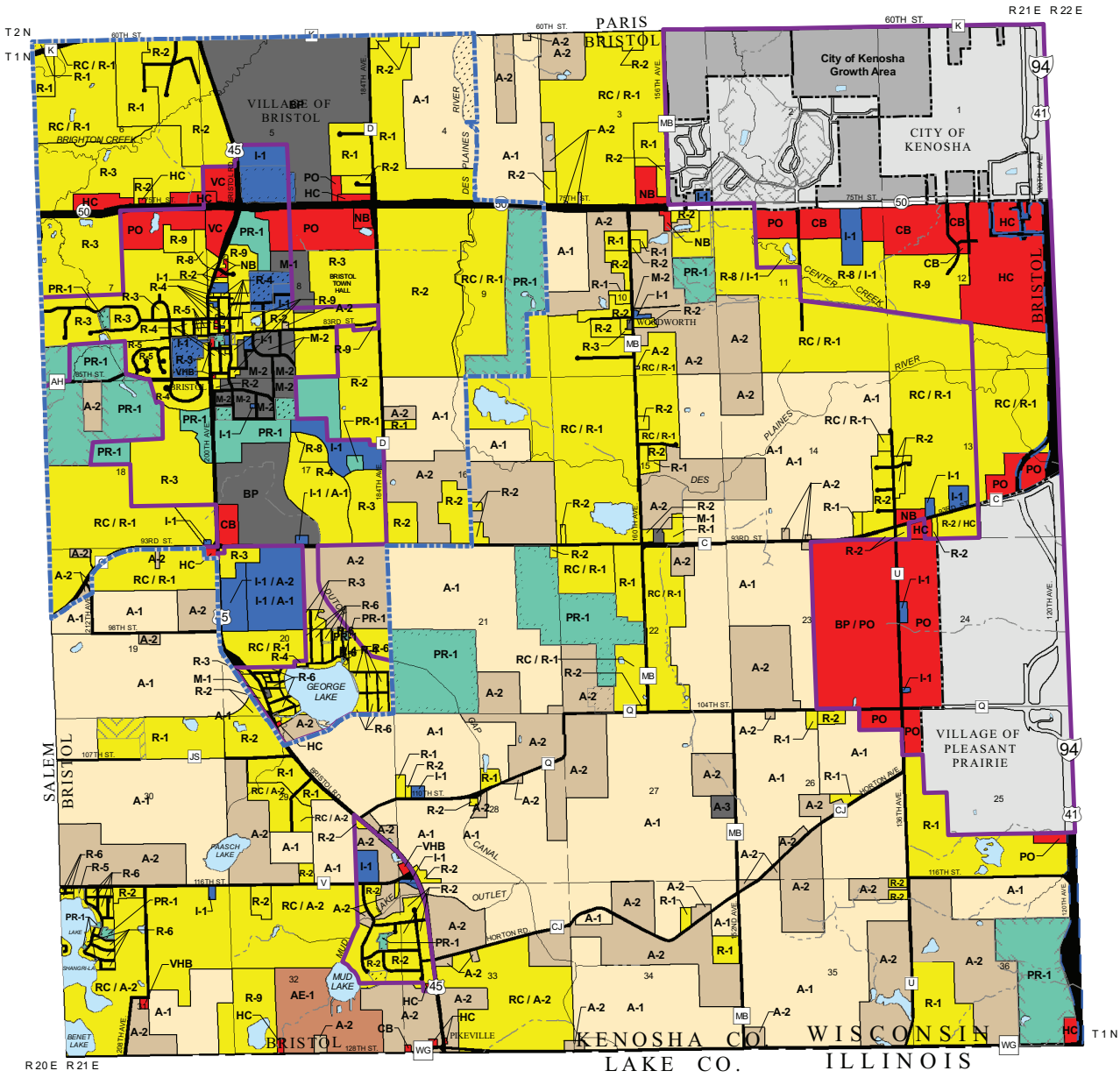
Town of Wheatland

The Town of Wheatland developed phase 1 and phase 2 land use plan maps as part of this multi-jurisdictional planning process. The phase 1 map reflects land use plan categories based on existing zoning in January 2009. The phase 2 map is for the period 2009 through 2035. The phase 2 map is shown on Map 81 in Chapter IX, and

[6]*Documented in the* Town of Salem Coordinated Land Use Plan: 2035, *January 2009, prepared by Meehan & Company, Inc.*

Map 99

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2008 - 2015 (PHASE 1)



AGRICULTURAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- A-1 AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION DISTRICT
- A-2 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
- AE-1 AGRICULTURAL EQUESTRIAN CLUSTER SINGLE FAMILY DISTRICT

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- R C RURAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-1 COUNTRYSIDE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-2 ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-3 SUBURBAN / ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-4 SUBURBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-5 URBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-6 VILLAGE, HAMLET, AND LAKEFRONT RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION DISTRICT
- R-8 MEDIUM DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-9 HIGH DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

INSTITUTIONAL LAND USE DISTRICT

- I-1 INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT

PARK / RECREATION LAND USE DISTRICT

- PR-1 PARK - RECREATIONAL DISTRICT

BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- B P BUSINESS PARK DISTRICT
- N B NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS DISTRICT
- C B COMMUNITY BUSINESS DISTRICT
- H C HIGHWAY CORRIDOR BUSINESS DISTRICT
- P O PROFESSIONAL OFFICE DISTRICT
- VHB VILLAGE / HAMLET BUSINESS DISTRICT
- V C VILLAGE CENTER DISTRICT

MANUFACTURING/INDUSTRIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- M-1 LIMITED MANUFACTURING DISTRICT
- M-2 GENERAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICT
- M-3 QUARRYING AND EXTRACTIVE DISTRICT
- B P BUSINESS PARK DISTRICT
- A-3 AGRICULTURAL - RELATED MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSING, AND MARKETING DISTRICT

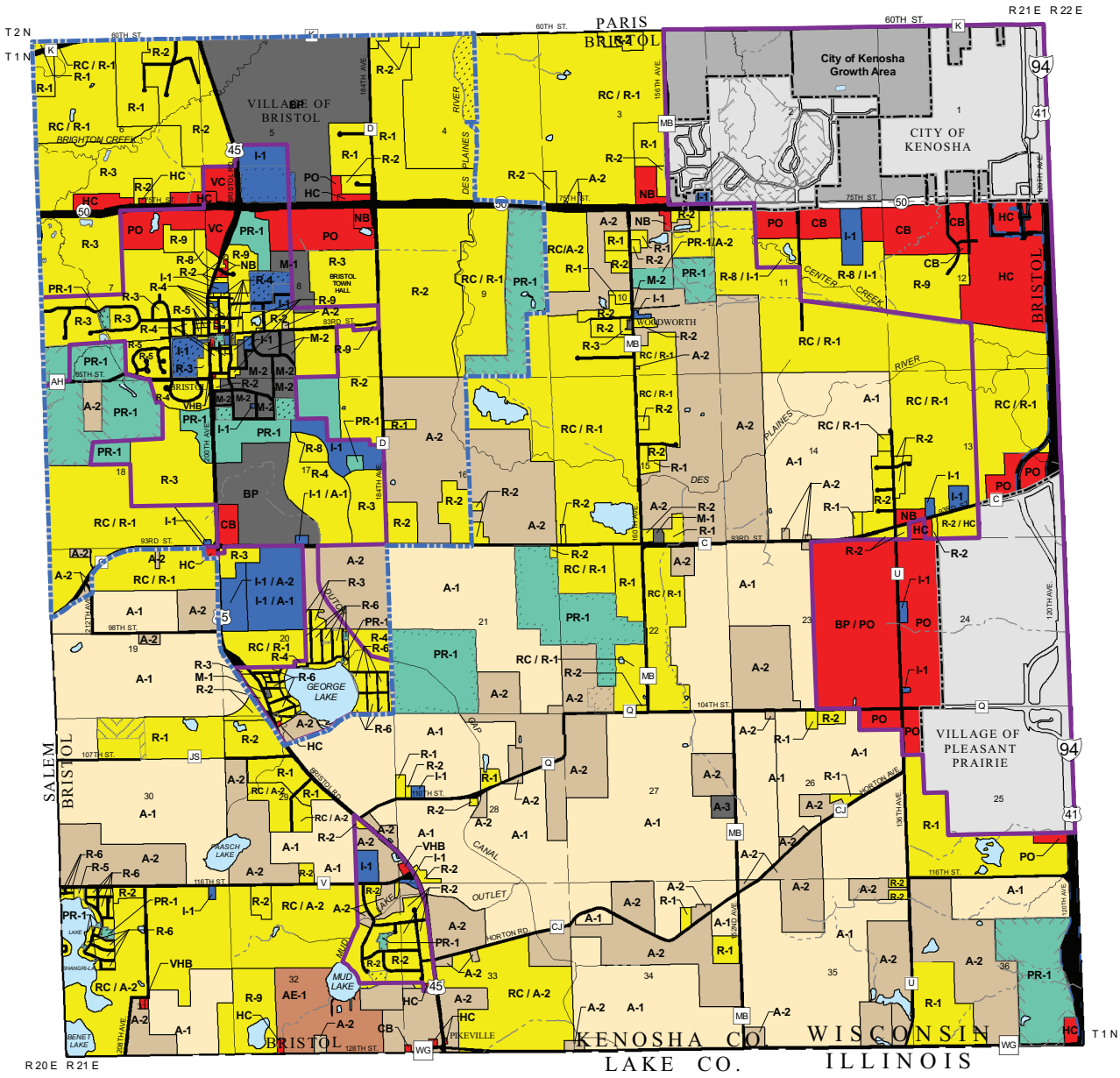
- PLANNED LIMITS OF PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- CITY OF KENOSHA GROWTH AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- VILLAGE OF BRISTOL BOUNDARY DECEMBER 2009

NOTE: SEE MAP 76 IN CHAPTER IX FOR LOCATION OF OVERLAY DISTRICTS

Source: Village and Town of Bristol, Kenosha County, Meehan & Company, and SEWRPC.

Map 100

ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2015 - 2025 (PHASE 2)



AGRICULTURAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- A-1 AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION DISTRICT
- A-2 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
- AE-1 AGRICULTURAL EQUESTRIAN CLUSTER SINGLE FAMILY DISTRICT

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- RC RURAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-1 COUNTRYSIDE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-2 ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-3 SUBURBAN / ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-4 SUBURBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-5 URBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-6 VILLAGE, HAMLET, AND LAKEFRONT RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION DISTRICT
- R-8 MEDIUM DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
- R-9 HIGH DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

INSTITUTIONAL LAND USE DISTRICT

- I-1 INSTITUTIONAL DISTRICT

PARK / RECREATION LAND USE DISTRICT

- PR-1 PARK - RECREATIONAL DISTRICT

BUSINESS/COMMERCIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- BP BUSINESS PARK DISTRICT
- NB NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS DISTRICT
- CB COMMUNITY BUSINESS DISTRICT
- HC HIGHWAY CORRIDOR BUSINESS DISTRICT
- PO PROFESSIONAL OFFICE DISTRICT
- VHB VILLAGE / HAMLET BUSINESS DISTRICT
- VC VILLAGE CENTER DISTRICT

MANUFACTURING/INDUSTRIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

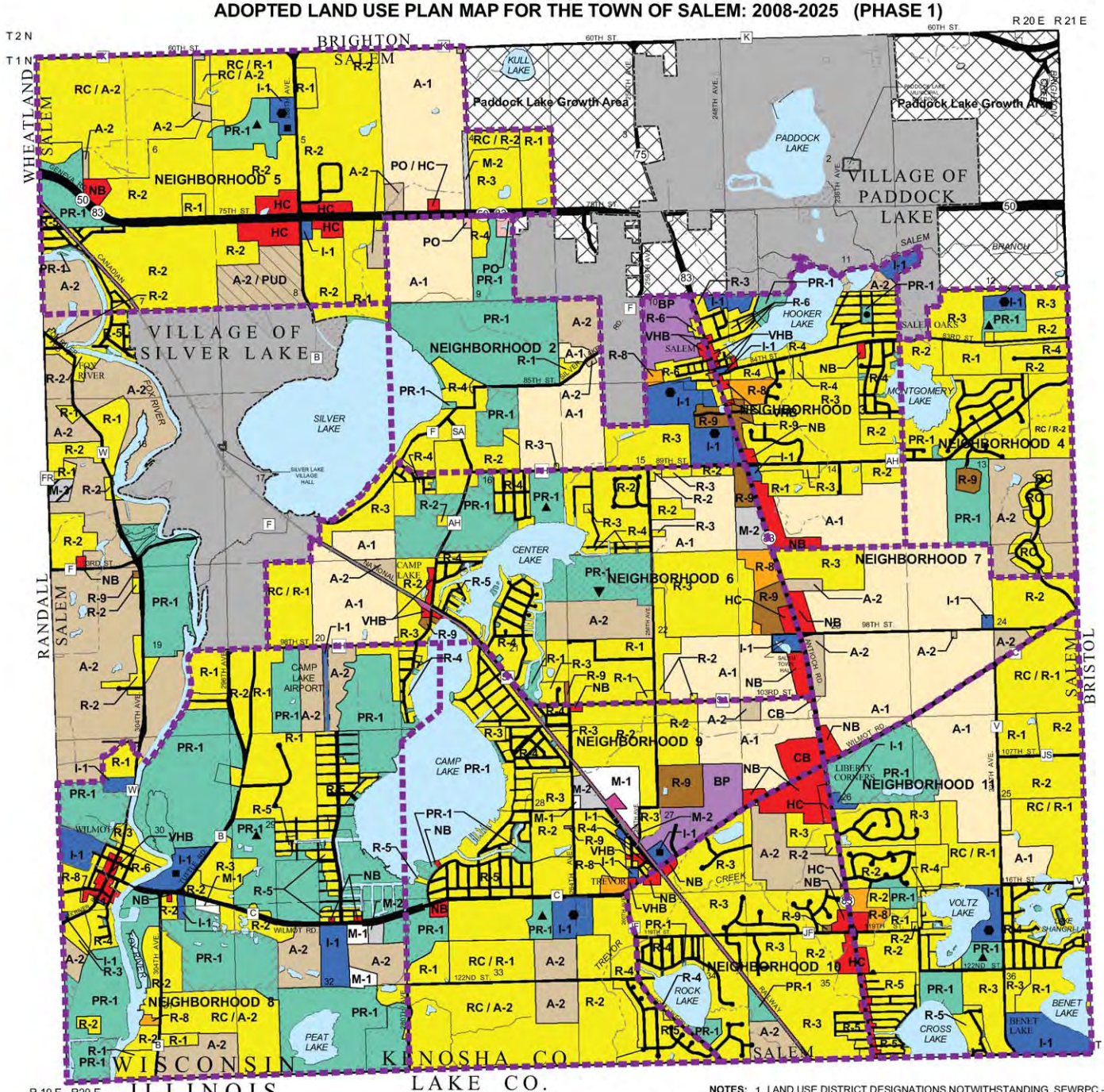
- M-1 LIMITED MANUFACTURING DISTRICT
- M-2 GENERAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICT
- M-3 QUARRYING AND EXTRACTIVE DISTRICT
- BP BUSINESS PARK DISTRICT
- A-3 AGRICULTURAL - RELATED MANUFACTURING, WAREHOUSING, AND MARKETING DISTRICT

- PLANNED LIMITS OF PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- CITY OF KENOSHA GROWTH AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- VILLAGE OF BRISTOL BOUNDARY DECEMBER 2009

NOTE: SEE MAP 76 IN CHAPTER IX FOR LOCATION OF OVERLAY DISTRICTS

Source: Village and Town of Bristol, Kenosha County, Meehan & Company, and SEWRPC.

Map 101
ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2008-2025 (PHASE 1)



RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

- RC RURAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-1 COUNTRYSIDE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-2 ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-3 SUBURBAN/ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-4 SUBURBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-5 URBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-6 VILLAGE, HAMLET, AND LAKEFRONT RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION
- R-8 MEDIUM-DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL
- R-9 HIGH-DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL

NONRESIDENTIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS

BUSINESS DISTRICTS

- NB NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS
- CB COMMUNITY BUSINESS
- HC HIGHWAY CORRIDOR BUSINESS
- PO PROFESSIONAL OFFICE
- VHB VILLAGE/HAMLET BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

- M-1 LIMITED INDUSTRIAL
- M-2 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL
- BP BUSINESS PARK
- M-3 QUARRYING AND EXTRACTIVE

PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC DISTRICTS

- I-1 INSTITUTIONAL
- PR-1 PARK AND RECREATIONAL

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

- A-1 AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION
- A-2 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

- PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY
- NONE AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDING OVERLAY
- NONE HISTORICAL OVERLAY

- PLANNED COMMUNITY PARK
- PLANNED NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
- PLANNED MINI PARK
- PLANNED NEIGHBORHOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- FIRE STATION

- PADDOCK LAKE GROWTH AREA BOUNDARY
- SURFACE WATER
- RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARY

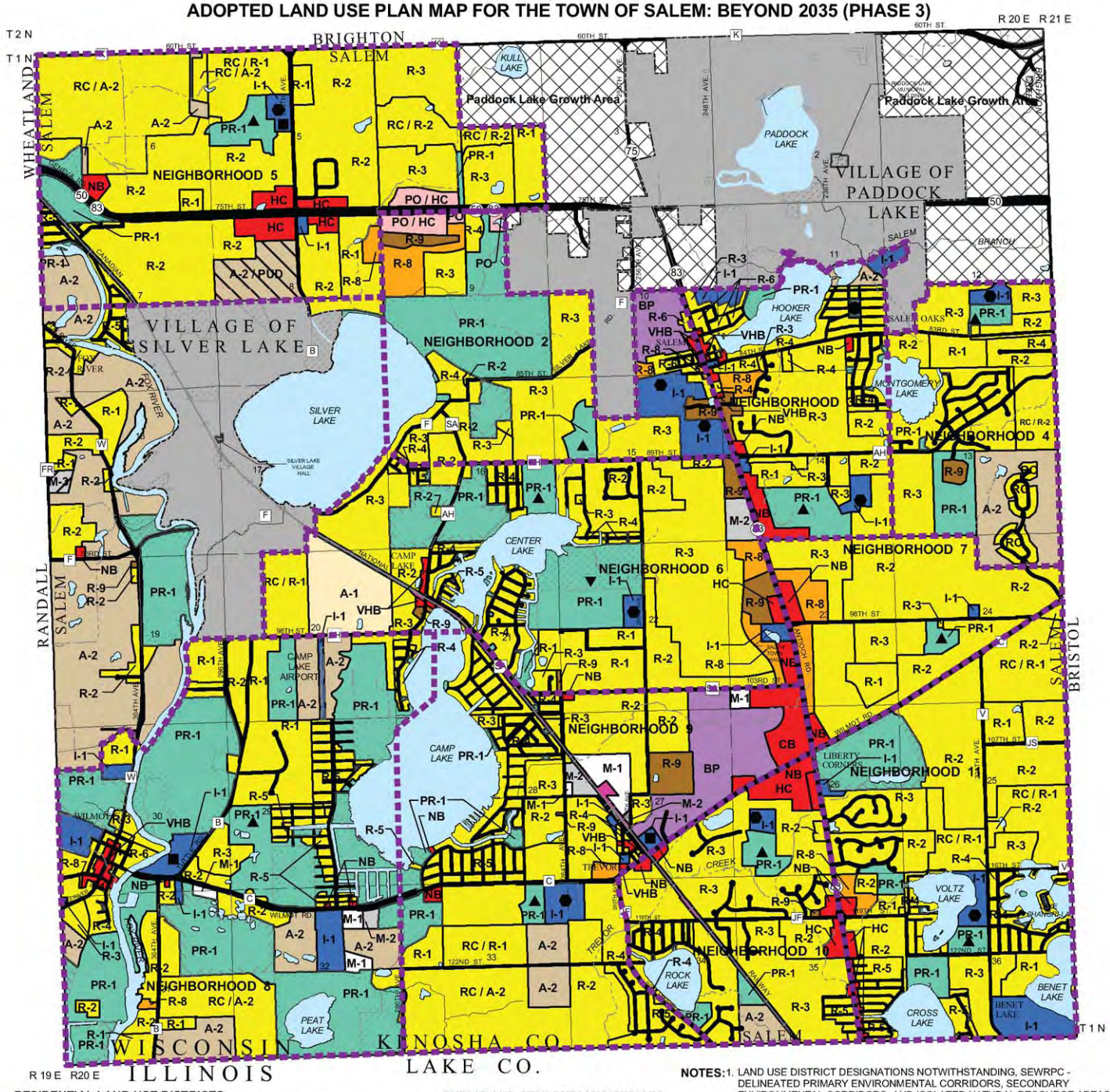
Source: Town of Salem, Meehan & Company, and SEWRPC.

NOTES:

1. LAND USE DISTRICT DESIGNATIONS NOTWITHSTANDING, SEWRPC - DELINEATED PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL NATURAL RESOURCE FEATURES INCLUDING WETLANDS AND SHORELAND-WETLANDS, DRAINAGEWAYS, FLOODPLAINS, SHORE BUFFERS, STREAMS, LAKES AND PONDS, MATURE AND YOUNG WOODLANDS, AND STEEP SLOPES SHALL BE PROTECTED PURSUANT TO ALL APPLICABLE STATE, COUNTY, AND TOWN REGULATIONS AND PLANS.
2. SEE MAP 7.2 IN THE SALEM COORDINATED LAND USE PLAN FOR THE LOCATION OF PLANNED TRAILS AND LANDSCAPE BUFFERS.
3. PHASE 2 AND PHASE 3 NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND NEIGHBORHOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ARE SHOWN ON MAP 102.

0 2,250 4,500 Feet

Map 102
ADOPTED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM: BEYOND 2035 (PHASE 3)



NOTES: 1. LAND USE DISTRICT DESIGNATIONS NOTWITHSTANDING, SEWRPC - DELINEATED PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL NATURAL RESOURCE FEATURES INCLUDING WETLANDS AND SHORELAND-WETLANDS, DRAINAGEWAYS, FLOODPLAINS, SHORE BUFFERS, STREAMS, LAKES AND PONDS, MATURE AND YOUNG WOODLANDS, AND STEEP SLOPES SHALL BE PROTECTED PURSUANT TO ALL APPLICABLE STATE, COUNTY, AND TOWN REGULATIONS AND PLANS.

2. SEE MAP 7.2 IN THE SALEM COORDINATED LAND USE PLAN FOR THE LOCATION OF PLANNED TRAILS AND LANDSCAPE BUFFERS.

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS
- RC RURAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-1 COUNTRYSIDE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-2 ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-3 SUBURBAN/ESTATE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-4 SUBURBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-5 URBAN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R-6 VILLAGE, HAMLET, AND LAKEFRONT RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION
- R-8 MEDIUM-DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL
- R-9 HIGH-DENSITY URBAN RESIDENTIAL

NONRESIDENTIAL LAND USE DISTRICTS
BUSINESS DISTRICTS
- NB NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS
- CB COMMUNITY BUSINESS
- HC HIGHWAY CORRIDOR BUSINESS
- PO PROFESSIONAL OFFICE
- VHB VILLAGE/HAMLET BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS
- M-1 LIMITED INDUSTRIAL
- M-2 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL
- BP BUSINESS PARK
- M-3 QUARRYING AND EXTRACTIVE

PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC DISTRICTS
- I-1 INSTITUTIONAL
- PR-1 PARK AND RECREATIONAL

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS
- A-1 AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION
- A-2 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL

SPECIAL DISTRICTS
- PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY
- NONE AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDING OVERLAY
- NONE HISTORICAL OVERLAY

- ▼ PLANNED COMMUNITY PARK
- ▲ PLANNED NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
- ● PLANNED MINI PARK
- ⬟ PLANNED NEIGHBORHOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- ■ FIRE STATION
- PADDOCK LAKE GROWTH AREA BOUNDARY
- SURFACE WATER
- RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARY

0 2,250 4,500 Feet

Source: Town of Salem, Meehan & Company, and SEWRPC.

was incorporated into the County year 2035 land use plan map (Map 65). Plan details related to the Phase 2 line are provided in the following sections. Additional information about the phased approach is included in the Town comprehensive plan report.

Plan Details for Areas Inside the "Phase 2" Line:

- The Phase 2 land use plan map includes a "Phase 2 line" that indicates areas where the Town Plan Commission and Town Board will consider applications for zoning map amendments (rezonings) to allow urban development between 2009 and the year 2035, provided the proposed rezoning is contiguous to a parcel that has been developed for urban use. Urban uses include residential subdivisions with a net density of less than five acres per dwelling, which is typically the R-2 zoning district. "Contiguous" is defined as parcels having a common boundary and adjacent parcels that are only separated from each other by a common public street abutting both adjacent parcels.
- Rezonings to the A-2 or R-1 zoning districts will be considered at any time anywhere within the Phase 2 line, provided the dimensional requirements of the applicable district are met.
- Red triangles indicate general areas within the Phase 2 line that would be considered by the Town Plan Commission and Town Board for land use plan map amendments to business (office, retail, or service commercial uses) or manufacturing use districts and an associated rezoning to a business (B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, or B-5) or manufacturing (M-1 or M-2) zoning district.
- A land use plan map amendment and rezoning from the Farmland Protection land use category (A-1 District zoning) to the General Agricultural and Open Lands land use category (A-2 district zoning) will be considered for any parcel at any time.

Plan Details for Areas Outside the "Phase 2" Line:

- Outside the Phase 2 line, the Town Plan Commission and Town Board will consider land use plan map amendments from the Farmland Protection or General Agricultural and Open Lands land use categories to the Rural-Density Residential land use category if a parcel is contiguous to an existing parcel in the Rural-Density Residential category, or contiguous to an existing parcel in an urban land use (development with a net density of less than five acres per dwelling). Contiguous parcels must be 20 acres or larger, or consist of a group of smaller parcels under separate ownership that combined occupy 20 acres or more. Contiguous developed parcels located in adjacent Towns will be considered when applying these criteria.
- A land use plan map amendment and rezoning from the Farmland Protection land use category (A-1 District zoning) to the General Agricultural and Open Lands land use category (A-2 district zoning) will be considered for any parcel at any time.
- An application for a land use plan map amendment and rezoning to the M-3 zoning district to allow nonmetallic mineral extraction may be submitted for parcels outside the Phase 2 line at any time.

PART 5: IMPLEMENTATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

This section sets forth implementation goals and objectives. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to help implement policies, are also identified. Goals and objectives were identified using the general planning issue statements and the goals and objectives identified in Chapter VII, public input from the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis, input received during the Kenosha County Café, input gathered during local government informational meetings, and input from the MJAC.

Implementation Issues

Implementation of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan was discussed during MJAC meetings, at public informational meetings, and the Kenosha County Café. Emphasis was placed on the need to follow through with plan recommendations after adoption, while continuing to promote public participation and good communication among government officials in the spirit of intergovernmental cooperation, and between local officials and the general public on planning related matters.

Overall Implementation Goal and Objectives (from Chapter VII)
Goal:

- Ensure the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan is a "living document."

Objectives:

- Routinely consult the comprehensive plan when carrying out County and local government functions and when developing annual budgets.
- Review progress made towards achievement of comprehensive plan goals annually, and update the plan as needed.
- Review and update the comprehensive plan report at least every 10 years, following the release of U.S. Census data and regional plan updates.

Other Plan Implementation Recommendations
Goals:

- Promote consistency between and integration of plan recommendations into County ordinances and plans.
- Promote consistency between and integration of plan recommendations into ordinances and plans of those local governments who have adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the village or town comprehensive plan.
- Make the plan and implementing ordinances available to the public.

Objectives:

- Rely on the policies and programs in this plan when making decisions at the County and local level with respect to future development and redevelopment and the preservation and conservation of natural resources, including farmland.
- Continue to share information on services and programs among units and agencies of government.

Policies:

- Regularly review the comprehensive plan and related ordinances to ensure they are achieving the desired results.
- Strive to stay current with new land use regulatory techniques, and incorporate them into the plan or implementing ordinances if needed to address conservation and development issues.
- Utilize the MJAC to review proposed plan amendments affecting more than one local government, and to make recommendations to the Land Use Committee and County Board, and the plan commissions and governing bodies of affected local governments, regarding amendments to this plan.

Programs:

- Kenosha County will work cooperatively with town units of government, as appropriate, to make necessary revisions and updates to the County zoning and land division ordinances to implement the recommendations of the comprehensive plan, and to incorporate desirable and feasible land use regulatory techniques.
- Local governments that have adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the village or town comprehensive plan will make necessary revisions and updates to zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances to implement the recommendations of the comprehensive plan.
- Local governments will notify Kenosha County in writing if the local governing body appoints a new member to represent the local government on the MJAC.

- Kenosha County and its communities should consider the development of a fee structure to cover costs associated with amending the comprehensive plan.
- The Kenosha County Planning and Development Department will post and maintain the inventory data compiled as part of the comprehensive planning process on the County website. County staff, in cooperation with SEWRPC where appropriate, will update inventory data on a periodic basis.
- The Kenosha County Planning and Development Department will periodically update the land use plan map and post the plan map on the County website. The plan map file will also be provided to Kenosha County communities on request.
- Update County and local zoning maps on a periodic basis to reflect rezoning, zoning districts on recently annexed parcels (for cities and villages), and updated natural resource information, such as wetland and floodplain boundaries.
- As new inventory information becomes available, such as updated floodplain or natural resource mapping, this information should be taken into account as the plan is implemented.
- Communities may establish urban and rural design guidelines, for which compliance may be mandatory (regulatory approach by converting guidelines into ordinance regulations) or voluntary (nonregulatory approach by encouraging developers to follow a design manual). As an integral part of this comprehensive plan and in unincorporated Towns, Towns may establish Town-specific urban and rural design guidelines as a Town ordinance for residential, commercial, industrial, office, business park, village/town center, recreational, and institutional development, provided said design guidelines are first approved by Kenosha County before a design guideline ordinance is enacted by a Town.
- Local governments may develop plans that refine and detail the recommendations of the local or multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan, such as neighborhood development plans, utility or stormwater management plans, or park and open space plans. Such plans may be adopted as a component of the local comprehensive plan. Within a town, such plans will be submitted to the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department to ensure they are not in conflict with this multi-jurisdictional plan or County ordinances and policies before they are adopted by the Town Board. As an alternative, the local government may request an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional plan to reflect the recommendations of more detailed local plans.

PART 6: 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 multi-jurisdictional 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 Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Advisory Committee. There are no known inconsistencies among plan elements.

PART 7: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

High-Priority 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 plan. Programs from each plan element[7] that should be considered to have the highest priority in implementing the plan are listed in this section. Programs are not listed in priority order.

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[7]*The Issues and Opportunities Element (Chapter VII) does not include any recommended programs, but rather sets forth general goals and objectives.*

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VIII)

- Continue to support the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department in its efforts to protect land and water resources, including farmland, and to implement recommendations set forth in the County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.
- Study the concept of a transfer of development rights (TDR) program and/or a purchase of development rights (PDR) program for local and county government use that focuses on the protection of agricultural areas.
- Update the Kenosha County Farmland Preservation Plan to reflect changes to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program approved by the State Legislature in response to the Working Lands Initiative report. Encourage local governments to participate in developing and implementing the updated County Farmland Preservation Plan.
- Designate Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEA) containing contiguous lands devoted primarily to agricultural use as recommended in the updated County Farmland Preservation Plan. An AEA may be part of a broader strategy to protect farmland and promote agriculture and agriculturally-related development.
- Encourage the implementation of the Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements (PACE) program, which provides State funding for the purchase of such easements from willing landowners in order to preserve agricultural capacity and conserve unique agricultural resources.
- Update the Kenosha County zoning ordinance to meet or exceed farmland preservation standards in accordance with Section 71.613 and Chapter 91 of the *Statutes*, in order to maintain a farmer's eligibility for State income tax credits and to implement the County Farmland Preservation Plan.
- Continue to encourage intergovernmental cooperation to protect farmland, including the use of boundary agreements.
- Work with KABA (Kenosha Area Business Alliance) to develop programs to promote an agricultural economic cluster of farming operations and appropriate agri-businesses on lands designated for agricultural use on the County Land Use Plan Map (Map 65 in Chapter IX).
- Continue to protect lowland portions of environmental corridors and other lowland areas, including wetlands, through enforcement of C-1 district regulations set forth in the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
- Continue to protect upland portions of environmental corridors and other upland areas through enforcement of C-2 district regulations set forth in the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.
- Continue to work with the Kenosha/Racine Land Trust and other NCOs to protect primary environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites through fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements.
- Work to protect environmental corridors and natural areas through County and local plat review processes.
- Consider amending the Rural Cluster Overlay District in the County zoning ordinance to require stewardship plans for the management of common open space in conservation subdivisions.
- Support and, where applicable, implement sanitary sewer and stormwater management standards recommended in the regional water quality management plan update and subsequent amendments.
- Incorporate the updated floodplain mapping from the Kenosha County floodplain map modernization project into the County zoning maps following approval of the maps by the DNR and FEMA.
- Continue to administer and enforce floodplain and shoreland regulations included in the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.

- Continue to implement County ordinance requirements related to land suitability to avoid inappropriate development on severe structural or severe wet soils.
- Maintain, update, and implement recommendations set forth in the Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan as funding becomes available, including acquisition of properties in the floodplain without "buildable" areas.
- Consider amending the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance to address Lake Michigan bluff erosion more comprehensively, and develop bluff setback requirements for new development and redevelopment projects, with assistance from the Wisconsin Coastal Management Program and Wisconsin Sea Grant.
- Continue to cooperate with Waste Management/Pheasant Run Landfill to conduct the countywide hazardous household waste collection program, and incorporate other recycling efforts and awareness into the program.
- Continue to provide education and assistance to citizens on potential environmental problems that may impact human health, including home health hazards such as mold, lead, and asbestos; indoor and outdoor air quality; solid and hazardous waste; and pest control.
- Work with local governments and aggregate producers to identify suitable areas with commercially viable sources of sand and gravel. Ideally, suitable areas should be located in sparsely populated areas and not have significant surface natural resources. Exceptions may be considered for innovative mining methods that have minimal impacts on surrounding residents and land uses.
- Update the County park and open space plan, including updates from the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan, to maintain eligibility for DNR Stewardship funding.
- Continue the development, enhancement, and management of recreational trail facilities to ensure connectivity of such facilities in Kenosha County including potential water trails, as illustrated in Map 61 and potential areawide recreational bicycle trails, as illustrated in Map 63.
- Preserve and maintain structures with significant historical value owned by the County.
- Preserve and maintain sites owned by the County that have significant archaeological value.

Land Use Element (Chapter IX)

- Kenosha County will continue to work with Towns to develop land use plans and plan amendments for inclusion in the multi-jurisdictional plan that can be implemented through County land use-related ordinances, and identify and adopt needed amendments to such ordinances.
- Kenosha County will continue to administer and enforce the Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance in unincorporated areas in accordance with State and Federal requirements and the land use plan map (Map 65).
- The City and Villages in the County will continue to administer and enforce city and village zoning ordinances within their communities in accordance with the recommendations of the adopted city or village comprehensive plan, and amend zoning ordinances and maps as necessary to implement the local comprehensive plan. Such zoning ordinance amendments may include the creation of new zoning districts in order to implement the County and local comprehensive plans.
- Communities may establish urban and rural design guidelines as a Town ordinance for which compliance may be mandatory (regulatory approach by converting guidelines into ordinance regulations) or voluntary (nonregulatory approach by encouraging developers to follow a design manual). As an integral part of this comprehensive plan and in unincorporated Towns, Towns may establish Town-specific urban and rural design guidelines for residential, commercial, industrial, office, business park, village/town center, recreational, and institutional development, provided said design guidelines are first approved by Kenosha County before a design guideline ordinance is enacted by a Town.

- Encourage a full range of housing structure types and sizes, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family dwelling units, in sanitary sewer service areas to provide affordable housing options for households of all income levels, ages, and special needs projected for Kenosha County in 2035.
- Encourage the development of nursing homes, community-based residential facilities, and other types of assisted living facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities in appropriate locations.
- The County and affected local governments should cooperatively identify study areas for integrated land use and transportation plans around IH 94 interchanges and prepare plans for these areas to refine the land use development pattern set forth on Map 65.
- Local governments will consider developing neighborhood plans that include a planned street network plan to provide proper guidance to developers for connectivity of collector and land access streets between subdivisions.
- Encourage and support businesses and agribusiness that use "green" development techniques and focus on renewable, alternative, or sustainable energy resources.
- Kenosha County will work with towns to update County shoreland zoning regulations to comply with pending updates to Chapter NR 115 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
- Kenosha County and SEWRPC will continue to provide all inventory and additional planning maps produced for the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to local governments, on request, to facilitate joint land use planning.

Housing Element (Chapter X)

- Kenosha County should study the feasibility of creating a countywide housing trust fund to provide a dedicated source of revenue to support the development and preservation of affordable housing.
- Identify programs and potential funding sources for new programs to assist homeowners in creating more energy-efficient homes and in making needed repairs, including improvements to meet State and Federal lead-safe standards.
- Continue cooperative efforts between the Kenosha County Health Department and local governments to enforce State public health Statutes, and County and local ordinances concerning dilapidated, unsafe, or unsanitary housing that pose a human health hazard.
- Support and consider expanding the Kenosha County Housing Authority programs, including the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program, the Homestead Opportunity Loan Program, and the Fox River Flood Mitigation Program.
- Encourage local and County governments to incorporate Universal Design requirements into local zoning ordinances and building codes.
- Continue to support and expand Kenosha County Division of Aging[8] services and programs, which provide support services and information to elderly and physically disabled residents, and to their families.
- Continue to support nonprofit agencies and Kenosha County's Division of Aging Services "stay-at-home" services to assist elderly and disabled residents living in traditional homes. Aside from personal and home healthcare, services include adult day care, home modification, housekeeping, meal delivery, lawn care, and snow removal.

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[8]*The Kenosha County Division of Aging Services, through the Aging and Disability Resource Center, provides information, programs, and services pertaining to transportation, healthcare services, elderly housing, meal programs, benefit services, financial assistance, recreation and education programs, and other services for the elderly and disabled.*

Transportation Element (Chapter XI)

- Kenosha County, in cooperation with local governments, SEWRPC, and State agencies, should prepare a Countywide transit plan, which would analyze and recommend fully coordinated transit improvements and connections within the County and equitable funding for transit services, in lieu of or as an interim measure until a permanent RTA is formed that would provide regional funding and management of transit services.
- Prepare and implement City, Village, and Town neighborhood plans, small area plans, and bicycle and pedestrian plans to provide a coordinated system of bicycle and pedestrian trails, collector streets, and local land access streets.
- Review the recommended transit service improvements set forth in the forthcoming Kenosha Area Transit System Development Plan 2009-2013 and subsequent updates and implement desired recommendations.
- Continue operation of transportation services for persons with disabilities and elderly residents through operation of the Care-A-Van, Volunteer Escort, Discovery Bus, and similar programs through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Develop and implement a detailed bike and pedestrian trail plan for Kenosha County under the guidance of an advisory committee to be formed by Kenosha County. The plan should determine specific locations for bike and pedestrian trails and identify potential links to existing trails in Kenosha County, trails in adjacent counties, and a potential east-west trail in the County.
- Consider including facilities for walking and bicycling during the review and approval of all development projects, including street and highway improvements, to provide an alternative to motor vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- Continue working with SEWRPC and WisDOT to continue regional planning efforts and to develop methods to promote interconnection between all transportation modes and systems available within the County and the Region.
- Work with SEWRPC, WisDOT, and local governments to comprehensively review and update the Kenosha County jurisdictional highway system plan and to implement its recommendations.
- Consider preparing and adopting a highway access management ordinance to regulate access to County highways, and coordinate with local governments to develop consistency between County highway access management regulations and local access management/driveway ordinances.
- Encourage the use of the design concept called "Complete Streets."[9]
- Continue to maintain existing County and local streets and highways, including resurfacing, reconstruction, and patching; snow clearing; sign maintenance; and mowing, trash removal, and tree trimming within highway rights-of-way.

Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter XII)

- Continue the cooperative process among DNR, SEWRPC, and County and local governments for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply facilities and services.
- Continue to develop stormwater management plans and ordinances and joint agreements to provide centralized and/or shared stormwater management facilities, if cost savings and/or service level improvements would result.

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[9] *"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.*

- Continue to implement recommendations from the Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan to help protect County residents from natural and environmental hazards.
- Consider the potential establishment of a County manure storage ordinance and a livestock siting ordinance, as authorized under Sections 92.15 and 92.16, respectively, of the *Wisconsin Statutes.*
- Study the feasibility of providing permanent household hazardous waste drop-off sites in the County.
- Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Kenosha County to develop a pharmaceutical collection program.
- Continue local solid waste collection and disposal services and local recycling programs.
- County and local governments should continue to work with State officials and agencies, private industry, and WE Energies to support projects that improve air quality.
- Continue to provide public health, health care, and transportation programs and services offered by Kenosha County government departments and agencies, including the Aging and Disability Resource Center, Health Department, Children and Family Services, and the Veterans Service. The programs and services provided by Kenosha County agencies and departments should be assessed during the annual comprehensive plan review process.
- Periodically assess local fire, police, and EMS services to determine if additional personnel, facilities, and equipment are needed to maintain an acceptable level of service.
- Continue to provide dispatch services through the integrated County emergency call dispatch center, which is operated by the Kenosha City/County Joint Services-Communications Center and through local dispatch services.
- Continue to prepare or initiate a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) in the County and in each local government to help identify major public projects, including land acquisition, equipment acquisition, transportation facility development and maintenance (including roadways and transit), building maintenance and development, and park projects; and funding sources to implement desired projects.
- Cities, villages, and towns will initiate contacts with surrounding communities and the County prior to constructing new facilities or establishing or expanding community services to determine if there are opportunities for joint facilities and services.
- Kenosha County will initiate contacts with local governments prior to constructing new facilities or establishing or expanding community services to determine if there are opportunities for joint facilities and services.

Economic Development Element (Chapter XIII)

- Continue administration of the Kenosha County Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) to create employment opportunities, encourage private investment, and provide a means to finance new and expanding businesses, including small businesses, in the County.
- Support the continued use of Community Development Block Grant – Economic Development (CDBG – ED) funds. The funds can be used for loans to businesses wishing to expand in Wisconsin or relocate to Wisconsin. The County is able to retain the funds to capitalize the Kenosha County RLF once they are repaid by the businesses.
- Develop a method to market and link Kenosha County agricultural products, including organic products, to restaurants and stores in Kenosha County and surrounding areas.
- Continue to support KABA in its efforts to develop and distribute educational materials regarding various funding and incentive opportunities available for businesses located in Kenosha County or wishing to relocate to the County, including Wisconsin Department of Commerce, WHEDA, and Federal financing programs inventoried in Part 2 of Chapter XIII and Appendix U.

- Encourage and assist KABA to continue involvement and partnership with educational and training programs such as Gateway Technical College Associate's Degree in Management.
- Encourage and assist KABA's Education Foundation in its efforts to develop education initiatives with local schools to improve the quality of education and increase the number of County residents completing post-high school education.
- Establish an outreach program to potential employees, including high school students, college students, and their parents to match desired skills.
- Identify sustainable lands to be retained in long-term agricultural use in consultation with Kenosha County and local governments.
- Develop telecommunications and technology strategies for the County to ensure access to wireless voice and data communications networks for County businesses and residents, including residents who telecommute or operate a home-based business.
- Support KABA and the Milwaukee 7 in promoting Kenosha County to businesses considering expanding or relocating to Kenosha County from outside the Southeastern Wisconsin Region.
- Develop an incentive program to attract businesses that utilize sustainable and environmentally-friendly economic development concepts such as the use of renewable energy sources; building and landscape designs that reduce the use of toxic chemicals, reduce the use of impervious building materials, and utilize other "green" development measures; and provide jobs that pay wages sufficient to meet the cost of living in Kenosha County.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Element (Chapter XIV)

- Provide an arrangement for continuing dialog about land use planning and regulation issues and boundary issues among local governments, and between local governments and Kenosha County. The MJAC and Kenosha County Council of Governments are existing multi-jurisdictional groups that may provide the organizational setting for such discussions.
- If requested by local governments, Kenosha County will provide technical assistance and data to assist in the development of boundary agreements, subject to staff availability.
- Consider the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional stormwater management plan, including counties and local governments adjacent to Kenosha County within the same watershed.
- Continue working with SEWRPC to prepare new and updated elements of the regional plan, such as the regional transportation, water quality, water supply, natural areas, and telecommunications plans and the County jurisdictional highway system plan.
- Continue to involve local governments when County land use-related plans or ordinances or plans for developing or delivering County facilities or services are prepared or comprehensively updated.
- Work with school districts and/or adjacent communities in the district, on request, to assess the impact of proposed new subdivisions on district facilities. Consider inviting school district officials to County and local meetings when new development projects will be discussed, and provide copies of meeting agendas to enhance communications.

Implementation Element (Chapter XV)

- Kenosha County will work cooperatively with town units of government, as appropriate, to make necessary revisions and updates to the County zoning and land division ordinances to implement the recommendations of the comprehensive plan, and to incorporate desirable and feasible land use regulatory techniques.
- Local governments that have adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the village or town comprehensive plan will make necessary revisions and updates to zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances to implement the recommendations of the comprehensive plan.

- Local governments will notify Kenosha County in writing if the local governing body appoints a new member to represent the local government on the MJAC.

On-Going Programs
The following on-going programs should continue to be carried out throughout the life of the plan:

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VIII)

- Continue to provide education and assistance to citizens on potential environmental problems that may impact human health, including home health hazards such as mold, lead, and asbestos; indoor and outdoor air quality; solid and hazardous waste; and pest control.
- Continue to update the County's land and water resource management plan every five years.
- Continue to pursue Federal and State soil resource conservation grant funds available to County governments.
- Continue to identify croplands that do not have a conservation plan and help develop such plans. Also, continue to assist in updating existing conservation plans.
- Enforce the guidelines required of participants in the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (FPP).
- Work with the Kenosha/Racine Land Trust (KRLT) and other land trusts to protect productive agricultural lands through PDR, easements, and/or land purchases.
- Continue to pursue Federal and State farmland protection grant funds available to County governments.
- Continue to encourage intergovernmental cooperation to protect farmland, including the use of boundary agreements.
- Continue to implement the recommendations for acquisition and management of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and significant geological areas as set forth in the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin.
- Continue to cooperate with Waste Management/Pheasant Run Landfill to conduct the countywide hazardous household waste collection program.
- Ensure Compliance with NR 216 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* through plat and zoning reviews, including construction site pollutant control (including plan review and compliance inspections) and post-construction stormwater management (including plan review and compliance inspections).
- Assist SEWRPC and other government agencies with implementation of the Regional Water Quality Management Plan.
- Continue beach monitoring with the Kenosha County Public Health Department.
- Continue to implement Chapter 15, Sanitary Code and Private Sewage System Ordinance of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances, which includes regulation of private onsite waste treatment systems (POWTS).
- Continue to implement the Wisconsin Fund to improve failing septic systems that meet program requirements.
- Continue to implement County ordinance requirements related to land suitability to avoid inappropriate development on severe structural or severe wet soils.
- Continue to apply for available Federal and State flood mitigation grant funds.
- Promote wetland creations, enhancements, and restorations through implementing the County Priority Watershed and Soil and Water Resource Management Program.

- Continue to enforce Chapter 13, Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation, of the Kenosha County Code of Ordinances in the city, villages, and towns that have not adopted a local reclamation ordinance under Section 295.14 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* and Section NR 135.32 (2) of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
- Continue to provide written notice of public meetings and hearings to owners and operators of nonmetallic mining operations and to persons who have registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit under Section 295.20 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* in which the allowable use or intensity of use of a property is proposed to be changed by the County comprehensive plan. Those who would like to be notified of these meetings must request the County to send notification.
- Maximize the use of recycled asphalt and other building materials in County projects to conserve limited nonmetallic resources. Encourage public and local government use of recycled asphalt and other building materials.
- Continue enforcement of the Kenosha County Environmental Health/Food Ordinance (Chapter 16 of the County Code of Ordinances) in compliance with Chapter 254[10] of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- Continue to monitor and test private well water and ponds.
- Apply for DNR Stewardship funds, WCMP grants, and other State and Federal funding.
- Work to protect environmental corridors and natural areas through the County plat review process.
- Continue the development, enhancement, and management of recreational trail facilities to ensure connectivity of such facilities in Kenosha County including potential water trails, as illustrated in Map 61, and potential areawide recreational bicycle trails, as illustrated in Map 63.

Land Use Element (Chapter IX)

- Encourage a full range of housing structure types and sizes, including single-family, two-family, and multi-family dwelling units, in sanitary sewer service areas to provide affordable housing options for households of all income levels, ages, and special needs projected for Kenosha County in 2035. Encourage the development of nursing homes, community-based residential facilities, and other types of assisted living facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities in appropriate locations.
- Kenosha County and SEWRPC will continue to provide all inventory and additional planning maps produced for the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process to local governments, on request, to facilitate joint land use planning.

Housing Element (Chapter X)

- Ensure that building maintenance codes include requirements for adequate insulation, heating, and plumbing.
- Continue to enforce and support requirements in County and local ordinances relating to adequate water supply and wastewater disposal for new homes.
- Continue cooperative efforts between the Kenosha County Health Department and local governments to enforce State public health Statutes, and County and local ordinances concerning dilapidated, unsafe, or unsanitary housing that pose a human health hazard.
- Work with State and Federal officials to encourage adequate funding for Section 8, Section 202, Section 811, and other financial assistance programs.

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[10]*Section 254.01 of the* Statutes *defines a "Human Health Hazard" as "a substance, activity or condition that is known to have the potential to cause acute or chronic illness or death if exposure to the substance, activity or condition is not abated."*

Transportation Element (Chapter XI)

- Support policies and programs that promote the development of the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee (KRM) commuter rail.[11]
- Work with local governments to determine the need for additional Kenosha Area Transit routes, Western Kenosha County Transit routes, transit stations with parking, and bus stops.
- Continue to help develop and support implementation of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's *Connections 2030* plan, the regional transportation system plan, the County jurisdictional highway system plan, and county and local transit development plans.
- Provide technical assistance to employers interested in establishing programs to encourage commuting by transit, carpooling, biking, or walking, or by telecommuting from home.
- Continue to develop joint marketing strategies between the County and transportation service providers, such as the Kenosha Area Transit, Western Kenosha County Transit, and the Metra.
- Support continued operation of the Kenosha Area Transit and the Metra commuter rail system.
- Continue to monitor the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the Western Kenosha Bus System.
- Continue to improve public transportation for persons with disabilities and the elderly to increase access to jobs and community activities.
- Consider transit service and accessibility for all major development projects in Kenosha County.
- Continue to support and encourage the Kenosha County Division of Aging and Disability Services to improve transportation access and resources for persons with disabilities.
- Identify "missing links" or opportunities to provide additional links to connect local bikeways and activity centers to the existing bicycle/pedestrian path network.
- Promote accommodation of bikeways along natural corridors, such as rivers and other waterways.
- Assist local governments in identifying and applying for State and Federal grants for development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- Provide sidewalks in areas of existing or planned urban development along County arterial streets. Sidewalks should be added as the County arterial street system within urbanizing areas is incrementally resurfaced, reconstructed, or constructed through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Continue to consider potential airport noise issues, height limitations, and other safety issues when reviewing proposed subdivisions and certified survey maps located near existing airports.
- Review neighborhood and other local land use plans and consider conducting a traffic impact analysis in areas where it appears that the type or amount of proposed urban development could negatively impact the capacity of arterial streets and highways.
- Continue the annual bridge inspection program and replace or rehabilitate bridges as necessary to ensure highway safety.

Utilities and Community Facilities Element (Chapter XII)

- Continue local solid waste collection and disposal services and local recycling programs.

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[11]*The Bristol Town Board and Village Board ordinances adopting the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan include statements expressing Town and Village opposition to the KRM commuter line and any Regional Transit Authority (RTA) that would support the KRM line.*

- Continue to develop stormwater management plans and ordinances and joint agreements to provide centralized and/or shared stormwater management facilities, if cost savings and/or service level improvements would result.
- Continue to promote and participate in joint watershed planning programs in Kenosha County to minimize urban and rural stormwater runoff.
- Continue to provide care to elderly and disabled residents through the County-owned Brookside Care Center. Periodically assess the need to expand the Brookside Care Center to help meet the demand for the anticipated elderly population in the County through 2035.
- Continue to provide preventative health care service to County residents through the Kenosha County Division of Health Clinic.
- Continue to support the Aging and Disability Resource Center.
- Continue to provide police protection to Kenosha County residents through the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department and city and village police departments.
- Continue to conduct needs assessment studies to determine if the Sheriff's Department and local police departments have adequate personnel and equipment to provide Kenosha County residents with police protection and emergency medical services.
- Periodically assess the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, County Courthouse, and the Detention Center to determine if the facilities are adequate to house the Courts and public safety functions.
- Continue to develop and support the Kenosha County Emergency Management Division, which is responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing all emergency management and Homeland Security-related activities in Kenosha County.
- Continue to review and update the Kenosha County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Continue to provide Emergency Management Services and coordination efforts among local, County, State, and Federal agencies in disaster recovery.
- Continue to utilize the Mutual Aid Box Alert System (MABAS) into fire dispatching and rescue services and the continued establishment of a Rapid Intervention Team.
- Cooperate with the Kenosha County Library System to develop and implement recommendations developed in the strategic plan prepared and updated periodically.
- Continue to provide County funding to the Kenosha County Library System.
- Continue funding to provide Bookmobile services to Kenosha County communities.
- Continue to prepare or initiate a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) in the County and in each local government to help identify major public projects, including land acquisition, equipment acquisition, transportation facility development and maintenance (including roadways and transit), building maintenance and development, and park projects; and funding sources to implement desired projects.
- Continue to evaluate personnel and resources necessary to maintain or improve the public services offered by Kenosha County and local governments as part of the annual budget process.

Economic Development Element (Chapter XIII)

- Pursue partnerships with KABA, the Kenosha County Jobs Center, and Manpower, Inc. to advertise employment opportunities in Kenosha County.
- Continue partnership with the Milwaukee 7 in an effort to promote a regional approach to economic growth, which will benefit economic development efforts in Kenosha County.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Element (Chapter XIV)

- Continue to provide information to local governments about County park and open space sites and recreational facilities, and coordinate with local governments for the joint development and use of facilities, where appropriate.
- Kenosha County will continue to provide updated shoreland/floodplain zoning maps to local governments when floodplain boundaries are changed or other significant amendments are made.
- Participate with school districts, on request, to prepare or update facilities plans.

Implementation Element (Chapter XV)

- Kenosha County will work cooperatively with town units of government, as appropriate, to make necessary revisions and updates to zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances to implement the recommendations of the comprehensive plan, and to incorporate desirable and feasible land use regulatory techniques.
- Local governments that have adopted this multi-jurisdictional plan as the village or town comprehensive plan will make necessary revisions and updates to zoning, land division, and official mapping ordinances to implement the recommendations of the comprehensive plan.
- The Kenosha County Planning and Development Department will post and maintain the inventory data compiled as part of the comprehensive planning process on the County website. County staff, in cooperation with SEWRPC where appropriate, will update inventory data on a periodic basis.
- The Kenosha County Planning and Development Department will periodically update the land use plan map and post the plan map on the County website. The plan map file will also be provided to Kenosha County communities on request.
- Update County and local zoning maps on a periodic basis to reflect rezoning, zoning districts on recently annexed parcels (for cities and villages), and updated wetland and floodplain information.

Remaining Programs
Programs not identified as high-priority or on-going programs will be implemented as funding and staffing resources allow.

PART 8: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

Annual Report on Plan Implementation
The Kenosha County Planning and Development Department will prepare a draft annual report on plan implementation for review by local governments and County officials. The draft annual report will include a list of map amendments made to the plan during the year; major changes to County or local ordinances made to implement the plan (such as the adoption of new zoning districts); a list of new or updated plans related to the comprehensive plan (such as farmland protection or park and open space plans): a list of updated inventory information available from the County or SEWRPC; proposed plan text amendments; and other information identified by local or County officials.

Local governments should notify the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department in writing if the local government would like to amend this plan. Changes to the land use plan map for a local government will be made at any time, following the procedure summarized in Part 2. Other changes, including changes to plan goals, objectives, policies, and programs, will be made annually through the annual review process, unless an exception is granted by the Land Use Committee.

Plan amendments requested by a local government, other than land use plan map amendments, will be included in the draft annual report and distributed to all local governments for review and consideration. An annual meeting of the MJAC will be scheduled, during which the MJAC will consider requested plan amendments and make a

recommendation to the Land Use Committee to approve, deny, or modify the requested amendment. The proposed amendment and the MJAC recommendation will be forwarded as part of the annual report to the Land Use Committee and County Board for consideration. Any resulting changes or updates to this plan will follow the Statutory process for plan amendments.

Comprehensive Update of the Plan

At least once every 10 years, the plan will be reviewed and updated.[12] County staff will work with local governments, the Land Use Committee, and SEWRPC to develop a process for updating the plan.

[12]*The State comprehensive planning law requires comprehensive plans to be updated at least once every 10 years.*

Chapter XVI

SUMMARY

In 1999, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted a comprehensive planning law, set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, requiring County and local governments that enforce general zoning, shoreland zoning, subdivision, or official mapping ordinances to have an adopted comprehensive plan. The law also includes a "consistency" requirement, whereby zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinance actions of counties, cities, villages, and towns must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the county board, common council, village board, or town board, respectively, beginning on January 1, 2010.

To address the State comprehensive planning requirements, a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process was undertaken in 2006 by Kenosha County, nine local government partners, UW-Extension, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC). The Village of Bristol joined the multi-jurisdictional planning process in January 2010, following incorporation of the Village in December 2009. As a result of the multi-jurisdictional process, comprehensive plans that satisfy the planning requirements set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes* have been developed for the County and each local government partner. The 10 local government partners are:

- City of Kenosha
- Village of Bristol
- Village of Pleasant Prairie
- Village of Silver Lake
- Town of Brighton
- Town of Bristol
- Town of Paris
- Town of Salem
- Town of Somers
- Town of Wheatland

Six of the local governments (the Villages of Bristol and Silver Lake and the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, and Somers) chose to adopt the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan as their local comprehensive plan; while the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Towns of Salem and Wheatland chose to prepare and adopt a separate local comprehensive plan based on the multi-jurisdictional plan. The Town of Randall and Villages of Twin Lakes and Paddock Lake prepared and adopted local comprehensive plans separate from the multi-jurisdictional planning process.

Table 157

DATES OF PLAN COMMISSION APPROVAL AND GOVERNING BODY ADOPTION OF LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS PREPARED AS PART OF THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PLANNING PROCESS

Adoption Dates for Those Local Governments That Adopted The Multi-Jurisdictional Plan as the Village or Town Comprehensive Plan		
Local Government	Plan Commission Resolution Approving the Plan	Governing Body Ordinance Adopting the Plan
Village of Bristol	March 2, 2010	March 2, 2010
Village of Silver Lake	February 24, 2010	March 3, 2010
Town of Brighton	March 3, 2010	March 8, 2010
Town of Bristol	March 2, 2010	March 2, 2010
Town of Paris	February 25, 2010	March 1, 2010
Town of Somers	March 4, 2010	March 9, 2010
Adoption Dates for Those Local Governments That Adopted A Separately-Documented Comprehensive Plan Based on The Multi-Jurisdictional Plan		
Local Government	Plan Commission Resolution Approving the Plan	Governing Body Ordinance Adopting the Plan
City of Kenosha	March 4, 2010	April 19, 2010
Village of Pleasant Prairie	December 14, 2009	December 21, 2009
Town of Salem	February 22, 2010	March 8, 2010
Town of Wheatland	March 16, 2010	March 16, 2010

Source: Local Governments and SEWRPC.

Table 157 lists the dates of plan commission approval and governing body adoption of local comprehensive plans prepared as part of the multi-jurisdictional planning process. The Land Use Committee of the Kenosha County Board approved the plan on March 17, 2010. The Kenosha County Board adopted this plan on April 20, 2010.

The comprehensive planning effort was coordinated through the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Advisory Committee (MJAC). The MJAC is comprised of one representative and one alternate appointed by each local government partner and one member and one alternate appointed by the Kenosha County Executive and confirmed by the County Board. The Committee also includes a representative from each of the three non-partnering local governments as non-voting members, and 10 citizen and interest group representatives, who are also non-voting members. MJAC members are listed on the inside front cover of this report.

The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan presented in this report provides a long-range guide that effectively addresses future development and natural resource protection through the year 2035, based on the following vision for the future of the County developed by the MJAC:

Kenosha Harbor, City of Kenosha

Karcher Creek, Town of Wheatland

"From the lakeshore to the prairie, from the urban to the rural communities, Kenosha County seeks to maintain a high quality of life; protect its natural and cultural resources; encourage business, industry, tourism, agricultural, and recreational opportunities; and sustain a healthy and safe future for all of its citizens."

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

To ensure opportunities for public involvement in the planning process, a public participation plan (PPP) was developed in 2006 by the MJAC for adoption by Kenosha County Board and participating local governments. The public participation plan was approved by the Kenosha County Board and the governing body of each participating local government. The PPP outlines a series of outreach efforts and public participation sessions designed to gain input from County residents throughout the comprehensive planning process. A "Kenosha County Café" county-wide visioning session; public meetings; three planning-related cable television programs (Community Chat); a bus tour to view various types of urban and rural development; newsletters; newspaper articles; and a comprehensive planning website are a few of the efforts conducted as part of the PPP. A copy of the PPP is in Appendix A.

Kenosha County Café Visioning Session, May 2007

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Chapters II through VI of this plan provide background, or inventory, information about the County and its local governments, organized by the subject matter required by the comprehensive planning law. A brief summary of each chapter is provided in the following sections.

Chapter II: Population, Household, and Employment Trends

Between 1940 and 2000, Kenosha County grew by 86,072 residents, or about 136 percent. In the same period, the Southeastern Wisconsin Region grew by 81 percent; the State grew by 71 percent; and the nation grew by 113 percent. The County had 149,577 residents in 2000. The Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated that the County population had increased to 158,219 residents in 2005, and to 162,094 residents in 2008.

In 2000, there were 56,057 households with an average size of 2.60 persons per household in Kenosha County. The number of households, or occupied housing units, is important to land use and public facility planning. Households directly influence the demand for urban land as well as the demand for transportation and other public facilities and services, such as public sanitary sewer, water, and parks.

In 2000, about 69 percent of all County residents 16 years of age and older were employed. The majority of County workers were employed in management or professional occupations (about 29 percent), sales and office occupations (about 27 percent), and production, transportation, and material moving occupations (about 20 percent). Over 56 percent of employed Kenosha County residents worked in Kenosha County in 2000. More people commuted out of the County for work than commuted into the County. Of County residents who commuted out of the County for work, the largest percentage went to work in Lake County in Illinois.

Chapter III: Inventory of Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

Agricultural Resources

Kenosha County farms produce an array of agricultural products including many varieties of crops and livestock. Grain crops were the predominant source of agricultural revenue in the County in 2002, accounting for 32 percent of revenue. There were 466 farms in Kenosha County in 2002. The average farm size in the County was 190 acres in 2002, while the median farm size was 75 acres. This compares to 204 acres and 140 acres, respectively, for farms in the State.

Cabbage Field in the Town of Somers

The U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (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. Generally, lands with Class I and II soils are considered "National Prime Farmlands" and lands with Class III soils are considered "Farmlands of Statewide Significance." The NRCS also developed a Land Evaluation (LE) rating system for each soil type ranging from the best to least suited for crop production. Maps showing soil suitability classes and LE values for soils in the County are included in Chapter III.

Natural Resources

In 2006, there were four nonmetallic mining sites in the County. No sites in Kenosha County have been registered as sites having marketable nonmetallic mineral deposits.

About 78 percent of the County is located west of the subcontinental divide and drains to the Mississippi River. The remaining 22 percent of the County is east of the divide and drains to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River. The subcontinental divide not only exerts a major physical influence on the overall drainage pattern of the County, but also carries with it legal constraints affecting new diversions of Lake Michigan water across the divide.

There are approximately 13 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline in Kenosha County. The shoreline contains areas of clay bluffs with heights of up to 35 feet in the northern reaches of the County and only four or five feet in the southern reaches. Beach width varies from a complete absence of beach in some areas and over 275 feet in others. Shoreline recession rates varied greatly along different segments of the lakeshore.

Carol Beach Low Prairie and Panné State Natural Area

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. Thirty-nine natural areas were identified in Kenosha County in 1994. These sites encompass 3,500 acres, or about 2 percent of the County. One site of geological importance was identified in the County in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas study. The Kenosha Dunes and Buried Forest, a glacial geology site, encompasses 36 acres along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

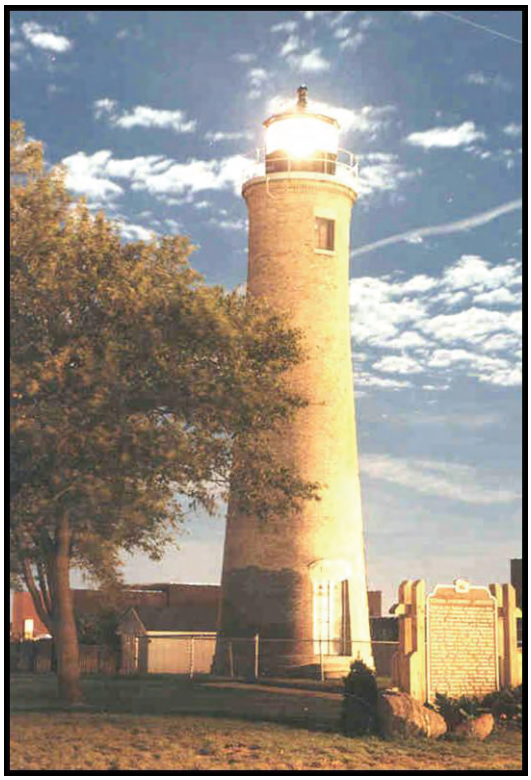
Critical species habitat sites consist of areas outside natural areas which are important for their ability to support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. Fifteen sites supporting rare or threatened plant and animal species were identified in 1994. These sites encompass an area of 5,329 acres, which is about 3 percent of the County. There are also 33 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species in the County, including 77 stream miles and 3,567 lake acres.

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 environmental 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.

Primary environmental corridors in Kenosha County are located along major stream valleys, around major lakes, and in large wetland areas. In 2000, about 28,000 acres, comprising about 16 percent of the County, were encompassed within primary environmental corridors. Secondary environmental corridors are located chiefly along the smaller perennial streams and intermittent streams. About 6,400 acres, comprising about 4 percent of the County, were within secondary environmental corridors in 2000. Isolated natural resource areas include a geographically well-distributed variety of isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat. These areas encompassed about 3,870 acres, or about 2 percent of the County, in 2000.

Cultural Resources

There were 25 historic places and districts in the County listed on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the State Register of Historical Places in 2006. Of the 25 historic places and districts listed on the National and State Registers, 16 are historic buildings or structures, three are historic districts, and six are historic sites. In addition to those historic structures, sites, and districts nominated to the National and State Registers of Historic Places, 75 structures, four districts, and seven sites have been designated as landmarks by the City of Kenosha. There are also 10 Wisconsin State Historical Markers located in Kenosha County.



Southport Lighthouse, City of Kenosha

As of 2006, there were 438 known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in Kenosha County 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.

Chapter IV: Inventory of Existing Land Uses and Transportation Facilities and Services

Urban Land Uses: 2000

In the year 2000, 38,051 acres, or 21 percent of Kenosha County, were developed with urban land uses. Of this:

- 18,597 acres (10 percent of the County) were residential
- 11,475 acres (6 percent) were transportation, communications and utilities
- 3,409 acres (2 percent) were recreational
- Commercial, industrial, and government and institutional uses each made up less than 1 percent of the County

Of the residential land uses:

- 93 percent were single-family homes
- 2 percent were two-family dwellings
- 4 percent were multi-family dwellings
- Less than 1 percent were mobile homes

Between 1975 and 2000, the amount of land used for urban uses increased by about 10,100 acres, or approximately 36 percent.

Nonurban Land Uses: 2000

The remaining 79 percent of the County, or 140,150 acres, were in agricultural or other nonurban uses, including:

- 94,716 acres (53 percent of the County) in agricultural use
- 30,367 acres (17 percent) natural resource areas (water, wetlands, or woodlands)
- 518 acres (less than 1 percent) in extractive (sand and gravel pits or quarries)
- 369 acres (less than 1 percent) landfills
- 14,181 acres (8 percent) open lands

The percentage of land classified as "nonurban" decreased by about 7 percent between 1975 and 2000. The amount of land used for agriculture decreased by about 14,100 acres, or 13 percent.

IH 94 in Racine County

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. 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. There were 365 miles of arterial streets and highways in Kenosha County in 2006. 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 land access streets.

Kenosha Transit Center, City of Kenosha

Public Transportation

Public transportation service to the general public may be divided into the following three categories:

- Intercity or interregional public transportation that provides service across regional boundaries includes Amtrak railway passenger service, Metra commuter rail service, interregional bus service, and commercial air travel.
- Urban public transportation, commonly referred to as public transit, is open to the general public and provides service within and between large urban areas. The Kenosha Area Transit System and the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee Commuter Bus fall 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, and may also provide connections to urban areas. The western Kenosha County transit system operated by the County falls into this category.

Bikeways

There are about 27 miles of bikeways in Kenosha County, including:

- The Kenosha County Bicycle Trail, the largest single trail (approximately eight miles), spanning north and south through Pleasant Prairie and Somers
- 8.5 miles of on-street and seven miles of off-street bikeways in the City of Kenosha
- 3.1-mile paved multi-use trail encircling Lake Andrea in Pleasant Prairie
- A one-mile off-street bikeway in the Village of Twin Lakes
- Six miles of on-street bikeway located along the Racine/Kenosha border in the Towns of Paris and Somers

Rail Freight

Three railway companies provide railway freight service to the County over about 50 miles of track:

- Union Pacific Railroad (28 miles)
- Canadian Pacific Railway (12 miles)
- Canadian National Railway (10 miles)

Airports

There are four public-use airports in Kenosha County:

- Kenosha Regional Airport is a publicly-owned general aviation airport offering chartered air service and air freight services
- Westosha Airport, Camp Lake Airport, and Vincent Airport are privately-owned, public-use airports

There are also eight private-use airports and six private-use heliports in the County.

Ports and Harbors
There are two harbors in the County:

- Kenosha Harbor in the City of Kenosha
  - Simmons Island Marina: owned by the City and open to the public, privately operated
  - Southport Marina: owned by the City and open to the public, privately operated
- Prairie Harbor in the Village of Pleasant Prairie
  - Prairie Harbor Yacht Club: private-use, privately owned and managed

Chapter V: Inventory of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal
Adopted sanitary sewer service area plans within the County include the Greater Kenosha Area (the City of Kenosha. portions of the Village of Pleasant Prairie and Town of Somers, and eastern portions of the Town of Bristol), the Village of Silver Lake, the Village of Twin Lakes, the Village of Paddock Lake, portions of the Town of Salem, southwestern portions of the Town of Bristol, and much of the Village of Bristol. About 74,070 acres, or 42 percent of the County, were located within adopted sanitary sewer service areas in 2007. Kenosha County regulates private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) for any development that is not served by sanitary sewer.

Water Tower, Village of Pleasant Prairie

Water Supply
There are six public water utilities in Kenosha County, serving the City of Kenosha; portions of the Villages of Bristol, Pleasant Prairie, and Paddock Lake; and portions of the Towns of Bristol and Somers. The City of Kenosha provides water to the Pleasant Prairie and Somers Water Utility Districts and the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3 in the northeastern portion of the Town. Lake Michigan serves as the major source of public water supply in the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Somers, and eastern portion of the Town of Bristol. Groundwater serves as the major source of water in the remainder of the County. About 27,452 acres (about 15 percent of the County) and an estimated 116,900 residents (74 percent of the County's population) were served by public water utilities in 2005.

Under the terms of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact, commonly referred to as the Great Lakes Compact, and the provisions of 2007 Wisconsin Act 227, communities lying east of the subcontinental divide may use Lake Michigan water as a source of supply. Communities that straddle the divide may use Lake Michigan water as a public water source provided the spent water is returned to the Lake and certain other provisions of the Great Lakes Compact and Wisconsin Act 227 are met, including establishment of a water conservation program. State-level approval is also required. The City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Town of Somers all straddle the divide. Communities that are located entirely west of the subcontinental divide, but are located in a County

that straddles the divide (such as Kenosha County), may be allowed to divert water from the Great Lakes Basin by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), provided the spent water is returned to the Lake and certain other provisions of the Great Lakes Compact and Wisconsin Act 227 are met, including approval from all eight States that border the Great Lakes. Based on the long-standing coordinated water supply and sanitary sewerage planning program and the provisions of Wisconsin Act 227 that include the Town of Bristol Utility District No. 3 planned water supply service area as part of the Greater Kenosha Area system, it may be expected that the utility district will be able to continue using its existing allotment of Lake Michigan water for the currently approved sanitary sewer service area.

Electric and Natural Gas Service

Most of Kenosha County is provided with electric power services by WE Energies. A WE Energies electric power generation facility, powered by low-sulfur coal, is located in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. WE Energies also owns and operates the Paris Generating Station, a natural gas-based plant, in the Town of Paris. The Village of Twin Lakes and the western portion of the Town of Randall receive electric power service from Alliant Energy. Electric power is also provided to the electric power system from Waste Management's Pheasant Run Landfill Gas-To-Energy facility.

Natural gas service is provided within Kenosha County by WE Energies. ANR Pipeline Company operates an interstate system of natural gas pipelines, and provides natural gas to WE Energies.

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste collection in Kenosha County was provided by a combination of public and private services in 2006. Solid waste facilities in Kenosha County include transfer stations, solid waste storage facilities, recycling facilities, processing facilities, and compost sites. Most of the solid waste collected in the County is deposited in the Pheasant Run Landfill, owned by Waste Management, Inc., in the Town of Paris. Solid waste collected by Veolia Environmental Services is deposited at the Mallard Ridge landfill in Walworth County.

Emergency Services

The City of Kenosha and the Villages of Pleasant Prairie and Twin Lakes each have a municipal police department that provides service 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Village of Silver Lake Police Department provides service 20 hours a day. The Kenosha County Sheriff's Department provides service to the Village of Silver Lake for the remaining four hours of each day. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside also has a police department, which provides service to the campus 24 hours a day. All unincorporated areas in the County, the Village of Paddock Lake, and portions of the Village of Genoa City located in the County are served by the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department also provides backup to all police departments in the County.

There were 11 fire departments serving the County in 2010, which include the Bristol, Kansasville, Kenosha, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Silver Lake, Somers, Twin Lakes, and Wheatland Fire Departments. There were eight municipal or volunteer emergency medical service (EMS) departments serving the County in 2010. Many fire department personnel are cross-trained to provide fire fighting, emergency medical, and/or hazardous materials handling services. In addition, most fire and emergency service agencies have mutual aid agreements in place with other departments if additional equipment or personnel are needed to respond to an emergency.

There were four dispatch centers (Public Safety Answering Points) in Kenosha County taking emergency calls. The Kenosha City/County Joint Services PSAP takes calls 24 hours a day, and dispatches personnel or transfers calls, where appropriate, to a local dispatch center. Local PSAP's are operated by the Village of Pleasant Prairie and Village of Twin Lakes Police Departments. The UW-Parkside Police Department also maintains a PSAP for incidents on its campus.

Educational Facilities

There were 54 public schools and 21 private schools in 2006 serving elementary and secondary grades. There were also five institutions of higher learning in the County consisting of three private colleges, one public technical college, and one public university. There were 15 school districts serving the County, including four high school districts, 10 elementary school districts, and the Kenosha Unified School District, which operates both elementary and high schools.

Brighton Elementary School, Town of Brighton

Chapter VI: Existing Plans and Ordinances

Existing Plans

Southeastern Wisconsin, Kenosha County, and Kenosha County's communities have a rich history of planning. Numerous plans have been developed at the regional level including a regional land use plan, transportation system plan, natural areas plan, water quality management plan, and telecommunications plan. Preparation of a regional water supply plan is underway. Plans developed at the County level include a farmland preservation plan,[1] County park and open space plan, Kenosha Urban Planning District plan (for the area east of IH 94), land and water resources management plan, Des Plaines River watershed plan, jurisdictional highway system plan, hazard mitigation plan, and a freeway corridor plan. In addition, all but three communities in the County had adopted a land use, master, or comprehensive plan prior to initiating work on comprehensive plans, and many of the communities in the County have developed park and open space plans. These existing plans provided the foundation for developing this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Kenosha County.

Town of Salem park and open space plan, adopted in 2005

Intergovernmental Agreements

The *Wisconsin Statutes* provide several options for neighboring cities, villages, and towns to cooperatively determine common boundaries and to develop agreements for shared services. Section 66.0307 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* allows any combination of cities, villages, and towns to determine the boundary lines between themselves under a cooperative plan. The cooperative plan must identify agreed-upon boundary changes and existing boundaries that will not change during the planning period; identify any conditions that must be met before a boundary change may occur; include a schedule of the period during which a boundary change shall or may occur; and specify arrangements for the provision of urban services to the territory covered by the plan. A boundary agreement can also be achieved under Section 66.0225, which allows two abutting communities who

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[1]*The County Farmland Preservation Plan will be updated following completion of the comprehensive plan to reflect changes to the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program approved by the State Legislature in 2009.*

are parties to a court action to enter into a written stipulation determining a common boundary. In addition, communities can agree upon common boundaries under Section 66.0301, the "Intergovernmental Cooperation" *Statute*. Units of government can also enter into agreements under Section 66.0301 to provide services to or share services with other units of government. Intergovernmental agreements that affect future municipal boundaries are listed in Table 65 in Chapter VI.

Land Use-Related Ordinances

The comprehensive planning law requires that zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinance actions be consistent with a governmental unit's comprehensive plan beginning on January 1, 2010. As of that date, County zoning and subdivision ordinance actions must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the County Board. City and village zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinance actions must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Common Council or Village Board, and town subdivision and official mapping ordinance actions must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the Town Board. To assist in meeting this requirement, all County and local zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances were inventoried and analyzed.

Kenosha County General Zoning and Shoreland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance

This ordinance regulates land uses, buildings, and other structures in all Towns within the County. Following an amendment in March 2010, the ordinance includes 32 basic zoning districts and nine overlay districts, and is administered by the Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development in cooperation with the affected towns. The ordinance also regulates shoreland and floodplain areas within towns, which includes restrictions on uses in wetlands, building setback requirements of at least 75 feet from the ordinary high-water mark of navigable waters, limits on vegetation clearing along navigable waters, and limits on land uses that can occur in the 100-year floodplain.

City and Village Zoning Ordinances

Each city and village in Kenosha County has adopted a zoning ordinance. County shoreland regulations still apply in areas annexed by a city or village after May 7, 1982, unless the city or village has adopted regulations that are at least as restrictive as County shoreland regulations.

Extraterritorial Zoning Regulations and Platting Authority

The *Wisconsin Statutes* provide a process for a city or village to adopt extraterritorial zoning regulations, in cooperation with adjacent towns, for adjacent unincorporated areas within three miles of a city of the first, second, or third class, or within 1.5 miles of a city of the fourth class or a village. The *Statutes* also authorize cities and villages to review, and approve or reject, subdivision plats located within their extraterritorial plat review jurisdiction. No extraterritorial zoning regulations were in effect in Kenosha County in 2009; however, extraterritorial platting authority is exercised by the city and villages in the County.

Land Division Regulations

The Kenosha County Subdivision Control Ordinance regulates land divisions in towns resulting in parcels of five acres or less. All cities and villages in the County and the Towns of Bristol, Randall, Salem, and Somers have adopted land division ordinances.

Official Mapping Ordinances

State statutes allow cities, villages, and towns that have adopted village powers to establish official maps to precisely identify right-of-way lines and boundaries of streets, highways, waterways, and parkways, and the location and extent of railroad rights-of-way, public transit facilities, parks, and playgrounds. Official maps are intended to be used to help implement comprehensive plans and for insuring the availability of land for the above features. The City of Kenosha and Village of Twin Lakes have adopted active official maps for their communities, and the Town of Somers has adopted an official map for a portion of the proposed Green Bay Road (STH 31) corridor.

PLAN ELEMENTS

The comprehensive planning law requires that each plan include the following nine elements: Issues and Opportunities; Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources; Land Use; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Economic Development; Intergovernmental Cooperation; and Implementation. A brief summary of each element chapter is provided in the following sections.

Chapter VII: Issues and Opportunities Element

Overall Goals and Objectives

Overall goals and objectives were developed to define a desired future for Kenosha County and participating local governments, and to guide the development and redevelopment of the County through 2035. The overall goals and objectives provided the framework for the development of specific goals and objectives for each of the other plan elements. Overall goals and objectives are listed in the following summary of each element chapter. Each element also includes more specific goals and objectives, and policies and programs to help attain goals and objectives.

Population and Household Projections

The future demand for land, housing, transportation facilities and services, and other community facilities is tied directly to future population, household, and employment levels. Developing projections of the number of people, households, and jobs for the year 2035 was an essential step in the planning process. Projections of future population and households in the County and each local government are presented in the Issues and Opportunities Element. Employment projections (number of future jobs) are presented in the Economic Development Element (Chapter XIII).

County-Level Projections

The projected population for Kenosha County in 2035 under the regional land use plan is 210,078 persons. This is a projected increase of 60,500 persons, or about 40 percent, over the existing 2000 population of 149,600. The number of households for Kenosha County projected under the regional land use plan for 2035 is 82,900. This is a projected increase of 26,800 households, or about 48 percent, over the 56,100 households in 2000.

Local Government Projections

Local governments in Kenosha County have developed future population projections for use in local comprehensive plans. The cumulative result of these projections for Kenosha County is 229,444 persons, which is greater than the regional land use plan intermediate-growth scenario population projection of 210,078, but less than the high-growth scenario population projection of 235,300. The projected number of households in 2035, based on the population projections selected by local governments, is 90,381, which is about 9 percent higher than the number projected under the regional plan (82,900 households). Table 81 in Chapter VII presents the population and household projections for each local government.

Chapter VIII: Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element

Agricultural Resources

Loss of agriculture and farmland due to development pressures and changes in the economy are considered by residents as major threats to Kenosha County. Agriculture is seen as an important contributor to the local economy and, given the changes in farming practices and the demand for new and innovative agricultural products such as bio-fuels, there is potential growth for businesses and industries based on agriculture. The agricultural resource goals and objectives were categorized under the following issues: management of productive agricultural areas, farmland protection, and the viability of agri-business.

Agricultural Resources Goals and Objectives

Overall Goals:

- Preserve and protect Kenosha County's agriculture and farmlands outside planned urban (sanitary sewer) service areas.
- Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable agri-businesses and job development.

Farm in the Town of Paris

Overall Objectives:

- Develop methods to identify, protect, and preserve agricultural areas and lands.
- Develop methods to retain and encourage agriculture as a viable part of the economy.
- Discourage development on productive agricultural lands.
- Encourage preservation of agricultural activity outside planned urban (sanitary sewer) service areas.
- Encourage safe agricultural practices to minimize impact on the natural resources base.
- Encourage the preservation of rural (agrarian) character and vistas outside planned urban (sanitary sewer) service areas.
- Discourage development that is incompatible with agricultural uses.
- Capitalize on agri-tourism amenities.

Natural Resources

Throughout the public input process, County residents voiced concern about the depletion of natural resources, and they indicated that a high priority should be placed on preserving existing natural resources, including stricter regulations to protect water quality. Natural resource goals and objectives, as well as related policies and programs, were developed to address the following natural resource issues: environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitats; surface and groundwater resources and watersheds; floodplains, wetlands, and severe structural and severe wet soils; Lake Michigan; nonmetallic mineral resources; invasive species; environmental health; and parks, outdoor recreation, and open space preservation.

Natural Resources Goal and Objectives

Overall Goal:

- Preserve and enhance Kenosha County's natural resources, including Lake Michigan, and park and open space sites.

Kenosha County West End Park Site, Town of Wheatland

Overall Objectives:

- Support the development of a comprehensive system of parks and open spaces within the County to enhance the quality of the environment and life and to allow County residents adequate opportunities to participate in resource- and non-resource oriented outdoor recreational activities, including water-based outdoor recreation activities.

- Encourage the preservation of natural features and open space as part of future development proposals in the County.
- Develop methods for the protection, sound use, and enhancement of the natural resource base, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, groundwater resources, and floodplains.
- Develop methods to preserve "natural" character and vistas in the County.
- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- Encourage the protection of Lake Michigan's water quality and shoreline, including Lake Michigan bluffs.
- Capitalize on natural and recreational tourism amenities.

Cultural Resources

Developing and enhancing cultural opportunities and activities is seen as a way to bolster tourism and improve the overall quality of life in Kenosha County, making it a more attractive community for residents and visitors. Cultural resource issues addressed in Chapter VIII include historical resources, archaeological resources, local historical societies and museums, and cultural venues, events, and organizations.

Cultural Resources Goal and Objectives

Overall Goal:

- Preserve and enhance the historic and cultural resources and character of Kenosha County.

Kenosha Public Museum, City of Kenosha

Overall Objectives:

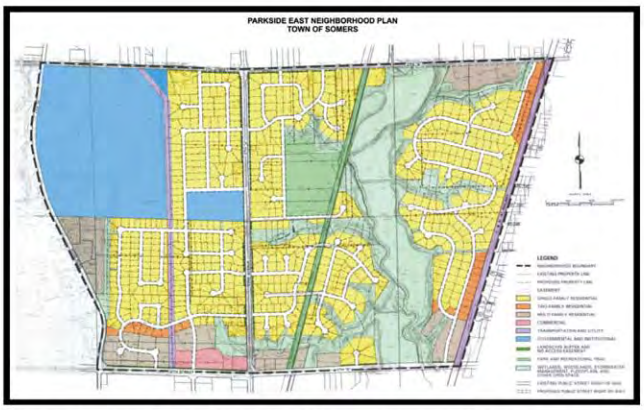
- Encourage preservation of historic and cultural structures and districts and archaeological sites.
- Encourage development and redevelopment that is sensitive to the preservation of significant natural, historic, and cultural features, and is compatible with such uses.
- Encourage new development and redevelopment that is compatible with the existing historic and cultural character of neighborhoods and downtowns.
- Develop methods to preserve distinct urban and rural character and vistas.
- Encourage the development of site and architectural design guidelines that preserve the aesthetics that contribute to the County's rural and small town character in towns outside urban service areas and in small villages.
- Encourage an attractive and healthful physical and social environment with ample opportunities for high-quality education, cultural activities, and outdoor recreation.
- Capitalize on historic and cultural tourism amenities.

Chapter IX: Land Use Element

The comprehensive planning law requires the land use element to include:

- Information regarding the amount, type, and intensity or density of existing land uses.
- Land use trends.

- Potential land use conflicts.
- 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; and boundaries of areas to which public utility and community services will be provided by the plan design year.



Parkside East Neighborhood Plan, Town of Somers

County and Local Land Use Plan Maps

The Kenosha County land use plan map for the year 2035 is presented on Map 65 in Chapter IX. The Kenosha County land use plan map is a compilation of the land use plan maps prepared by each city, village, and town in the county. City and village plans were included for the areas within city and village boundaries and for areas outside municipal boundaries where the city and villages have boundary agreements with adjacent towns; but did not include other extraterritorial areas for which the city or village may have planned. Land use plan categories shown on each local land use plan map were standardized to the categories shown on the County land use plan map. The land use plan map developed by each city, town, and village is included in Part 4 of the Land Use Element (Chapter IX).

In 2007, about 28 percent of the County (approximately 49,000 acres) was in urban use; 18 percent (about 32,250 acres) was encompassed in natural resource areas; 47 percent (about 82,100 acres) was in agricultural use, and about 8 percent was open lands, landfill, or in extractive use. As illustrated by Figure 21 in Chapter IX, the 2035 land use plan map designates approximately 43 percent of the County (about 77,350 acres) for urban uses; 25 percent for environmentally significant areas (about 44,700 acres); and 21 percent for farmland protection (about 37,100 acres). The remaining 11 percent consists of rural residential, general agricultural, extractive, and landfill uses.

Land Use Projections

As required by State law, the land use element contains projections for land use needs in five-year increments. Due to the uncertainty in predicting the rate of future development, for purposes of fulfilling this plan requirement, it was assumed that the same amount of growth would occur in each five-year period. The Kenosha County land use plan map includes an increase of about 146 percent for urban residential land uses between 2000 and 2035, to 40,435 acres in 2035; the amount of land designated for commercial use would increase by 441 percent, to 7,810 acres in 2035; and the amount of land designated for industrial use would increase by 361 percent, to 6,624 acres by 2035.

Land Use Goals and Objectives

Overall Goals:

- Encourage a balanced and sustainable spatial distribution among various types of land uses to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of County residents.
- Accommodate the projected growth in population, households, and employment in the County and each community through the comprehensive plan design year 2035.
- Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
- Guide the projected growth in a manner that protects Kenosha County's natural resource base and the character of local communities and neighborhoods, including those communities that wish to retain an agricultural economy and rural character.

- Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.

Overall Objectives:

- Encourage the allocation of land uses to avoid or minimize threats to health, safety, and welfare.
- Encourage land uses that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low costs to all levels of government.
- Encourage development and redevelopment of land with access to existing infrastructure and public services.
- Encourage infill development.
- Develop methods to analyze the long term impacts of development, including financial impacts.
- Encourage a balance between various types of development.
- Encourage the location of major retail, service, institutional, and other urban uses within the urban service areas of the County.
- Encourage an attractive and healthful physical and social environment with ample opportunities for high-quality education, cultural activities, and outdoor recreation.
- Preserve distinct urban and rural character and vistas.
- Encourage use of alternative energy sources.
- Encourage "green" development concepts.
- Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.

Chapter X: Housing Element

This element must assess the age, structural condition, value, and occupancy characteristics of the existing housing stock in the County and participating local governments. In addition, specific policies and programs must be identified that:

- Promote the development of housing for residents of the County and participating local governments and provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels and age groups and persons with special needs.
- Promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of affordable housing.
- Maintain or rehabilitate existing housing stock.

Housing Redevelopment in the Lincoln Neighborhood, City of Kenosha

Existing Housing Stock

In 2006, there were about 67,000 total housing units in Kenosha County. The majority of housing units (68 percent) were single-family homes.

Existing Housing Costs

In 2006, the fair market rent in Kenosha County was $596 for a one-bedroom apartment, and $739 for a two-bedroom apartment. The median selling price for a single-family home was $168,500. This was slightly lower than the Region ($187,672), but a 44 percent increase from the median price of $116,700 in 2000.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines housing affordability as households paying no more than 30 percent of their monthly gross income for housing costs. Based on the HUD affordability standard, the minimum household income needed to afford a median-priced home ($168,500) in 2006 in Kenosha County was $61,858. In 2006, a household earning the County's estimated median income of $53,323 could afford a $140,000 home.

Existing Community Policies and Regulations Affecting Housing

Housing unit types (single-, two-, and multi-family homes), lot size, density, housing floor area, and building setbacks are controlled by county, city, and village zoning regulations. Since these factors typically impact housing prices, the chapter includes a review of zoning regulations to identify the extent to which they may affect the provision of relatively lower-cost housing options.

Housing Goal and Objectives

Overall Goal:

- Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and physical abilities in Kenosha County.

Overall Objectives:

- Promote housing choices for Kenosha County's aging population.
- Encourage flexibility in zoning to accommodate a variety of housing options.
- Promote affordable housing choices for people who work in Kenosha County.
- Promote affordable housing choices for Kenosha County's aging, disabled, and young family populations.
- Promote universal design (designed for all physical abilities) in housing and subdivision construction to accommodate all population groups.

Chapter XI: Transportation Element

The comprehensive planning law requires this element to compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide the future development of various modes of transportation in the County. The transportation element also compares County goals, objectives, policies, and programs to those of State and Regional transportation plans.

General Recommendations

The overall goal of the Transportation Element is to provide an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety, and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent residents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. All "modes," or types, of transportation were considered, including:

- *Transit:* If implemented, regional plan recommendations would result in a doubling of transit services Region-wide by the year 2035, including a 200 percent increase in rapid transit services, a 59 percent increase in local transit services, and the development of new express transit services. In Kenosha County, recommendations include providing improved and expanded rapid transit connections from eastern Kenosha County to Milwaukee and other urban centers; increasing the number of park-and-ride lots served by public transit; and providing express bus service between downtown Kenosha and commercial and industrial development in eastern Kenosha County.

Western Kenosha County Transit System Bus Stop at Silver Lake Village Hall

- *Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities:* As the number of County residents age 65 or older increases, so will the need for transportation options and connectivity between transportation services, since public transit services will be relied on for access to destinations of necessity, such as medical appointments.

- *Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities:* The regional plan recommends that bicycle travel be accommodated on all arterial streets (except freeways), as those streets are constructed, reconstructed, and in some cases, resurfaced. This could be implemented through marked bike lanes, widened outside travel lanes, paved shoulders, or separate bike or multi-use paths.

- *Airport*: The Kenosha Regional Airport plays a vital role in fostering the County's economic development, as easy access to an airport allows businesses to move cargo and personnel efficiently.

Transportation Goal and Objectives
Overall Goal:

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

Overall Objectives:

- Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation, including public transit services, to meet the needs of transit-dependent elderly citizens and persons with disabilities.

- Maintain and enhance existing transportation infrastructure consistent with the Regional Transportation System Plan.

- Provide opportunities for walking and bicycling to provide an alternative to vehicle travel and to promote a healthy lifestyle.

- Encourage development patterns and designs with transportation infrastructure that minimizes environmental and aesthetic impacts.

Chapter XII: Utilities and Community Facilities Element
The utilities and community facilities element must compile goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide future development of utilities and community facilities within Kenosha County. The *Statutes* also require an inventory of existing utilities and community facilities and an approximate timetable that projects the need to expand, rehabilitate, or replace existing utilities and community facilities or construct new utilities and community facilities. Findings of this chapter include:

- *Water Supply:* Projections developed under the regional water supply plan anticipate that each of Kenosha County's six existing municipal utility water service areas will experience an increase in water demand by 2035. Between 2000 and 2035, it is expected that the population served by these systems will increase about 80 percent (from about 110,000 persons in 2000 to 200,000 in 2035), while the area served will increase 262 percent (from about 30 square miles in 2000 to 108 square miles in 2035). The preliminary regional water supply plan has concluded that there is a potential future need for municipal water supply systems in the Village of Silver Lake, Village of Twin Lakes, part of the Town of Salem, and the Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes area by 2035. The water supply plan very specifically indicates that the development of such systems would only be envisioned if a local demonstrated need arose based on groundwater quality or quantity problems, and if a local initiative was then undertaken to implement a municipal system. Such a local initiative typically includes, and is dependent on, a survey or other method to determine if the majority of the residents in a given area favor such an action. Absent a local need and initiative, residents and businesses would remain on individual wells indefinitely.

- *Parks:* Parks are essential to an area's quality of life, providing residents with opportunities for recreational activities, social events, and physical exercise. The Kenosha County park and open space plan for the year 2020 includes recommendations for the preservation of about 38,162 acres of open space land, including 2,368 acres recommended to be acquired by Kenosha County. The County park and open space plan also considers how to provide a well-distributed network of park sites for recreational activities that are closely related to natural resource amenities, such as picnicking, swimming, golfing, and trail activities. Recommendations include developing canoe access and support facilities at Fox River Park, and developing Countywide recreational trails along Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines, Fox, and Pike Rivers. The County park and open space plan will be updated following completion of the comprehensive plan. Several local governments have also adopted park and open space plans. Local government plans typically focus on providing community and neighborhood parks and recreational facilities to serve local residents.

Community Park Adjacent to Somers Town Hall

- *Health Care Facilities*: SEWRPC population projections anticipate changes in the age structure of the County population in the next 25 years. The number of County residents 65 years of age and older is expected to increase from 17,169 in 2000 to 34,147 residents in 2035. This increase is likely to correlate with an increased demand for health care services and facilities, as well as nursing homes, community based residential facilities (CBRF), adult family homes, residential care apartment complexes, and senior apartment complexes.

Recommendations for utilities and community facilities in Kenosha County were compiled and organized into the following categories: Environmental Quality, Environmental Health and Sanitation, Health Care, Safety and Emergency Management, General County Services, and Intergovernmental Cooperation. Intergovernmental cooperation is one of the overarching goals of Wisconsin's comprehensive planning efforts. In this category, goals include cooperating with other government units, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective services; and to promote better understanding among all levels of government on the roles and responsibilities of each.

One of three fire stations in the Town of Salem

Utilities and Community Facilities Goal and Objectives

Overall Goal:

- Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in Kenosha County.

Overall Objectives:

- Develop methods to maintain and enhance County and local services to the public.

- Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services in Kenosha County.

- Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of Kenosha County residents.
- Maintain and enhance the high quality educational system in Kenosha County.
- Maintain and enhance the high level of healthcare services in Kenosha County.

Chapter XIII: Economic Development Element
The comprehensive planning law requires the economic development element to:

- Include an analysis of the County's labor force and economic base.
- Assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the County.
- Assess the County's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries and designate an adequate number of sites for such businesses and industries.
- Evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses.
- Identify economic development programs, including State and Regional programs, which apply to the County.

Number and Type of Existing Jobs
The estimated number of jobs in Kenosha County in 2005 was 76,470, which is an 11 percent increase from 2000. The largest private employment category in Kenosha County was the manufacturing industry, with about 10,900 jobs in 2005. This was followed by:

- Retail trade (8,716 jobs)
- Health care and social assistance (8,474 jobs)
- Accommodation and food services (5,942 jobs)
- Administrative and waste services (5,158 jobs)

ULine Warehouse, Lake View Corporate Park, Village of Pleasant Prairie

Job Projections
The year 2035 employment projection for Kenosha County, based on the projections selected by each community, totals 109,860 jobs. This represents an increase of 41,206 jobs, or about 60 percent, over the number of jobs in 2000. It also exceeds both the intermediate and high growth employment projections of 88,504 and 93,700 jobs, respectively, developed as part of the regional land use plan. In order to accommodate the projected number of jobs, communities that selected a projection higher than that projected by the regional land use plan may need to allocate more land for commercial and industrial development than designated on the regional plan, and/or develop commercial and industrial areas at a higher density than envisioned under the regional plan. Job projections for each local government in the County are presented on Table 154 in Chapter XIII.

Dairy Farm, Town of Brighton

Desired Businesses
The MJAC developed the following list of businesses and industries that County and local governments should consider attracting, retaining, or expanding. More intensive businesses may not be suitable in local governments that lack public sanitary sewer, water, and other urban services.

- Data and information technology – high-tech industries
- Advanced technology manufacturing and engineering
- Bio-fuel technology and bio-technology in general
  - Alternative energies research and development
  - Research and development of alternative crops for fuel
- Environmental industry-"green buildings and infrastructures, and energy-efficiency
- Recreation
  - Athletic facilities (similar to the Village of Pleasant Prairie's RecPlex) and outdoor activities
- Hospitality and tourism industries – hotels, restaurants, and entertainment venues
- Professional and technical services
- Business and corporate management
- Jobs that support agriculture and rural lifestyles – agricultural businesses
- Home-based businesses and jobs that allow workers to work from home
- Service sector – lawn and maintenance
- Healthcare related businesses
- Assisted living – senior care

Economic Development Goals and Objectives
Overall Goals:

- Identify and encourage desirable, diverse, and sustainable businesses and job development.
- Attract and retain jobs that provide employment opportunities for County residents.
- Identify economic and educational opportunities that will help ensure job growth for future generations.

Overall Objectives:

- Identify a variety of business "clusters" to be encouraged within the County.
- Encourage Countywide and regional cooperation for economic development, including business creation, retention, and expansion and the creation of a range of employment opportunities that improve and enhance the economic vitality of Kenosha County.
- Encourage cooperation between schools and the business community to develop educational programs that provide the County's labor force with skills to meet the employment needs of County businesses and to provide the services needed by County residents.
- Develop methods to retain and encourage agriculture as a viable part of the economy.
- Capitalize on tourism amenities, including historic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources, and particularly, activities that focus on Lake Michigan's recreational opportunities.
- Encourage and support entrepreneurialism (i.e. small businesses and home-based businesses).

Chapter XIV: Intergovernmental Cooperation Element
The comprehensive planning law requires this element to:

- Analyze the relationship of the County and participating local governments to each other and to school districts, drainage districts, adjacent County and local governments, the Region, the State, and to other governmental units (such as lake districts, sanitary districts, and library boards).
- Incorporate any plans or agreements to which the County and participating local governments are a party under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307, or 66.0309 of the *Statutes*.

- Identify existing or potential conflicts between governmental units and describe the processes to resolve such conflicts.

Intergovernmental cooperation issues were identified using public input from the Kenosha County kickoff meeting, the Kenosha County Café, and local government public information meetings. Overall, community members viewed the existing level of cooperation in the County as both a strength and a weakness, with specific concerns voiced regarding the lack of town authority compared to village and city authorities relating to extraterritorial areas and annexations. In comparison with other counties in the Region and State, and given the number of existing boundary and service agreements among local communities, Kenosha County's intergovernmental cooperation is very strong.

This element also includes several examples of existing cooperation among Kenosha County communities, as well as suggestions for potential joint services, equipment, and programs that were identified by the MJAC.

Town of Bristol/Kenosha County Sheriff Patrol Car

Comprehensive Plan Open House, Village and Town of Bristol

Intergovernmental Cooperation Goal and Objectives

Overall Goal:

- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.

Overall Objectives:

- Provide a structure for continuing dialog about land use regulation issues and boundary issues among local governments, and between local governments and Kenosha County.
- Encourage shared services between units of government in Kenosha County, if cost savings and maintenance or improvement in service levels would result.
- Encourage intergovernmental cooperation when selecting sites for public facilities such as police stations, fire stations, government administration buildings, schools, and libraries; quasi-public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and skilled nursing, assisted living, and independent living centers for the elderly and disabled; and trail linkages between communities.

Chapter XV: Implementation Element

Plan Review and Adoption

This multi-jurisdictional plan has been adopted by Kenosha County, the Villages of Bristol and Silver Lake, and the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, and Somers as the village or town comprehensive plan. The City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, and Towns of Salem and Wheatland have prepared comprehensive plans in separately-documented reports, based on the multi-jurisdictional plan, that have been adopted as the community's comprehensive plan. Remaining villages and towns in the County prepared and adopted independent comprehensive plans.

As required by the comprehensive planning law, the County and each local government held a public hearing prior to adopting a comprehensive plan. Each community also held an open house prior to the public hearing.

Comprehensive plans were approved by each local plan commission and the Land Use Committee of the County Board, and adopted by an ordinance of the governing body. The dates of County and local plan commission approval and governing body adoption are provided on Table 157.

Plan Implementation and Consistency

Section 66.1001(3) of the *Statutes* requires that if a County or local government engages in any of the actions listed below, those actions must be consistent with that unit of government's comprehensive plan beginning on January 1, 2010:

- Official mapping established or amended under Section 62.23(6) of the *Statutes*.
- County or local subdivision regulations under Section 236.45 or 236.46 of the *Statutes*.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 59.69 of the *Statutes*.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 62.23(7) of the *Statutes*.
- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 60.61 or 60.62 of the *Statutes*.
- Zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands under Section 59.692 (for counties), 61.351 (for villages), or 62.231 (for cities) of the *Statutes*.

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

Zoning Ordinances

The zoning ordinance is one of the primary implementation tools of a comprehensive plan. As such, it should substantially reflect and promote the achievement of comprehensive plan goals, objectives, policies, and programs. A zoning ordinance and the accompanying zoning map are a legal means for both guiding and controlling development within a county or local government, so that an orderly and desirable pattern of land use can be achieved over time that conforms to the plan and balances individual property rights with community interests and goals. Zoning ordinances typically include 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.

Comprehensive Plan Open House, Town of Paris

The Land Use Committee of the County Board will consider appropriate amendments to the County zoning ordinance, and the Plan Commissions and the Village Boards in the Villages of Bristol and Silver Lake will consider appropriate amendments to the Village zoning ordinances, so that the ordinances are capable of implementing the recommendations of the multi-jurisdictional plan. The City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie Plan Commissions and governing

bodies will consider appropriate amendments to the City and Village zoning ordinances so that the ordinances are capable of implementing the recommendations of the comprehensive plan adopted by the Common Council and Village Board, respectively. Towns will cooperate with Kenosha County to develop and review proposed changes to the County zoning ordinance, and to ensure any proposed changes will properly implement the comprehensive plan adopted by the Town.

Kenosha County Zoning Ordinance Amendments
Consideration will be given to the following potential changes to the County zoning ordinance, which have been identified in Town land use and comprehensive plans:

- The addition of "open space" suburban cluster subdivision options in the R-2 and R-3 Districts to foster and accommodate "open space" suburban cluster subdivisions served by public sanitary sewer service and which would be located within approved sanitary sewer service areas.
- Site plan review for uses proposed in residential zoning districts.
- The addition of landscaping standards and bufferyard requirements.
- A review and possible update of sign regulations.
- A review and possible update of parking regulations.

Village of Bristol Zoning Ordinance Amendments
Following its incorporation in 2009, the Village of Bristol adopted the Kenosha County zoning ordinance as the Village zoning ordinance; however, the Village has responsibility for administering and enforcing the ordinance. The Village may amend the ordinance at any time. The Village will consider adding Business Park and Professional Office districts to the zoning ordinance to help implement the land use plan map. The Village will also consider amending the ordinance to update sign, parking, and landscaping standards.

Village of Silver Lake Zoning Ordinance Amendments
The Village of Silver Lake Plan Commission will consider the following changes to Village zoning regulations to better implement this multi-jurisdictional plan, which was adopted by the Village Board as the Village comprehensive plan:

- Amend the Village zoning ordinance and map to include conservancy zoning districts to limit development in environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other environmentally sensitive areas.
- Amend the Village zoning ordinance to address the discrepancy between the floodplain districts contained in the Village floodplain ordinance (Floodway, Floodfringe, and General Floodplain districts) with the floodplain districts shown on the Village zoning map (Floodway Overlay, Floodplain-Conservancy Overlay, and Floodplain-Fringe Overlay districts).
- Amend the Village zoning ordinance to either delete floodplain-related provisions from its general zoning ordinance, or repeal the Village floodplain ordinance and incorporate all floodplain and shoreland-wetland zoning regulations into the general zoning ordinance.
- Update the Village supplementary shoreland and floodplain map to reflect updated wetland boundaries from the 2005 Wisconsin Wetland Inventory and field stakings. This could be accomplished when the map is updated to reflect updated floodplain delineations from the FEMA map modernization mapping program, which are expected to be available in late 2010.

Zoning Map Amendments
With respect to the zoning maps for Kenosha County and its communities, it is recommended that the following approach be used to update zoning maps following the adoption of a comprehensive plan:

- Areas of existing development should, over time, be placed in a zoning district that is consistent with the land use designation shown on the land use plan map. The comprehensive plan should serve as a

guide to ensure that any future rezoning actions are consistent with the plan. Rezonings to achieve consistency between the zoning map and the comprehensive plan will be considered if requested by the property owner, or if a zoning permit is requested to change an existing use of a property. The County or local government may also initiate a rezoning to achieve consistency, subject to available staff and funding.

- Areas that are currently in agricultural use, and zoned for such use, but shown on the land use plan map for future urban development should remain in agricultural zoning. Rezonings that would accommodate residential, commercial, industrial, or other urban uses would 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 or land division ordinance, a proposed site plan or subdivision plat; and where the governing body determines that utilities and other governmental services needed to serve the proposed development are in place and the proposed use is consistent with the comprehensive plan and other applicable ordinance requirements.
- Primary environmental corridors should be placed, and other natural resource areas, including secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, may be placed, in a conservancy or other appropriate zoning district (such as a park or rural residential zoning district) at the time a preliminary plat, rezoning application, or zoning permit to change an existing use of a property is requested.

The Village of Bristol and the Towns of Bristol, Salem, and Wheatland have developed plan phase maps that will determine when rezoning to accommodate urban development will be considered for specific areas within each local government. A description of the process to be used in each local government is included in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV).

Land Division Ordinance

It is recommended that the County land division ordinance be revised to require approval of a certified survey map or plat for any land division that would create a parcel smaller than 35 acres. Such a change would avoid the creation of parcels that do not conform to the County zoning ordinance. Following adoption of the proposed Kenosha County Bike and Pedestrian Trail Plan, the County will also consider amending the subdivision ordinance to include bikeways and trails identified in that plan as a required subdivision improvement, where applicable. Other changes may be identified and detailed as the County and its communities review their land division ordinances with respect to comprehensive plan goals, objectives, policies, and programs.

Committee working on County Bike and Pedestrian Plan, identified as a high priority implementation program

Program Prioritization

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 plan. Programs from each plan element considered to have the highest priority in implementing the plan and on-going programs to be implemented throughout the life of the plan are listed in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV).

Plan Updates and Amendments

The Implementation Element chapter sets forth the procedure for amending and updating this multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. The comprehensive planning law requires that plans be updated at least once every 10 years, but plans may be amended or updated more frequently. Kenosha County intends to consider

text amendments to the multi-jurisdictional plan once a year, based on a review and recommendation from the MJAC. Map amendments will be considered as they are submitted by a local government, and will be coordinated with rezoning applications to the extent possible. Plan amendment procedures are included in the Implementation Element (Chapter XV).

Implementation Element Goal and Objectives

Overall Goal:

- Ensure the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan is a "living document."

Overall Objectives:

- Routinely consult the comprehensive plan when carrying out County and local government functions and when developing annual budgets.
- Review progress made towards the achievement of comprehensive plan goals annually, and update the plan as needed.
- Review and update the comprehensive plan report at least every 10 years, following the release of U.S. Census data and regional plan updates.

Photographs in this Chapter were provided by staff from the Kenosha County UW-Extension office, the Village of Pleasant Prairie, and SEWRPC.

APPENDICES

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Appendix A

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This public participation plan for the multi-jurisdictional Kenosha County comprehensive plan is intended to serve two purposes. First, it will provide opportunities for public input throughout the comprehensive planning process. Second, adoption of a public participation plan is a requirement of the Wisconsin comprehensive planning law. Section 66.1001(4)(a) of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires that:

"The governing body of a local governmental unit shall adopt written procedures that are designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. The written procedures shall provide for wide distribution of proposed, alternative, or amended elements of a comprehensive plan and shall provide an opportunity for written comments on the plan to be submitted by members of the public to the governing body and for the governing body to respond to such written comments. The written procedures shall describe the methods the governing body of a local governmental unit will use to distribute proposed, alternative, or amended elements of a comprehensive plan to owners of property, 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 changed by the comprehensive plan."

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee and Ad Hoc Work Groups

A Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC) was formed at the outset of the comprehensive planning process. The MJAC is comprised of one representative appointed by each of the participating local governments and one member of the Kenosha County Board Land Use Committee. The MJAC is advisory to the planning process and may make recommendations to the Land Use Committee, including a recommended multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Kenosha County. The MJAC provides a formal role for participating local governments to work with County officials to shape the recommended County comprehensive plan.

The MJAC will hold regular meetings during the planning process. All meetings will be open to the public, and an opportunity for public comment will be provided during all meetings. Meeting agendas and minutes will be available at the office of the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department and on the comprehensive planning website *(www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/land_dev/smart_growth.html).*

The MJAC may establish one or more ad hoc work groups, if necessary, to provide technical expertise in developing particular plan elements or to develop recommendations on specific planning issues for consideration by the MJAC.

Kenosha County Public Participation Plan Summary

The following table provides an overview of public participation activities and a timeline for implementation, and is followed by a description of each of the activities.

Participation Phase	General Timeline	General Public Activities	Key Stakeholder Activities	Municipal Official Activities
Public education and awareness	Throughout the process	• Newsletters • Website • Press releases and feature articles • Presentations to interested organizations • Meetings and open houses • Publications • Cable television	• Those already noted • Identification of key stakeholder representatives	• Educational overviews and presentations at municipal meetings • Educational tours • Educational workshops related to planning elements, GIS, Planning Dept. resources and impacts of growth
Public dialogue	June 2006 – July 2008	• Web-based feedback forums • End-of-session feedback from presentations • Meetings and open houses	• Interactive "Kenosha County Café" – based on the World Café Model of public dialogue toward building relationships, understanding perspectives, and creating a common vision • Those already noted	• Participation in the Kenosha County Café • Coordination activities for neighboring and overlapping jurisdictions • Coordination of resources available within the Planning Dept. and SEWRPC
Deliberation of alternatives	January 2007 – December 2008	• Participation in interactive issue forums • Meetings and open houses	• Active participation as panelists and participants in Kenosha County Issue Forums that will be taped and broadcast on cable television – forum topics may include subdivision design, agriculture and natural resource protection and stormwater management. • May serve on issue committees	• Identification and framing of key issues of deliberation which may include specific design standards, agriculture and natural resource preservation, and inventories of key issues and opportunities • May serve as issue committee chairs or members
Final adoption	February – June, 2009	Participation in public hearings	Participation in public hearings	Participation/Presentations in public hearings

Public Meetings and Forums

Meetings will be held throughout the comprehensive planning process to provide opportunities for open discussion of the issues at hand. All meetings on the comprehensive plan will be open to the public. For all meetings, attendance sign-in sheets will be made part of the record. In addition to regular MJAC meetings, a series of public meetings will be held, which will include:

- A Kenosha County Comprehensive Plan "Kickoff Meeting" will be held in early 2007. The purpose of this meeting will be to provide background on the comprehensive planning law and planning process.
- The public and identified members of key stakeholder groups will be invited to participate in a "Kenosha County Café" in Spring 2007. The Kenosha County Café is an interactive visioning process designed to allow participants to interact with several other participants to learn about the comprehensive planning legislation, the process, learn about different perspectives related to growth, and generate ideas leading to a shared vision.
- Three issue forums will be held in conjunction with the drafting and completion of the following elements: issues and opportunities, economic development, and land use. Key stakeholders will be invited to present current trends related to these elements as well as their perspectives regarding hopes and concerns about the topic. The public will be invited to attend the moderated forums, which will be taped and submitted for broadcast on public access channels.
- A public informational meeting will be held in each participating local government and at the Kenosha County Center to present the results of inventories and analyses conducted in support of the comprehensive planning process and to obtain public input on land use-related issues in each community. MJAC members will provide regular updates on plan progress and status to the community they represent.
- An open house/intergovernmental meeting will be held upon completion of drafts of the seven planning elements. The seven planning elements include: issues and opportunities; housing; transportation; utilities and community facilities; agricultural, natural, and cultural resources; economic development; and land use. The open house will be widely advertised, and notice will be sent to participating local governments, County and local governments adjacent to the County, special-purpose units of government (school districts and lake districts, for example), State agency staff, and interested groups.
- An open house to present and receive public comment on the draft comprehensive plan, containing all nine required elements, will be held in each participating local government upon completion of a draft plan. Citizens will have an opportunity to review the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan and/or the local government plan and recommendations specific to their community, and to ask questions and provide input in an informal setting.
- Copies of the draft comprehensive plan will be provided to all local governments in the County and will be available for review at public libraries in the County, at the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department, and on the project website. A summary of the plan will be prepared and provided to all adjacent county and local governments and all parties that receive the draft plan, and will be posted on the project website.
- Consistent with the requirements established in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, a public hearing on the recommended comprehensive plan will be held in each participating town, village, and city. The public hearings will be noticed as a Class 1 notice pursuant to Chapter 985 of the *Statutes* at least 30 days prior to the hearing. The public hearing will consist of a presentation summarizing the planning process and the recommended comprehensive plan. Citizens will have the opportunity to provide formal comments. An official public record including all comments received will be created for each public hearing and included in the final draft of the comprehensive plan. Copies of the recommended comprehensive plan will be available for viewing prior to the public hearings at municipal halls, the Kenosha County Planning and Development Department office, and at area libraries.
- A copy of the adopted plan will be provided to the parties listed in Section 66.1001(4)(b) of the *Statutes*.

On-Going Efforts

Ongoing public participation efforts are proposed to take place throughout the comprehensive planning process. These efforts are informative or policy oriented in nature. Ongoing public participation efforts will provide Kenosha County citizens with general education about the comprehensive planning process, provide information about upcoming participation sessions, and update the public on plan progress. On-going public participation efforts include the following:

- The Kenosha County Planning and Development Department will maintain a comprehensive planning website *(www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/land_dev/smart_growth.html)*. Updates regarding comprehensive plan progress, upcoming public participation sessions, Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee agendas and minutes, PowerPoint presentations from public meetings, public notices, and newsletters will be posted on the website. The site will include a web-based feedback form where visitors will have the ability to post comments related to the planning process. Public access to the Internet is available at public libraries throughout the County for residents without other Internet access.
- A comprehensive planning newsletter will be produced and distributed to area libraries, local government officials, municipal halls, the Kenosha County Planning and Development office, and to citizens and interest groups upon request.
- News releases and feature articles regarding the comprehensive planning process and plan progress will be provided to local newspapers, radio and television stations, local governments, the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee, and posted on the project website.
- Upon request, Kenosha County, Extension, or SEWRPC staff will make presentations about the comprehensive plan to Kenosha County community groups, business or professional organizations, nonprofit agencies, and local governments. Presentations will be made to the Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee throughout the planning process.
- Educational tours and workshops for County and local officials will be held as needed.
- The Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee and Kenosha County, Extension, and SEWRPC staff will actively solicit comments and suggestions at appropriate stages in the development of the comprehensive plan from County residents, local business and civic organizations, the Farm Bureau, Realtors Association, Builders Association, the Kenosha County unit of the Wisconsin Towns Association, conservancy and environmental organizations, nonmetallic mining interests and organizations, State and Federal Agencies, school districts, utility companies, participating and non-participating local governments, lake, sanitary, and utility districts, community development authorities, and adjacent County and local governments.

ADOPTION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

This public participation plan was approved by the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee on November 28, 2006. The public participation plan was approved by the Land Use Committee of the Kenosha County Board on January 10, 2007, and by the Kenosha County Board on January 16, 2007.

The plan was adopted by the participating local governments on the following dates:

Common Council, City of Kenosha: December 18, 2006

Village Board, Village of Bristol: January 11, 2010

Village Board, Village of Pleasant Prairie: November 20, 2006 (with additional Village-specific activities)

Village Board, Village of Silver Lake: December 20, 2006

Town Board, Town of Brighton: December 11, 2006

Town Board, Town of Bristol: January 22, 2007

Town Board, Town of Paris: November 28, 2006

Town Board, Town of Salem: December 11, 2006

Town Board, Town of Somers: January 23, 2007

Town Board, Town of Wheatland: January 8, 2007

Appendix B

COUNTY AND LOCAL RESOLUTIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE KENOSHA COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS

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COUNTY OF KENOSHA — COUNTY CLERK

Edna R. Highland

1010 - 56th Street
Kenosha WI 53140
(262) 653-2552
Fax: (262) 653-2564

STATE OF WISCONSIN

COUNTY OF KENOSHA

September 29, 2005

I hereby certify that the attached hereto is a true and correct copy of Resolution Number 45 as adopted by the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors at its meeting held on September 27, 2005.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have executed this certificate in my official capacity this the 29th day of September, 2005.

Pam Young
Chief Deputy Clerk

(Seal)

Kenosha County

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

RESOLUTION NO. 45

Subject: Supporting a Cooperative Planning Process Among Kenosha County, Participating Local Governments, and SEWRPC to Prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan and Apply for a 2006 Planning Grant From the State of Wisconsin.			
Original ☐	Corrected ☐	2nd Correction ☐	Resubmitted ☐
Date Submitted:	September 27, 2005	Date Resubmitted:	
Submitted By:	Land Use Committee		
Fiscal Note Attached ☐		Legal Note Attached ☐	
Prepared By:	George E. Melcher, Director Planning and Development	Signature:	

WHEREAS, Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes sets forth requirements for the preparation of county and local comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, the comprehensive planning law effectively requires that comprehensive plans be completed and adopted by counties, cities, towns, and villages by January 1, 2010, in order for a county or local government to engage in zoning, subdivision control, or official mapping regulations and activities; and

WHEREAS, a cooperative approach among Kenosha County, local governments interested in partnering with the County, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) will result in the preparation of County and local comprehensive plans that meet State requirements and local, County, and regional needs in an efficient and cost-effective manner; and

WHEREAS, a proposed cooperative planning process was described during a series of meetings held between Kenosha County and interested cities, towns, and villages beginning on April 28, 2004, whereby the County would contract with SEWRPC to develop a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Kenosha County and comprehensive plans for participating cities, towns, and villages; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a 2006 comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration under Chapter Adm 48 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code to help fund preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Kenosha County and comprehensive plans for participating local governments; and

WHEREAS, the grant award will be paid to SEWRPC to prepare comprehensive plans for the County and participating cities, towns, and villages, with required matching funds to be provided equally by the County and SEWRPC.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors hereby agrees to sponsor and participate in the development of a Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County in cooperation with participating local governments and SEWRPC, provided the County is awarded a comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors hereby authorizes the submission of a multi-jurisdictional grant application to the Wisconsin Department of Administration to help fund the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Kenosha County and comprehensive plans for participating local governments; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors hereby authorizes the County Executive to execute all cooperative agreements with participating local units of government, and to sign the grant application on behalf of the County.

Approved by:

LAND USE COMMITTEE	Aye	No	Abstain	Excused
Donald Smitz, Chairman	☒	☐	☐	☐
Thomas J. Gorlinski	☒	☐	☐	☐
Mark Molinaro, Jr.	☒	☐	☐	☐
Fred R. Ekornaas	☒	☐	☐	☐
Janice Marrelli	☒	☐	☐	☐

County Board Meeting Date: September 27, 2005

RESOLUTION NO. 45

Presented to County Board

Date SEP 27 2005

Action by County Board

- ☒ Adopted as presented SEP 27 2005
- ☐ Adopted as amended _____
- ☐ Referred to _____ _____
- ☐ Defeated _____
- ☐ Withdrawn _____

County Board Chairman

Dennis Ehrman

Presented to County Executive Sept. 28. 2005

By Edna K. Gallaugher
County Clerk

Action by County Executive

- ☒ Approved 9-27-05
- ☐ Vetoed _____
- ☐ Vetoed in part _____
- ☐ Effective without signature

By _____
County Executive

Veto action by County Boa

- ☐ Overridden _____
  Vote _____ to _____
- ☐ Sustained _____
  Vote _____ to _____

Version B

CITY OF KENOSHA
RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND TO SUPPORT KENOSHA COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT

WHEREAS, the Common Council of the City of Kenosha, in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), agrees to participate in the preparation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development within Kenosha County and the City of Kenosha; and

WHEREAS, the Common Council of the City of Kenosha acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law, including the adoption of a comprehensive plan in accordance with Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the benefits of cooperative comprehensive planning; and that funding is available from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the County and all towns, villages, and cities participating with the County in the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, a grant award from the Wisconsin Department of Administration will require matching grant funds from the County which will be fully satisfied by the County through in-kind services and through the County's tax levy funds to SEWRPC; and

WHEREAS, grant funds will be used by Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County that will contain sufficient detail to serve as the comprehensive plan for the County and for each participating Town, Village, and City; and

WHEREAS, preparation of comprehensive plans for the City of Kenosha and Kenosha County will require a minimal out-of-pocket contribution from the City, except for the cost of producing an optional local plan document and any supplemental information desired by the City, costs related to reviewing

plan materials and attending planning meetings, and the cost of providing public notice and holding comprehensive planning meetings sponsored by the City; and

WHEREAS, meetings have been held by Kenosha County to describe the proposed multi-jurisdictional planning process and community responsibilities, and to answer questions about the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional planning process, the City has the option of contracting with SEWRPC to prepare an individual plan document based on the County plan for review and adoption by the Common Council, which will satisfy the requirements specified in Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Common Council of the City of Kenosha hereby agrees to participate in the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities in Kenosha County, the County, and SEWRPC pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provided the County is awarded a 2006 comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Common Council of the City of Kenosha hereby authorizes Kenosha County to apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the City of Kenosha to aid in the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Common Council of the City of Kenosha hereby authorizes the Mayor to execute the cooperative agreement and any other documents needed to carry out the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Dated this 19th day of September, 2005.

Motion for adoption moved by Alderman Casey.

Motion for adoption seconded by Alderman Frederick.

Voting Aye: 16 Nay: 0.

APPROVED:

John M. Antaramian, Mayor

ATTEST:

~~Jean Morgan~~, City Clerk - Deputy

Debra L. Salas

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DAS
08/22/05

VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
RESOLUTION #05-50
RESOLUTION FOR AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND TO SUPPORT KENOSHA COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Pleasant Prairie, in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), agrees to participate in the preparation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development within Kenosha County and the Village of Pleasant Prairie; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Pleasant Prairie acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law, including the adoption of a comprehensive plan in accordance with Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the benefits of cooperative comprehensive planning; and that funding is available from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the County and all towns, villages, and the City participating with the County in the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, a grant award from the Wisconsin Department of Administration will require matching grant funds which will be fully satisfied by the County through in-kind services and through the County's tax levy funds to SEWRPC; and

WHEREAS, grant funds will be used by Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County that will contain sufficient detail to serve as the comprehensive plan for the County and for each participating Town, Village, and City; and

WHEREAS, preparation of comprehensive plans for the Village of Pleasant Prairie and Kenosha County will require a minimal out-of-pocket contribution from the Village, except for the cost of producing an optional local plan document and any supplemental information desired by the Village, costs related to reviewing plan materials and attending planning meetings, and the cost of providing public notices and holding comprehensive planning meetings sponsored by the Village; and

WHEREAS, meetings have been held by Kenosha County to describe the proposed multi-jurisdictional planning process and community responsibilities, and to answer questions about the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional planning process, the Village has the option of contracting with SEWRPC to prepare an individual plan document based on the County plan for review and adoption by the Village Board, which will satisfy the requirements specified in Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Board of the Village of Pleasant Prairie hereby agrees to participate in the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities in Kenosha County, the County, and SEWRPC pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provided the County is awarded a 2006 comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Village Board of the Village of Pleasant Prairie hereby authorizes Kenosha County to apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the Village of Pleasant Prairie to aid in the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Village Board of the Village of Pleasant Prairie hereby authorizes the Village President to execute the cooperative agreement and any other documents needed to carry out the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Adopted this 6th day of September 2005

VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE

ATTEST:

Jane M. Romanowski, CMC
Village Clerk

John P. Steinbrink
Village President

Date Posted: 9-7-05

50-VB Authorization for Cooperative Land Use Plan Agreement

VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE
RESOLUTION 05-08-01

AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND TO SUPPORT KENOSHA COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Silver Lake, in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), agrees to participate in the preparation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development within Kenosha County and the Village of Silver Lake; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Silver Lake acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law, including the adoption of a comprehensive plan in accordance with Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the benefits of cooperative comprehensive planning; and that funding is available from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the County and all towns, villages, and cities participating with the County in the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, a grant award from the Wisconsin Department of Administration will require matching grant funds which will be fully satisfied by the County through in-kind services and through the County's tax levy funds to SEWRPC; and

WHEREAS, grant funds will be used by Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County that will contain sufficient detail to serve as the comprehensive plan for the County and for each participating Town, Village, and City; and

WHEREAS, preparation of comprehensive plans for the Village of Silver Lake and Kenosha County will require a minimal out-of-pocket contribution from the Village, except for the cost of producing an optional local plan document and any supplemental information desired by the Village, costs related to reviewing plan materials and attending planning meetings, and the cost of providing public notice and holding comprehensive planning meetings sponsored by the Village; and

WHEREAS, meetings have been held by Kenosha County to describe the proposed multi-jurisdictional planning process and community responsibilities, and to answer questions about the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional planning process, the Village has the option of contracting with SEWRPC to prepare an individual plan document based on the County plan for review and adoption by the Village Board, which will satisfy the requirements specified in Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Board of the Village of Silver Lake hereby agrees to participate in the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities in Kenosha County, the County, and SEWRPC pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provided the County is awarded a 2006 comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Village Board of the Village of Silver Lake hereby authorizes Kenosha County to apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the Village of Silver Lake to aid in the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Village Board of the Village of Silver Lake hereby authorizes the Village President to execute the cooperative agreement and any other documents needed to carry out the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Dated this 17th day of August, 2005

APPROVED:

Jeff Albrecht, President

ATTEST:

Patricia Leber, Village Clerk/Treasurer

Voted Aye	5
Voted Nay	0
Abstain	0
Absent	2

RECEIVED
SEP 20 2005
By

Version B

TOWN OF BRIGHTON
RESOLUTION 2005-03

AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND TO SUPPORT KENOSHA COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Brighton, in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), agrees to participate in the preparation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development within Kenosha County and the Town of Brighton; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Brighton acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law, including the adoption of a comprehensive plan in accordance with Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the benefits of cooperative comprehensive planning; and that funding is available from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the County and all towns, villages, and cities participating with the County in the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, a grant award from the Wisconsin Department of Administration will require matching grant funds which will be fully satisfied by the County through in-kind services and through the County's tax levy funds to SEWRPC; and

WHEREAS, grant funds will be used by Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County that will contain sufficient detail to serve as the comprehensive plan for the County and for each participating Town, Village, and City; and

WHEREAS, preparation of comprehensive plans for the Town of Brighton and Kenosha County will require a minimal out-of-pocket contribution from the Town, except for the cost of producing an optional

local plan document and any supplemental information desired by the Town, costs related to reviewing plan materials and attending planning meetings, and the cost of providing public notice and holding comprehensive planning meetings sponsored by the Town; and

WHEREAS, meetings have been held by Kenosha County to describe the proposed multi-jurisdictional planning process and community responsibilities, and to answer questions about the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional planning process, the Town has the option of contracting with SEWRPC to prepare an individual plan document based on the County plan for review and adoption by the Town Board, which will satisfy the requirements specified in Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Brighton hereby agrees to participate in the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities in Kenosha County, the County, and SEWRPC pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provided the County is awarded a 2006 comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Brighton hereby authorizes Kenosha County to apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the Town of Brighton to aid in the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Brighton hereby authorizes the Town Chairman to execute the cooperative agreement and any other documents needed to carry out the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Dated this 12th day of September, 2005.

Motion for adoption moved by Ed Wagner.

Motion for adoption seconded by Jerry Helmert.

Voting Aye: 3 Nay: 0.

APPROVED:

Tom Kerkman, Chairman

ATTEST:

Linda Perona, Town Clerk

#111066 v1 - T/BRIGHTON CP RSLN 2005
DAS
08/22/05

Version B

TOWN OF BRISTOL
RESOLUTION #11-05

AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND TO SUPPORT KENOSHA COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Bristol, in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), agrees to participate in the preparation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development within Kenosha County and the Town of Bristol; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Bristol acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law, including the adoption of a comprehensive plan in accordance with Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the benefits of cooperative comprehensive planning; and that funding is available from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the County and all towns, villages, and cities participating with the County in the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, a grant award from the Wisconsin Department of Administration will require matching grant funds which will be fully satisfied by the County through in-kind services and through the County's tax levy funds to SEWRPC; and

WHEREAS, grant funds will be used by Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County that will contain sufficient detail to serve as the comprehensive plan for the County and for each participating Town, Village, and City; and

WHEREAS, preparation of comprehensive plans for the Town of Bristol and Kenosha County will require a minimal out-of-pocket contribution from the Town, except for the cost of producing an optional

local plan document and any supplemental information desired by the Town, costs related to reviewing plan materials and attending planning meetings, and the cost of providing public notice and holding comprehensive planning meetings sponsored by the Town; and

WHEREAS, meetings have been held by Kenosha County to describe the proposed multi-jurisdictional planning process and community responsibilities, and to answer questions about the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional planning process, the Town has the option of contracting with SEWRPC to prepare an individual plan document based on the County plan for review and adoption by the Town Board, which will satisfy the requirements specified in Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Bristol hereby agrees to participate in the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities in Kenosha County, the County, and SEWRPC pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provided the County is awarded a 2006 comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Bristol hereby authorizes Kenosha County to apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the Town of Bristol to aid in the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Bristol hereby authorizes the Town Chairman to execute the cooperative agreement and any other documents needed to carry out the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Dated this 12th day of September, 2005.

Motion for adoption moved by Supervisor Glembocki.

Motion for adoption seconded by Supervisor Davidson.

Voting Aye: 5 Nay: 0.

APPROVED:

Rich Gossling, Chairman

ATTEST:

Amy Klemko

Amy Klemko, Town Clerk

#111067 v1 - T/BRISTOL CP RSLN 2005
DAS
08/22/05

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By

Version B

TOWN OF PARIS
RESOLUTION #09-07-05 A

(tabled from 08-23-05 meeting)

AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND TO SUPPORT KENOSHA COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Paris, in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), agrees to participate in the preparation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development within Kenosha County and the Town of Paris; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Paris acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law, including the adoption of a comprehensive plan in accordance with Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the benefits of cooperative comprehensive planning; and that funding is available from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the County and all towns, villages, and cities participating with the County in the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, a grant award from the Wisconsin Department of Administration will require matching grant funds which will be fully satisfied by the County through in-kind services and through the County's tax levy funds to SEWRPC; and

WHEREAS, grant funds will be used by Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County that will contain sufficient detail to serve as the comprehensive plan for the County and for each participating Town, Village, and City; and

WHEREAS, preparation of comprehensive plans for the Town of Paris and Kenosha County will require a minimal out-of-pocket contribution from the Town, except for the cost of producing an optional local

plan document and any supplemental information desired by the Town, costs related to reviewing plan materials and attending planning meetings, and the cost of providing public notice and holding comprehensive planning meetings sponsored by the Town; and

WHEREAS, meetings have been held by Kenosha County to describe the proposed multi-jurisdictional planning process and community responsibilities, and to answer questions about the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional planning process, the Town has the option of contracting with SEWRPC to prepare an individual plan document based on the County plan for review and adoption by the Town Board, which will satisfy the requirements specified in Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Paris hereby agrees to participate in the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities in Kenosha County, the County, and SEWRPC pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provided the County is awarded a 2006 comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town of Paris herein continues its objection to the prior Regional Water Quality Management Plan – Greater Kenosha Area adopted by SEWRPC in December of 2001 to the extent such plan projects future boundaries of the City of Kenosha Wastewater Utility District to include a portion of the Town of Paris and will continue to oppose any future such plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Paris hereby authorizes Kenosha County to apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the Town of Paris to aid in the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Paris hereby authorizes the Town Chairman to execute the cooperative agreement and any other documents needed to carry out the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Dated this 7th day of September, 2005.

Motion for adoption moved by Kenneth Monson.

Motion for adoption seconded by Virgil Gentz.

Voting Aye: 3 Nay: 0.

APPROVED:

Virgil Gentz, Chairman

ATTEST:

Terri Fonk, Town Clerk

#111070 v1 - T/PARIS CP RSLN 2005
DAS
08/22/05

TOWN OF SALEM
RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND TO SUPPORT KENOSHA COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Salem, in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), agrees to participate in the preparation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development within Kenosha County and the Town of Salem; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Salem acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law, including the adoption of a comprehensive plan in accordance with Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the benefits of cooperative comprehensive planning; and that funding is available from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the County and all towns, villages, and cities participating with the County in the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, a grant award from the Wisconsin Department of Administration will require matching grant funds which will be fully satisfied by the County through in-kind services and through the County's tax levy funds to SEWRPC; and

WHEREAS, grant funds will be used by Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County that will contain sufficient detail to serve as the comprehensive plan for the County and for each participating Town, Village, and City; and

WHEREAS, preparation of comprehensive plans for the Town of Salem and Kenosha County will require minimal out-of-pocket contribution from the Town, except for the cost of producing an optional local plan document and any supplemental information desired by the Town, cost related to reviewing plan materials and attending planning meetings, and the costs of providing public notice and holding comprehensive planning meetings sponsored by the Town; and

WHEREAS, meetings have been held by Kenosha County to describe the proposed multi-jurisdictional planning process and community responsibilities, and to answer questions about the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional planning process, the Town has the option of contracting with SEWRPC to prepare an individual plan document based on the County plan for review and adoption by the Town Board, which will satisfy the requirements specified in Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Salem hereby agrees to participate in the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities in Kenosha County, the County and SEWRPC pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provided the County is awarded a 2006 comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Salem hereby authorizes Kenosha County to apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the Town of Salem to aid in the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Salem hereby authorizes the Town Chairman to execute the cooperative agreement and any other documents needed to carry out the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Dated this 12th day of September, 2005

Motion for adoption moved by Dennis Faber Town Supervisor

Motion for adoption seconded by Phil Diziki Town Supervisor
Voting Aye: 4 Nay: 0

APPROVED:

Diann Tesar

Diann Tesar, Chairman

ATTEST:

Lynn Pepper

Lynn Pepper, Town Clerk

Res. 11-05

TOWN OF SOMERS
RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND TO SUPPORT KENOSHA COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Somers, in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), agrees to participate in the preparation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development within Kenosha County and the Town of Somers; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Somers acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law, including the adoption of a comprehensive plan in accordance with Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the benefits of cooperative comprehensive planning; and that funding is available from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the County and all towns, villages, and cities participating with the County in the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, a grant award from the Wisconsin Department of Administration will require matching grant funds which will be fully satisfied by the County through in-kind services and through the County's tax levy funds to SEWRPC; and

WHEREAS, grant funds will be used by Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County that will contain sufficient detail to serve as the comprehensive plan for the County and for each participating Town, Village, and City; and

WHEREAS, preparation of comprehensive plans for the Town of Somers and Kenosha County will require a minimal out-of-pocket contribution from the Town, except for the cost of producing an optional local plan document and any supplemental information desired by the Town, costs related to reviewing

plan materials and attending planning meetings, and the cost of providing public notice and holding comprehensive planning meetings sponsored by the Town; and

WHEREAS, meetings have been held by Kenosha County to describe the proposed multi-jurisdictional planning process and community responsibilities, and to answer questions about the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional planning process, the Town has the option of contracting with SEWRPC to prepare an individual plan document based on the County plan for review and adoption by the Town Board, which will satisfy the requirements specified in Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Somers hereby agrees to participate in the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities in Kenosha County, the County, and SEWRPC pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provided the County is awarded a 2006 comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Somers hereby authorizes Kenosha County to apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the Town of Somers to aid in the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Somers hereby authorizes the Town Chairman to execute the cooperative agreement and any other documents needed to carry out the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Dated this 13th day of Sept., 2005.

Motion for adoption moved by Supervisor Harbach.

Motion for adoption seconded by Supervisor Wienke.

Voting Aye: 4 Nay: 0.

APPROVED:

Carol Fischer, Chairman

ATTEST:

Kay E. Goergen, Town Clerk

#111075 v1 - T/SOMERS CP RSLN 2005
DAS
08/22/05

Version B

RESOLUTION #2005 -- 006

TOWN OF WHEATLAND
RESOLUTION

AUTHORIZATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND TO SUPPORT KENOSHA COUNTY'S APPLICATION FOR A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Wheatland, in cooperation with Kenosha County and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), agrees to participate in the preparation of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development within Kenosha County and the Town of Wheatland; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Wheatland acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law, including the adoption of a comprehensive plan in accordance with Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the benefits of cooperative comprehensive planning; and that funding is available from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to financially assist the County and participating local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, Kenosha County will apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the County and all towns, villages, and cities participating with the County in the preparation of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, a grant award from the Wisconsin Department of Administration will require matching grant funds which will be fully satisfied by the County through in-kind services and through the County's tax levy funds to SEWRPC; and

WHEREAS, grant funds will be used by Kenosha County and SEWRPC to prepare a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County that will contain sufficient detail to serve as the comprehensive plan for the County and for each participating Town, Village, and City; and

WHEREAS, preparation of comprehensive plans for the Town of Wheatland and Kenosha County will require a minimal out-of-pocket contribution from the Town, except for the cost of producing an optional

local plan document and any supplemental information desired by the Town, costs related to reviewing plan materials and attending planning meetings, and the cost of providing public notice and holding comprehensive planning meetings sponsored by the Town; and

WHEREAS, meetings have been held by Kenosha County to describe the proposed multi-jurisdictional planning process and community responsibilities, and to answer questions about the planning process; and

WHEREAS, as part of participating in the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional planning process, the Town has the option of contracting with SEWRPC to prepare an individual plan document based on the County plan for review and adoption by the Town Board, which will satisfy the requirements specified in Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Wheatland hereby agrees to participate in the development of a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan in cooperation with other communities in Kenosha County, the County, and SEWRPC pursuant to Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provided the County is awarded a 2006 comprehensive planning grant by the State of Wisconsin; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Wheatland hereby authorizes Kenosha County to apply for a comprehensive planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration on behalf of the Town of Wheatland to aid in the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town Board of the Town of Wheatland hereby authorizes the Town Chairman to execute the cooperative agreement and any other documents needed to carry out the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 2005.

Motion for adoption moved by Supervisor Jeffrey J. Butler.

Motion for adoption seconded by Supervisor Robert E. Herda.
Voting Aye: Kaddatz, Butler, Herda Nay: none.

APPROVED:

Wayne H. Kaddatz, Chairman

ATTEST:

Sheila M. Siegler, Town Clerk

#111076 v1 - T/WHEATLAND CP RSLN 2005
DAS
08/22/05

Appendix C

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS SPECIFIC TO THE CITY OF KENOSHA

[NOTE: REFER TO THE CITY OF KENOSHA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, PUBLISHED AS A SEPARATE REPORT, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.]

Table C-1

HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 1850-2008

Year [a]	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1850	3,455	- -	- -
1860	3,990	535	15.5
1870	4,309	319	8.0
1880	5,039	730	16.9
1890	6,532	1,493	29.6
1900	11,606	5,074	77.7
1910	21,371	9,765	84.1
1920	40,472	19,101	89.4
1930	50,262	9,790	24.2
1940	48,765	-1,497	-3.0
1950	54,368	5,603	11.5
1960	67,899	13,531	24.9
1970	78,805	10,906	16.1
1980	77,685	-1,120	-1.4
1990	80,426	2,741	3.5
2000	90,352	9,926	12.3
2005	93,785	3,433	3.8
2008	95,910	2,125	2.3

NOTE: The City of Kenosha was originally incorporated as the Village of Southport in 1841. In 1850, the Village was incorporated as the City of Kenosha.

[a]*The 2005 and 2008 population estimates were prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.*

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

Table C-2

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	16	- -[a]
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	4,482	10.4
Professional and Related	7,725	18.0
Subtotal	12,223	28.4
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	953	2.2
Protective Service	1,023	2.4
Food Preparation and Serving Related	2,427	5.6
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	1,332	3.1
Personal Care and Service	1,109	2.6
Subtotal	6,844	15.9
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	4,740	11.0
Office and Administrative Support	6,762	15.7
Subtotal	11,502	26.7
Farming,[b] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	55	0.1
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	1,842	4.3
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	1,393	3.2
Subtotal	3,235	7.5
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	6,191	14.1
Transportation and Material Moving	2,973	6.9
Subtotal	9,164	21.3
Total	43,023	100.0

[a]*Less than 0.5 percent of all occupations.*

[b]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.*

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

Table C-3

PLACE OF WORK OF CITY OF KENOSHA RESIDENTS: 2000

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	21,164	50.0
Village of Paddock Lake	135	0.3
Village of Pleasant Prairie	3,611	8.5
Village of Silver Lake	52	0.1
Village of Twin Lakes	75	0.2
Town of Bristol	698	1.7
Town of Paris	143	0.3
Town of Randall	77	0.2
Town of Salem	284	0.7
Town of Somers	850	2.0
Remainder of Kenosha County	16	0.0
Subtotal	27,105	64.1
Milwaukee County	1,450	3.4
Racine County	3,652	8.6
Walworth County	110	0.3
Waukesha County	385	0.9
Cook County, IL	1,246	2.9
DuPage County, IL	112	0.3
Lake County, IL	7,422	17.5
McHenry County, IL	286	0.7
Worked Elsewhere	525	1.2
Total	42,293	100.0

NOTE: 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 C-4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2006[a]

Number on Map 27	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	City of Kenosha Sites	
1	6th Avenue Park	1
2	60th Street Tennis Courts	1
3	Alford Park	70
4	Bain Park	2
5	Baker Park	5
6	Bullamore Park	2
7	Celebration Place	15
8	Charles W. Nash Park	52
9	Cicchini Park	1
10	City-Owned Land	7
11	City-Owned Land	5
12	City-Owned Land	5
13	City-Owned Land	4
14	City-Owned Land	1
15	Civic Center Park	1
16	Columbus Park	7
17	Davis Park	1
18	Eichelman Park	9
19	Elmwood Park	1
20	Elmwood School Site	1
21	Endee Park	2
22	Fireman's Park	1
23	Forest Park	6
24	Gangler Park	5
25	Gateway Center Park	18
26	Hobbs Park	5
27	Horizons at White Caps	15
28	Isetts Park	6
29	Anderson Park	95
30	Jamestown Park	2
31	Johnson Highland Park	1
32	KAT Park	23
33	Kenfair Park	1
34	Kennedy Park	24
35	Kenosha Yacht Club	1
36	Kirchner Highlands	1
37	Library Park	5
38	Limpert Park and City Nursery	5
39	Lincoln Park	43
40	Little League Park	5
41	Matoska Park	3
42	Navy Memorial Park	1
43	Nedweski Park	10
44	Newman Park	2
45	Open Space Site	55
46	Open Space Site	49
47	Open Space Site	17
48	Open Space Site	9
49	Pennoyer Park	35
50	Petretti Park	8
51	Petzke Park	10
52	Pike Recreational Trail	- -[c]
53	Red Arrow Park	7
54	Roosevelt Park	6
55	Sam Poerio Park	70
56	Schulte Park	3
57	Senior Citizen's Park	1
58	Simmons Athletic Field	8
59	Simmons Island Park	42
60	Southport Marina	11
61	Southport Park	29
62	St. Peter's Park	5
63	Strawberry Park	1
64	Streeter Park	1
65	Sunnyside Park	5
66	Sunrise Park	15
67	Tot Park	1
68	Towerline Park	3
69	Union Park	1
70	Washington Park	29
71	Washington Park Golf Course	71
72	Werve's Park	1
73	Wilson Triangle Park	1
74	Wolfenbuttel Park	15
- -	Subtotal – 74 Sites	980
	School District Sites	
75	Bose Elementary School	15
76	Bradford High School	40
77	Brass Elementary School[d]	6
78	Brompton School	1
79	Charles Nash Elementary School	16
80	Columbus Elementary School	1
81	Durkee Elementary School[e]	1
82	Ed Bain School of Language and Art	2
83	Forest Park Elementary School	5
84	Frank Elementary School	1
85	Grant Elementary School	2
86	Grewenow Elementary School	3
87	Harvey Elementary School	4
88	Hillcrest School	12
89	Jefferson Elementary School	1
90	Jeffery Elementary School	4
91	John Bullen Middle School	27
92	Lance Middle School	15
93	Lincoln Elementary School	1
94	Lincoln Middle School	1
95	Mahone Middle School/Indian Trail Academy High School	55
96	McKinley Elementary and Middle Schools	1
97	Roosevelt Elementary School	1
98	Southport Elementary School	2
99	Stocker Elementary School	4
100	Strange Elementary School	7
101	Tremper High School	23
102	Vernon Elementary School	4
103	Washington Middle School	1
104	Wilson Elementary School	5
- -	Subtotal – 30 Sites	261
	Private Sites	
105	Boys and Girls Club of Kenosha/CYC Sports	8
106	Carthage College	50
107	Dairyland Greyhound Park	117
108	Friedens Lutheran School	1
109	Gateway Technical College	15
110	Holy Rosary School	4
111	Jockey International Walking Track	1
112	Kenosha Ice Arena	6
113	Kenosha Youth Foundation	19
114	St. Elizabeth School	1
115	St. Joseph's High School	4
116	St. Mark's School	1
117	St. Mary's School	1
118	St. Peter's School	7
119	St. Therese School	11
120	Woodhaven Girl Scout Camp	9
- -	Subtotal – 16 Sites	255
- -	Total – 120 Sites	1,496

[a] *See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b] *Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

[c] *The trail is located in the City of Kenosha and the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Within the City of Kenosha, the trail encompasses about six linear miles.*

[d] *Brass Elementary School was constructed in 2008 and inhabits students from the closed Durkee Elementary School and Lincoln Elementary School*

[e] *Durkee Elementary School closed at the end of the 2007-2008 school year. The school will be razed and the land will be used to construct a parking garage.*

Source: City of Kenosha and SEWRPC.

Table C-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 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	3,320	36	3,973	263	7.9	390	10.9	653	19.7
Two-Family	278	292	304	14	5.0	12	4.1	26	9.4
Multi-Family	218	325	504	107	49.1	179	55.1	286	131.2
Mobile Homes	23	26	52	3	13.0	26	100.0	29	126.1
Subtotal	3,839	4,226	4,833	387	10.1	607	14.4	994	25.9
Commercial	423	543	776	120	28.4	233	42.9	353	83.5
Industrial	621	518	673	-103	-16.6	155	29.9	52	8.4
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	395	459	606	64	16.2	147	32.0	211	53.4
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	1,326	1,437	1,765	111	8.4	328	22.8	439	33.1
Railroad Rights-of-Way	79	161	151	82	103.8	-10	-6.2	72	91.1
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	257	580	624	323	125.7	44	7.6	367	142.8
Subtotal	2,057	2,637	3,146	580	28.2	509	19.3	1,089	52.9
Governmental and Institutional	669	696	803	27	4.0	107	15.4	134	20.0
Recreational	462	484	683	22	4.8	199	41.1	221	47.8
Urban Subtotal	8,071	9,104	10,914	1,033	12.8	1,810	19.9	2,843	35.2
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	59	125	118	66	111.9	-7	-5.6	59	100.0
Wetlands	57	201	268	144	252.6	67	33.3	211	370.2
Surface Water	84	84	109	0	0.0	25	29.8	25	29.8
Subtotal	200	410	495	210	105.0	85	20.7	295	147.5
Agricultural	690	2,279	1,633	1,589	230.3	-646	-28.3	943	136.7
Extractive	0	60	59	60	- -	-1	-1.7	59	- -
Landfills	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Open Lands	1,001	1,934	2,089	933	93.2	155	8.0	1,088	108.7
Nonurban Subtotal	1,891	4,683	4,276	2,792	147.6	-407	-8.7	2,385	126.1
Total	9,962	13,787	15,190	3,825	38.4	1,403	10.2	5,228	52.5

[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.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table C-6

LAND USES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	3,973	36.4	26.2
Two-Family	304	2.8	2.0
Multi-Family	504	4.6	3.3
Mobile Homes	52	0.5	0.3
Subtotal	4,833	44.3	31.8
Commercial	776	7.1	5.1
Industrial	673	6.2	4.4
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	606	5.5	4.0
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	1,765	16.2	11.6
Railroad Rights-of-Way	151	1.4	1.0
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	624	5.7	4.1
Subtotal	3,146	28.8	20.7
Governmental and Institutional[d]	803	7.4	5.3
Recreational[e]	683	6.2	4.5
Urban Subtotal	10,914	100.0	71.8
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	118	2.8	0.8
Wetlands	268	6.3	1.8
Surface Water	109	2.5	0.7
Subtotal	495	11.6	3.3
Agricultural	1,633	38.2	10.7
Extractive	59	1.4	0.4
Landfills	2,089	48.8	13.8
Open Lands[f]	4,276	100.0	28.2
Nonurban Subtotal	15,190	- -	100.0
Total	3,973	36.4	26.2

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

[b]*Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e]*Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; 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 C-7

LAND USES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	4,629	33.0	27.5
Two-Family	325	2.3	1.9
Multi-Family	680	4.8	4.0
Subtotal	5,634	40.1	33.4
Commercial	1,031	7.4	6.1
Industrial	1,273	9.1	7.6
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	2,663	19.0	15.8
Railroad Rights-of-Way	159	1.1	0.9
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	1,011	7.2	6.0
Subtotal	3,832	27.3	22.7
Governmental and Institutional[d]	1,111	7.9	6.6
Recreational[e]	1,148	8.2	6.8
Urban Subtotal	14,029	100.0	83.2
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	149	5.2	0.9
Nonfarmed Wetlands	364	12.8	2.1
Surface Water	107	3.8	0.6
Subtotal	620	21.8	3.7
Agricultural	912	32.1	5.4
Farmed Wetlands	13	0.5	0.1
Extractive	0	0.0	0.0
Landfills	0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands[f]	1,295	45.6	7.7
Nonurban Subtotal	2,840	100.0	16.8
Total	16,869	- -	100.0

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*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 C-8

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2003 and 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	4,678	$627,223,200	$2,710,466,70	$3,337,689,900
Commercial	3,355	216,185,700	895,276,500	1,111,462,200
Manufacturing	528	18,330,900	132,682,300	151,013,200
Agricultural	1,056	328,800	N/A	328,800
Undeveloped	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	18	44,800	165,500	210,300
Total	9,635	$862,113,400	$3,738,591,000	$4,600,704,400

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	5,057	$ 914,871,500	$3,881,026,700	$4,795,898,200	$1,458,208,300	43.7
Commercial	3,364	289,878,900	1,200,722,300	1,490,601,200	379,139,000	34.1
Manufacturing	492	23,397,000	141,265,700	164,662,700	13,649,500	9.0
Agricultural	912	200,600	N/A	200,600	-128,200	-39.0
Undeveloped	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ag Forest[a]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	9	292,500	210,000	502,500	292,200	138.9
Total	9,834	$1,228,640,500	$5,223,224,700	$6,451,865,200	$1,851,160,800	40.2

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table C-9

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA PLANNING AREA BASED ON THE KENOSHA COUNTY LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Medium-Density Residential[a]	6,423	34.8	32.3
High-Density Residential[b]	1,195	6.5	6.0
Subtotal	7,618	41.3	38.3
Mixed Use	151	0.8	0.8
Commercial	1,577	8.5	7.9
Industrial	2,477	13.4	12.5
Governmental and Institutional	1,269	6.9	6.4
Park and Recreational	938	5.1	4.7
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[c]	3,101	16.8	15.6
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	1,330	7.2	6.7
Urban Subtotal	18,461	100.0	92.9
Nonurban			
Primary Environmental Corridor[d]	546	39.0	2.8
Secondary Environmental Corridor[d]	186	13.3	0.9
Isolated Natural Resource Area[d]	317	22.6	1.6
Nonfarmed Wetlands[e]	17	1.2	0.1
Surface Water	334	23.9	1.7
Nonurban Subtotal	1,400	100.0	7.1
Total	19,861	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	1,147	- -	- -

NOTE: This table is based on the generalized categories developed for the Countywide Land Use Plan Map (Map 65). See Map 69 and Table C-10 for the City of Kenosha Land Use Plan map and table. This table includes areas within the City's extraterritorial area that will be annexed into the City based on intergovernmental agreements with adjacent communities.

[a]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[b]*Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[c]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way, planned public street rights-of-way mapped in adopted neighborhood plans, and proposed rights-of-way for the IH 94 corridor, including interchanges, to be constructed in 2009 and 2010. Otherwise, future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[d]*Does not included associated surface water areas.*

[e]*Includes wetlands outside environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas that are zoned Lowland Conservancy (C-2) by the City, and wetlands shown on a City neighborhood plan that are also shown the 2005 Wisconsin Wetland Inventory maps.*

Source: City of Kenosha and SEWRPC.

Table C-10

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA PLANNING AREA BASED ON THE CITY OF KENOSHA LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Medium-Density Residential[a]	3,889	21.1	19.6
Medium-High Density Residential[b]	2,534	13.7	12.7
High-Density Residential[c]	1,195	6.5	6.0
Subtotal	7,618	41.3	38.3
Mixed Use	151	0.8	0.8
Commercial	1,577	8.5	7.9
Industrial	2,477	13.4	12.5
Governmental, Institutional, and Office	1,269	6.9	6.4
Park and Open Space	938	5.1	4.7
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[d]	3,101	16.8	15.6
Railroad Rights-of-Way	146	0.8	0.7
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	1,184	6.4	6.0
Urban Subtotal	18,461	100.0	92.9
Nonurban			
Primary Environmental Corridor[e]	546	39.0	2.8
Secondary Environmental Corridor[e]	186	13.3	0.9
Isolated Natural Resource Area[e]	317	22.6	1.6
Wetlands Outside Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas	17	1.2	0.1
Surface Water	334	23.9	1.7
Nonurban Subtotal	1,400	100.0	7.1
Total	19,861	- -	100.0
Overlay Categories	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	1,147	- -	- -
Shoreland Zoning	2,001	- -	- -
Airport Affected Area	11,153	- -	- -

NOTE: This table is based on the categories developed for the City of Kenosha Land Use Plan map (Map 69). This table includes areas within the City's extraterritorial area that will be annexed into the City based on intergovernmental agreements with adjacent communities.

[a]*Attached and detached single-family residential with an average density of 7,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[b]*Single- and two-family residential with an average density of 3,000 to 6,999 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[c]*Two- and multi-family residential with an average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[d]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way, planned public street rights-of-way included on the City's official map, and proposed rights-of-way for the IH 94 corridor, including interchanges, to be constructed in 2009 and 2010. Otherwise, future street rights-of-way are included in the future land use categories.*

[e]*Does not include associated surface water areas.*

Source: City of Kenosha and SEWRPC.

Table C-11

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE CITY OF KENOSHA PLANNING AREA IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of City	Acres	Percent of City Planning Area	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	4,831	31.8	7,716[a]	38.8	2,885	59.7	412.1
Commercial	776	5.1	1,749[b]	8.8	973	125.4	139.0
Industrial	673	6.2	2,477	12.5	1,804	268.1	257.7

[a]*Includes areas in the Medium-, Medium-High, and High-Density Residential categories and 65 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category shown on Map 69. Does not include proposed public street rights-of-way for future subdivisions shown on the City's official map.*

[b]*Includes areas in the Commercial category, 30 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category, and 10 percent of lands in the Governmental, Institutional, and Office category shown on Map 69. (Note: Five percent of lands in the Mixed Use category and the remaining 90 percent of lands in the Governmental, Institutional, and Office category are estimated to be developed with governmental or institutional uses).*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table C-12

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family[c]		Other[d]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	3	- -[e]	2	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	- -[e]
Very Good	183	0.7	13	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	196	0.7
Good	15,531	57.3	808	3.0	24	0.1	0	0.0	16,363	60.4
Average	7,008	25.9	1,304	4.8	68	0.3	0	0.0	8,380	30.9
Fair	1,184	4.4	504	1.9	51	0.2	0	0.0	1,739	6.4
Poor	221	0.8	132	0.5	13	- -[e]	1	- -[e]	367	1.4
Very Poor	25	0.1	16	0.1	1	- -[e]	0	0.0	42	0.2
Unsound	4	- -[e]	3	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	- -[e]
Total	24,159	89.1	2,782	10.3	157	0.6	1	- -[e]	27,099	100.0

NOTE: Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the local assessors and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes condominiums.*

[c]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three units and larger.*

[d]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings.*

[e]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

Source: Community assessor and SEWRPC.

Table C-13

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	75	90	230	255	50	60	435	570	150	165	940	2.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	110	460	315	500	160	185	255	700	125	165	965	2.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	100	985	635	1,285	190	360	160	540	315	565	1,400	4.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	45	390	250	995	110	370	20	105	105	255	530	1.5
Other (above 95 percent)	30	1,145	420	7,870	185	1,345	25	510	180	1,620	840	2.4
Total	360	3,070	1,850	10,905	695	2,320	895	2,425	875	2,770	4,675	13.5

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	45	75	755	920	195	225	375	795	735	965	2,105	6.1
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	45	65	695	910	285	335	290	530	520	810	1,835	5.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	25	150	235	1,300	160	285	160	365	230	1,165	810	2.3
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	60	40	475	60	80	- -	100	- -	510	100	0.3
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	90	20	1,255	95	190	- -	130	55	1,260	170	0.5
Total	115	440	1,745	4,860	795	1,115	825	1,920	1,540	4,710	5,020	14.5

[a]*Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income on housing costs); housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; or housing units with 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 (34,535).*

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

Table C-14

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	300	0.9	625	1.8	400	1.2	1,565	4.6
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	425	1.2	460	1.4	1,200	3.5	305	0.9
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	990	2.9	315	0.9	585	1.7	20	- -[d]
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	465	1.3	30	0.1	10	- -[d]	- -	- -
Other (above 95 Percent)	590	1.7	15	- -[d]	20	- -[d]	- -	- -
Total	2,770	8.0	1,445	4.2	2,215	6.4	1,890	5.5

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	700	2.0	2,190	6.3	2,890	4,120	8.4
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	1,625	4.7	765	2.2	2,390	4,660	6.9
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	1,575	4.5	335	1.0	1,910	7,000	5.5
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	475	1.4	30	0.1	505	3,340	1.5
Other (above 95 Percent)	610	1.8	15	- -[d]	625	15,415	1.8
Total	4,985	14.4	3,335	9.6	8,320	34,535	24.1

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

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

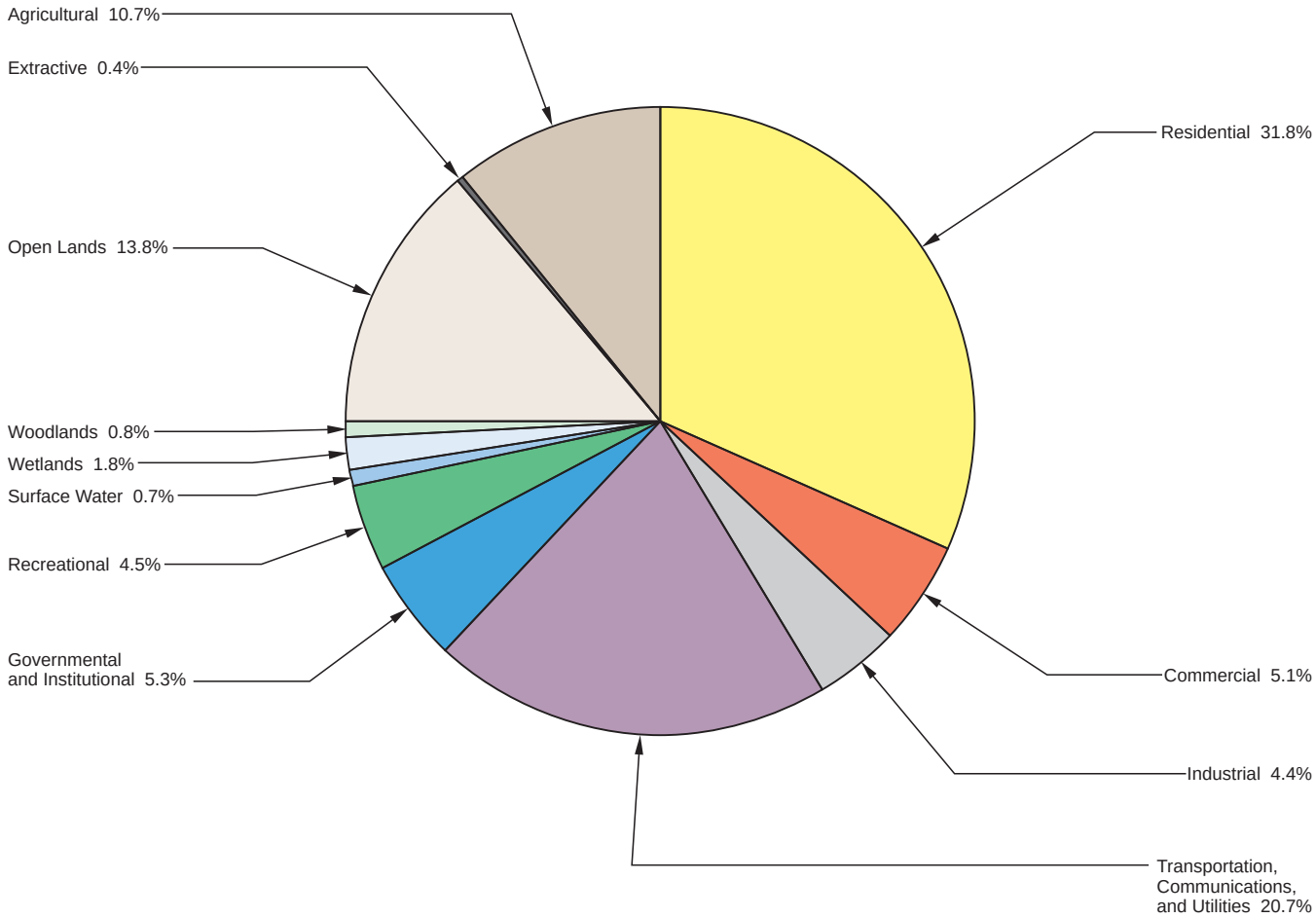
[c] *Percent of total households (34,535).*

[d] *Less than 0.05 percent.*

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

Figure C-1

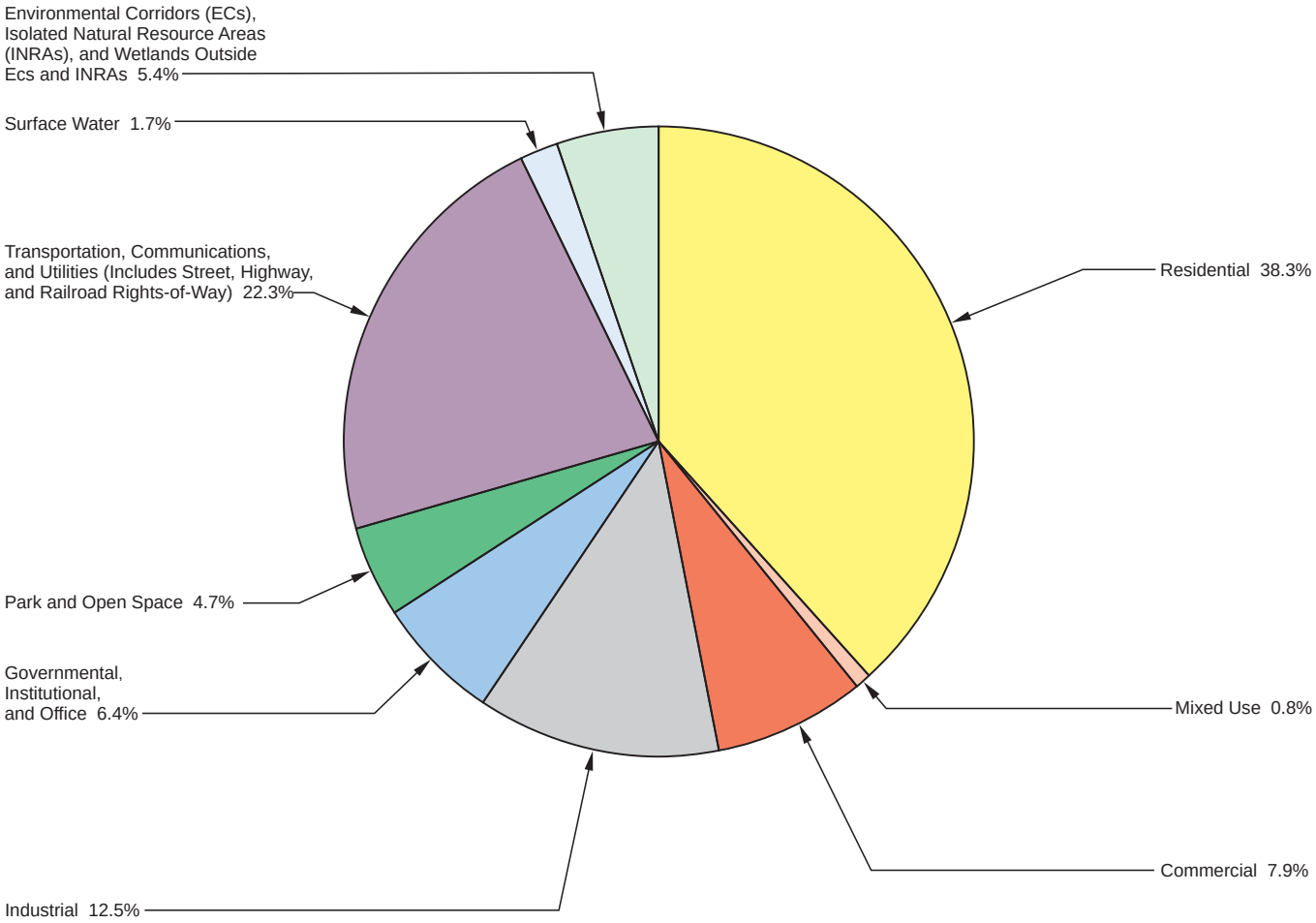
LAND USES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA : 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

Figure C-2

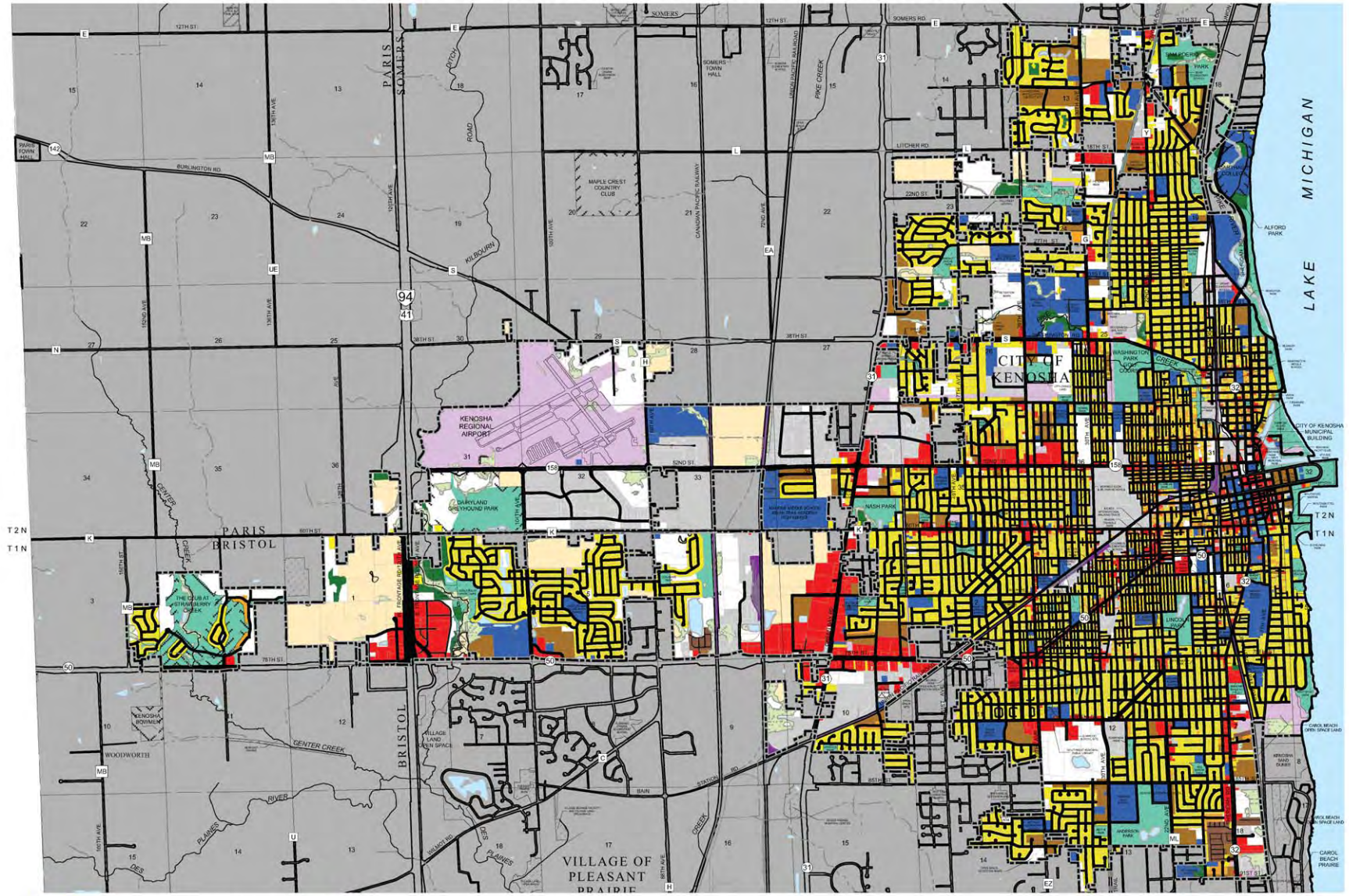
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA PLANNING AREA BASED ON THE CITY OF KENOSHA LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035



Source: SEWRPC.

Map C-1

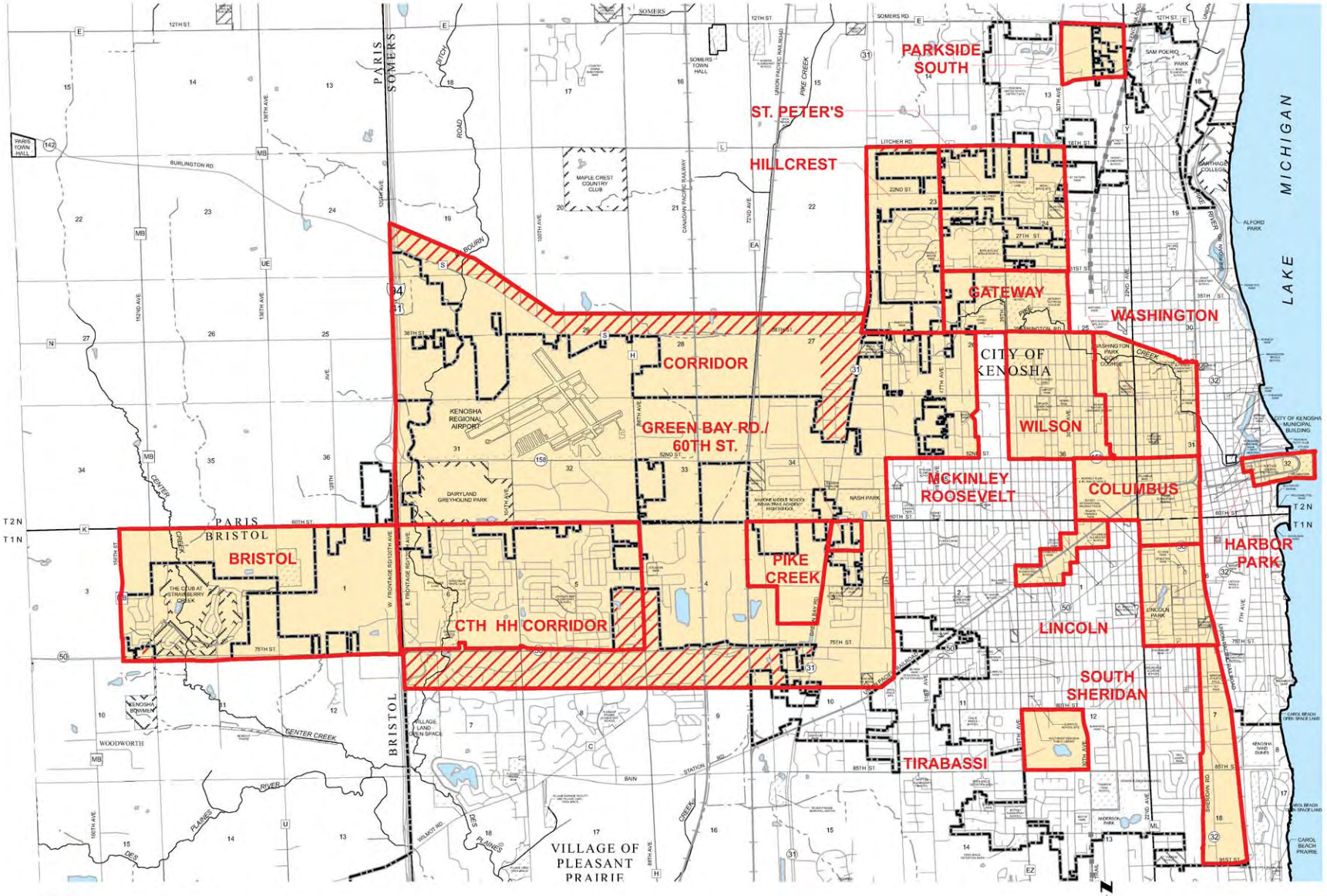
GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN THE CITY OF KENOSHA : 2007



Source: City of Kenosha and SEWRPC.

Map C-2

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS ADOPTED BY THE CITY OF KENOSHA: 2009



ADOPTED NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN AREA AND NAME

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN AREAS EXTENDING BEYOND THE CITY 2035 PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY

NOTE: WHERE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN BOUNDARIES OVERLAP, THE BOUNDARIES OF THE MORE RECENT PLAN ARE SHOWN.

Source: City of Kenosha and SEWRPC.

N

0 3,000 6,000 Feet

Appendix D

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE

[NOTE: REFER TO THE PEASANT PRAIRIE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, PUBLISHED AS A SEPARATE REPORT, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.]

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Table D-1

HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 1850-2008

Year [a]	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1850	959	- -	- -
1860	1,400	441	46.0
1870	1,377	-23	-1.6
1880	1,386	9	0.7
1890	1,646	260	18.8
1900	1,776	130	7.9
1910	3,217	1,441	81.1
1920	2,030	-1,187	-36.9
1930	3,457	1,427	70.3
1940	3,892	435	12.6
1950	6,207	2,315	59.5
1960	10,287	4,080	65.7
1970	12,019	1,732	16.8
1980	12,703	684	5.7
1990	12,037	-666	-5.2
2000	16,136	4,099	34.1
2005	18,606	2,470	15.3
2008	19,565	959	5.1

NOTE: In 1989 the Town of Pleasant Prairie was incorporated as the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the Town of Pleasant Prairie ceased to exist. Figures for the period between 1850 and 1980 represent population in the former Town of Pleasant Prairie.

[a]*The 2005 and 2008 population estimates were prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.*

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

Table D-2

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	0	0.0
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	1,052	13.1
Professional and Related	1,655	20.6
Subtotal	2,707	33.6
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	98	1.2
Protective Service	160	2.0
Food Preparation and Serving Related	356	4.4
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	158	2.0
Personal Care and Service	265	3.3
Subtotal	1,037	12.9
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	908	11.3
Office and Administrative Support	1,205	15.0
Subtotal	2,113	26.2
Farming,[a] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0	0.0
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	486	6.0
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	348	4.3
Subtotal	834	10.4
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	979	12.2
Transportation and Material Moving	380	4.7
Subtotal	1,359	16.9
Total	8,050	100.0

[a]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.*

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

Table D-3

PLACE OF WORK OF VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE RESIDENTS: 2000

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	2,658	33.2
Village of Pleasant Prairie	960	12.0
Town of Bristol	162	2.0
Town of Somers	94	1.2
Remainder of Kenosha County	112	1.4
Subtotal	3,986	49.7
Milwaukee County	177	2.2
Racine County	532	6.6
Walworth County	- -	- -
Waukesha County	74	0.9
Cook County, IL	332	4.1
DuPage County, IL	109	1.4
Lake County, IL	2,595	32.4
McHenry County, IL	96	1.2
Worked Elsewhere	117	1.5
Total	8,018	100.0

NOTE: 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 D-4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2006[a]

Number on Map 27	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Village of Pleasant Prairie Sites	
121	Becker Park	1
122	Carol Beach Open Space Lands	23
123	Carol Beach Open Space Lands	11
124	Carol Beach Open Space Lands	10
125	Carol Beach Open Space Lands	10
126	Carol Beach Open Space Lands	5
127	Carol Beach Open Space Lands	5
128	Carol Beach Park	3
129	Country Corner – Tobin Creek Open Space Land	12
130	Creekside Crossing Park	2
131	Des Plaines River Open Space Land	150
132	Lake Michigan Park	4
133	Momper's Woods	27
134	Open Space – Retention Area	6
135	Open Space – Retention Area	5
136	Open Space – Retention Area	2
137	Pleasant Prairie Park	23
138	Prairie Springs Park	758
139	Prairie Trails West Open Space Land	8
140	Rolling Meadows Park	4
141	Village Land – Open Space	49
142	Village Land – Open Space	37
143	Village Land – Open Space	32
144	Village Land – Open Space	27
145	Village Land – Open Space	10
146	Village Land – Open Space	5
147	Village Land – Open Space	4
148	Village Land – Open Space	3
149	Village Land – Open Space	2
150	Village Land – Open Space	2
151	Village Land – Open Space	1
152	Village Land – Open Space	1
153	Village Land – Open Space	1
154	Village Land – Open Space	1
155	Village Land – Open Space	1
156	Village Land – Open Space	1
157	Village Land – Open Space	1
158	Village Land – Open Space	1
159	Village Land – Open Space	1
160	Woodlawn Park	1
- -	Subtotal – 40 Sites	1,250
	City of Kenosha Site	
161	Open Space Site – Detention Basin	12
	School District Sites	
162	Lakeview Technology Academy	3
163	Pleasant Prairie Elementary School	6
164	Prairie Lane Elementary School	16
165	Undeveloped Kenosha Unified School District Site	15
166	Undeveloped Kenosha Unified School District Site	67
167	Whittier Elementary School	2
- -	Subtotal – Six Sites	109
	Private Sites	
168	Big Oaks Golf Course	395
169	Des Plaines Wetland Conservancy, Inc. (Halter Wildlife, Inc.)	644
170	Prairie Harbor Yacht Club	19
171	Transcendental Driving Range	14
- -	Subtotal – Four Sites	1,072
- -	Total – 51 Sites	2,443

[a] *See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b] *Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table D-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 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	2,899	2,674	2,903	-225	-7.8	229	8.6	4	0.1
Two-Family	2	3	2	1	50.0	-1	-33.3	0	0.0
Multi-Family	7	9	65	2	28.6	56	622.2	58	828.6
Mobile Homes	55	56	74	1	1.8	18	32.1	19	34.5
Subtotal	2,963	2,742	3,044	-221	-7.5	302	11.0	81	2.7
Commercial	109	113	187	4	3.7	74	65.5	78	71.6
Industrial	196	106	435	-90	-45.9	329	310.4	239	121.9
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	427	417	779	-10	-2.3	362	86.8	352	82.4
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	623	603	789	-20	-3.2	186	30.8	166	26.6
Railroad Rights-of-Way	296	227	196	-69	-23.3	-31	-13.7	-100	-33.8
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	301	288	283	-13	-4.3	-5	-1.7	-18	-6.0
Subtotal	1,647	1,535	2,047	-112	-6.8	512	33.4	400	24.3
Governmental and Institutional	140	115	141	-25	-17.9	26	22.6	1	0.7
Recreational	38	152	315	114	300.0	163	107.2	277	728.9
Urban Subtotal	5,093	4,763	6,169	-330	-6.5	1,406	29.5	1,076	21.1
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	979	945	940	-34	-3.5	-5	-0.5	-39	-4.0
Wetlands	3,185	3,045	3,167	-140	-4.4	122	4.0	-18	-0.6
Surface Water	204	287	337	83	40.7	50	17.4	133	65.2
Subtotal	4,368	4,277	4,444	-91	-2.1	167	3.9	76	1.7
Agricultural	12,274	9,499	7,968	-2,775	-22.6	-1,531	-16.1	-4,306	-35.1
Extractive	265	0	0	-265	-100.0	0	- -	-265	-100.0
Landfills	77	22	0	-55	-71.4	-22	-100.0	-77	-100.0
Open Lands	1,258	1,967	2,883	709	56.4	916	46.6	1,625	129.2
Nonurban Subtotal	18,242	15,765	15,295	-2,477	-13.6	-470	-3.0	-2,947	-16.2
Total	23,335	20,528	21,464	-2,807	-12.0	936	4.6	-1,871	-8.0

[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.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table D-6

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	2,903	47.0	13.5
Two-Family	2	- -[c]	- -[c]
Multi-Family	65	1.1	0.3
Mobile Homes	74	1.2	0.3
Subtotal	3,044	49.3	14.2
Commercial	187	3.0	0.9
Industrial	435	7.1	2.0
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	779	12.6	3.6
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	789	12.8	3.7
Railroad Rights-of-Way	196	3.2	0.9
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[d]	283	4.6	1.3
Subtotal	2,047	33.2	9.5
Governmental and Institutional[e]	141	2.3	0.7
Recreational[f]	315	5.1	1.5
Urban Subtotal	6,169	100.0	28.7
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	940	6.1	4.4
Wetlands	3,167	20.7	14.8
Surface Water	337	2.2	1.6
Subtotal	4,444	29.1	20.7
Agricultural	7,968	52.1	37.1
Open Lands[g]	2,883	18.8	13.4
Nonurban Subtotal	15,295	100.0	71.3
Total	21,464	- -	100.0

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

[b]*Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; 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 D-7

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	3,700	42.8	17.2
Two-Family	82	0.9	0.4
Multi-Family	200	2.3	0.9
Subtotal	3,982	46.0	18.5
Commercial	357	4.1	1.7
Industrial	1,304	15.1	6.1
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	1,784	20.6	8.3
Railroad Rights-of-Way	183	2.1	0.9
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	376	4.4	1.7
Subtotal	2,343	27.1	10.9
Governmental and Institutional[d]	294	3.4	1.4
Recreational[e]	374	4.3	1.7
Urban Subtotal	8,654	100.0	40.3
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	899	7.0	4.2
Nonfarmed Wetlands	3,486	27.2	16.2
Surface Water	337	2.6	1.5
Subtotal	4,723	36.8	22.9
Agricultural	5,348	41.6	24.9
Farmed Wetlands	78	0.6	0.4
Extractive	0	0.0	0.0
Landfills	0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands[f]	2,696	21.0	12.5
Nonurban Subtotal	12,844	100.0	59.7
Total	21,498	- -	100.0

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*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 D-8

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2003 AND 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	5,530	$329,108,200	$ 805,203,800	$1,134,312,000
Commercial	1,928	132,886,300	237,263,300	370,149,600
Manufacturing	477	44,002,900	186,669,300	230,672,200
Agricultural	6,273	1,101,100	N/A	1,101,100
Undeveloped	1,802	3,148,600	N/A	3,148,600
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest[a]	363	1,382,700	N/A	1,382,700
Other	49	909,000	1,202,100	2,111,100
Total	16,422	$512,538,800	$1,230,338,500	$1,742,877,300

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	5,345	$538,019,200	$1,263,926,000	$1,801,945,200	$667,633,200	58.9
Commercial	1,949	211,901,900	352,957,300	564,859,200	194,709,600	52.6
Manufacturing	454	57,885,300	208,325,600	266,210,900	35,538,700	15.4
Agricultural	5,737	1,426,300	N/A	1,426,300	325,200	29.5
Undeveloped	2,253	3,793,300	N/A	3,793,300	644,700	20.5
Ag Forest[a]	276	1,195,500	N/A	1,195,500	1,195,500	- -
Forest[a]	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1,382,700	-100.0
Other	28	837,200	225,100	1,062,300	-1,048,800	-49.7
Total	16,054	$815,058,700	$1,825,434,000	$2,640,492,700	$897,615,400	51.5

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class. As a result, most of the lands classified as "Forest" in 2003 were added to the new "Ag Forest" class in 2007. As shown in the table, this resulted in a loss of acreage in the "Forest" classification in 2007.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table D-9

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE BASED ON THE KENOSHA COUNTY LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Medium-Density Residential[a]	7,587	50.7	35.3
High-Density Residential[b]	16	0.1	0.1
Subtotal	7,603	50.8	35.4
Mixed Use	148	1.0	0.7
Commercial	772	5.2	3.6
Office/Professional Services	172	1.1	0.8
Industrial	2,046	13.7	9.5
Business/Industrial Park	90	0.6	0.4
Governmental and Institutional	671	4.5	3.1
Park and Recreational	848	5.7	3.9
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[c]	1,918	12.8	8.9
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	683	4.6	3.2
Urban Subtotal	14,951	100.0	69.5
Nonurban			
General Agricultural and Open Lands[d]	24	0.4	0.1
Landfill	34	0.5	0.2
Primary Environmental Corridor[e]	3,079	47.0	14.3
Secondary Environmental Corridor[e]	903	13.8	4.2
Isolated Natural Resource Area[e]	681	10.4	3.2
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved[f]	947	14.4	4.4
Nonfarmed Wetlands[g]	222	3.4	1.0
Surface Water	663	10.1	3.1
Nonurban Subtotal	6,553	100.0	30.5
Total	21,504[h]	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	3,727	- -	- -
Farmed Wetland[i]	- -[j]	- -	- -

Note: This table is based on the generalized categories developed for the Countywide Land Use Plan map (Map 65). See Map 72 and Table D-10 for the Village of Pleasant Prairie Land Use Plan map and table.

[a]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[b]*Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[c]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way and proposed rights-of-way for the IH 94 corridor, including interchanges, to be constructed in 2009 and 2010. Otherwise, future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[d]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10.0 to 34.9 acres.*

[e]*Does not include associated surface water areas.*

[f]*Includes certain areas located outside of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, such as woodlands, natural areas, critical species habitat sites, State-owned wildlife areas, and certain nonfarmed wetlands; a significant geological site; significant archaeological sites; and common open areas of residential developments, including conservation subdivisions.*

[g]*Includes those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. Also includes existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development (ranging from residential uses to industrial uses).*

[h]*The size of the Village increased by six acres between 2007 and 2008 due to the changing location of the Lake Michigan shoreline.*

[i]*Includes those wetlands that do not contain wetland vegetation due to farming (cultivation, pasturing, or other agricultural activities) and are located outside environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, in areas not anticipated to be developed for urban use during the planning period. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands with supporting soils when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area, or as a nonfarmed wetland.*

[j]*Less than 0.5 acres.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table D-10

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE BASED ON THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Medium-Density Residential[a]	1,973	12.2	9.2
Low-Medium-Density Residential[b]	4,342	26.9	20.2
Upper-Medium Density Residential[c]	1,272	7.9	5.9
High-Density Residential[d]	16	0.1	0.1
Subtotal	7,603	47.1	35.4
Mixed Use	148	0.9	0.7
Commercial	1,034	6.4	4.8
Industrial	2,046	12.7	9.5
Governmental and Institutional	671	4.1	3.1
Park, Recreation and Other Open Space	2,017	12.5	9.4
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[e]	1,918	11.9	8.9
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	717	4.4	3.3
Urban Subtotal	16,154	100.0	75.1
Nonurban			
Agricultural Land	24	0.4	0.1
Primary Environmental Corridor[f]	3,079	57.6	14.3
Secondary Environmental Corridor[f]	903	16.9	4.2
Isolated Natural Resource Area[f]	681	12.7	3.2
Surface Water	663	12.4	3.1
Nonurban Subtotal	5,350	100.0	24.9
Total	21,504[g]	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	3,727	- -	- -
Urban Reserve Area	5,346	- -	- -

Note: This table is based on the categories developed for the Village of Pleasant Prairie Land Use Plan Map (Map 72).

[a]*Density equating to 19,000 square feet or greater per dwelling unit.*

[b]*Density equating to 12,000 to 18,999 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[c]*Density equating to 6,200 to 11,999 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[d]*Density equating to less than 6,200 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[e]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way and proposed rights-of-way for the IH 94 corridor, including interchanges, to be constructed in 2009 and 2010. Otherwise, future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[f]*Does not include associated surface water areas.*

[g]*The size of the Village increased by six acres between 2007 and 2008 due to the changing location of the Lake Michigan shoreline.*

Source: Village of Pleasant Prairie and SEWRPC.

Table D-11

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of Village	Acres	Percent of Village	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	2,954[a]	13.8	7,699[b]	35.8	4,745	160.6	677.9
Commercial	187	0.9	1,078[c]	5.0	891	476.5	127.3
Industrial	435	2.0	2,046	9.5	1,611	370.3	230.1

[a]*Includes residential uses with average density equating to one dwelling unit per 4.9 acres or less and lands under development for such residential uses. Excludes farm residences and residential uses with an average density equating to one home per five acres or greater.*

[b]*Includes areas in the Low-, Low-Medium-, Upper-Medium-, and High-Density Residential categories and 65 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category shown on Map 72. Street rights-of-way for future subdivisions are also included.*

[c]*Includes areas in the Commercial category and 30 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category shown on Map 72. (Note: Five percent of lands in the Mixed Use category are estimated to be developed with governmental or institutional uses).*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table D-12

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family[c]		Other[d]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Good	107	1.5	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	111	1.6
Good	4,457	63.7	56	0.8	611	8.7	3	- -[e]	5,127	73.3
Average	1,334	19.1	88	1.3	64	0.9	3	- -[e]	1,489	21.3
Fair	205	2.9	24	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.1	236	3.4
Poor	19	0.3	2	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.3
Very Poor	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1
Unsound	3	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	- -[e]
Total	6,135	87.7	174	2.5	675	9.6	13	0.2	6,997	100.0

NOTE: Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the local assessors and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes condominiums.*

[c]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three units and larger.*

[d]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings.*

[e]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

Source: Community assessor and SEWRPC.

Table D-13

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

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	20	20	20	40	4	4	65	105	15	19	124	2.2
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	45	70	55	90	25	35	90	130	30	34	245	4.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	35	160	90	145	55	90	4	124	55	70	239	4.2
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	4	69	65	195	20	60	4	19	- -	15	93	1.6
Other (above 95 percent)	20	170	175	2,290	45	390	- -	70	30	285	270	4.7
Total	124	489	405	2,760	149	579	163	448	130	423	971	17.0

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	- -	- -	30	30	- -	- -	65	69	- -	- -	95	1.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	- -	4	10	10	- -	15	4	4	20	20	34	0.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	- -	15	45	105	10	10	25	40	70	115	150	2.6
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	4	10	30	- -	35	- -	- -	20	35	30	0.5
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	20	- -	210	- -	20	- -	- -	15	225	15	0.3
Total	- -	43	95	385	10	80	94	113	125	395	324	5.7

[a]*Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income on housing costs); housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; or housing units with 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 (5,715).*

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

Table D-14

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	25	0.4	100	1.7	10	0.2	85	1.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	120	2.1	110	1.9	25	0.4	10	0.2
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	160	2.8	55	1.0	125	2.2	25	0.4
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	70	1.2	15	0.3	20	0.3	- -	- -
Other (above 95 Percent)	220	3.9	- -	- -	10	0.2	- -	- -
Total	595	10.4	280	4.9	190	3.3	120	2.1

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	35	0.6	185	3.2	220	287	3.9
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	145	2.5	120	2.1	265	412	4.6
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	285	5.0	80	1.4	365	874	6.4
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	90	1.6	15	0.3	105	462	1.8
Other (above 95 Percent)	230	4.0	- -	- -	230	3,680	4.0
Total	785	13.7	400	7.0	1,185	5,715	20.7

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

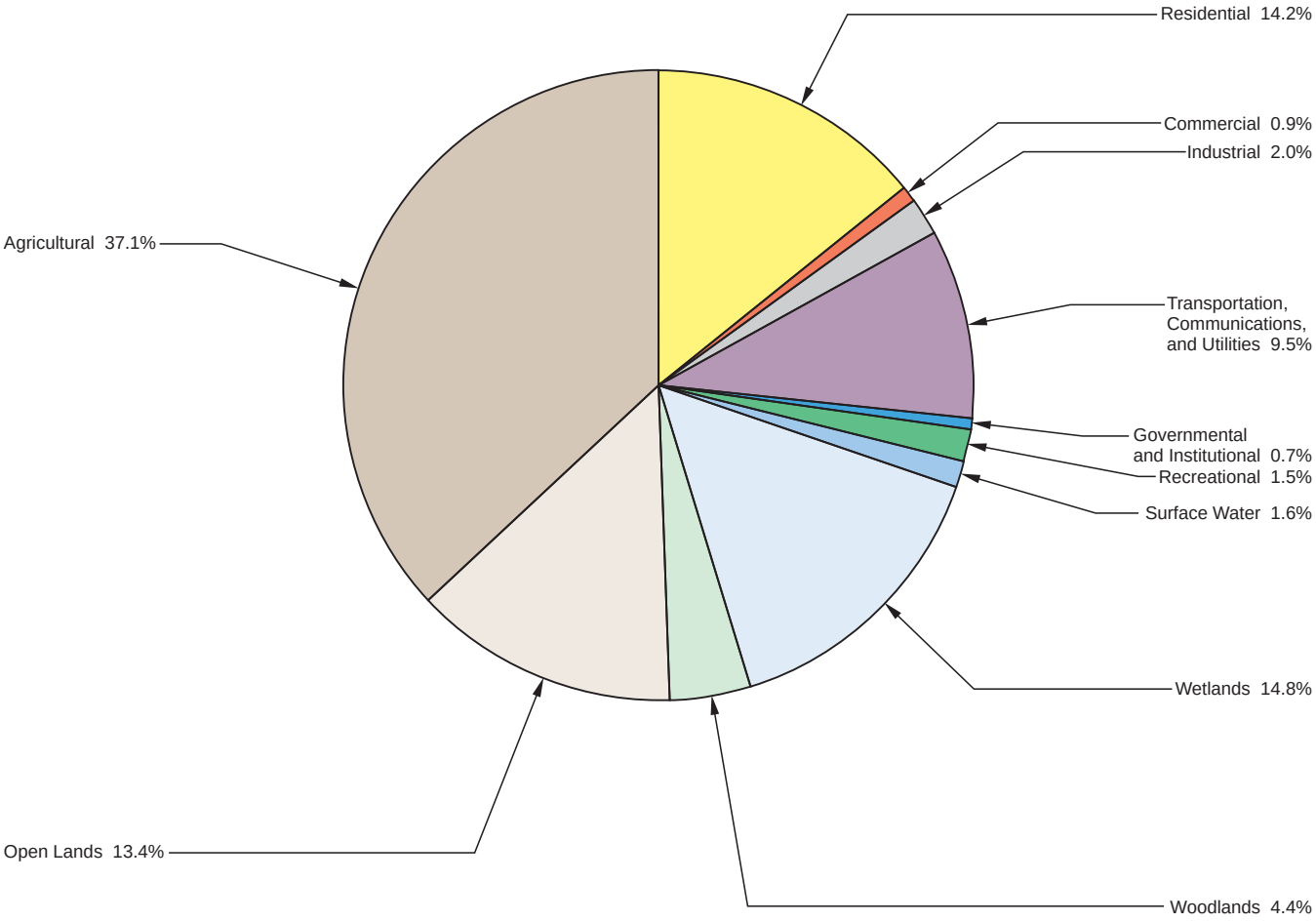
[b]*Income level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.*

[c]*Percent of total households (5,715).*

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

Figure D-1

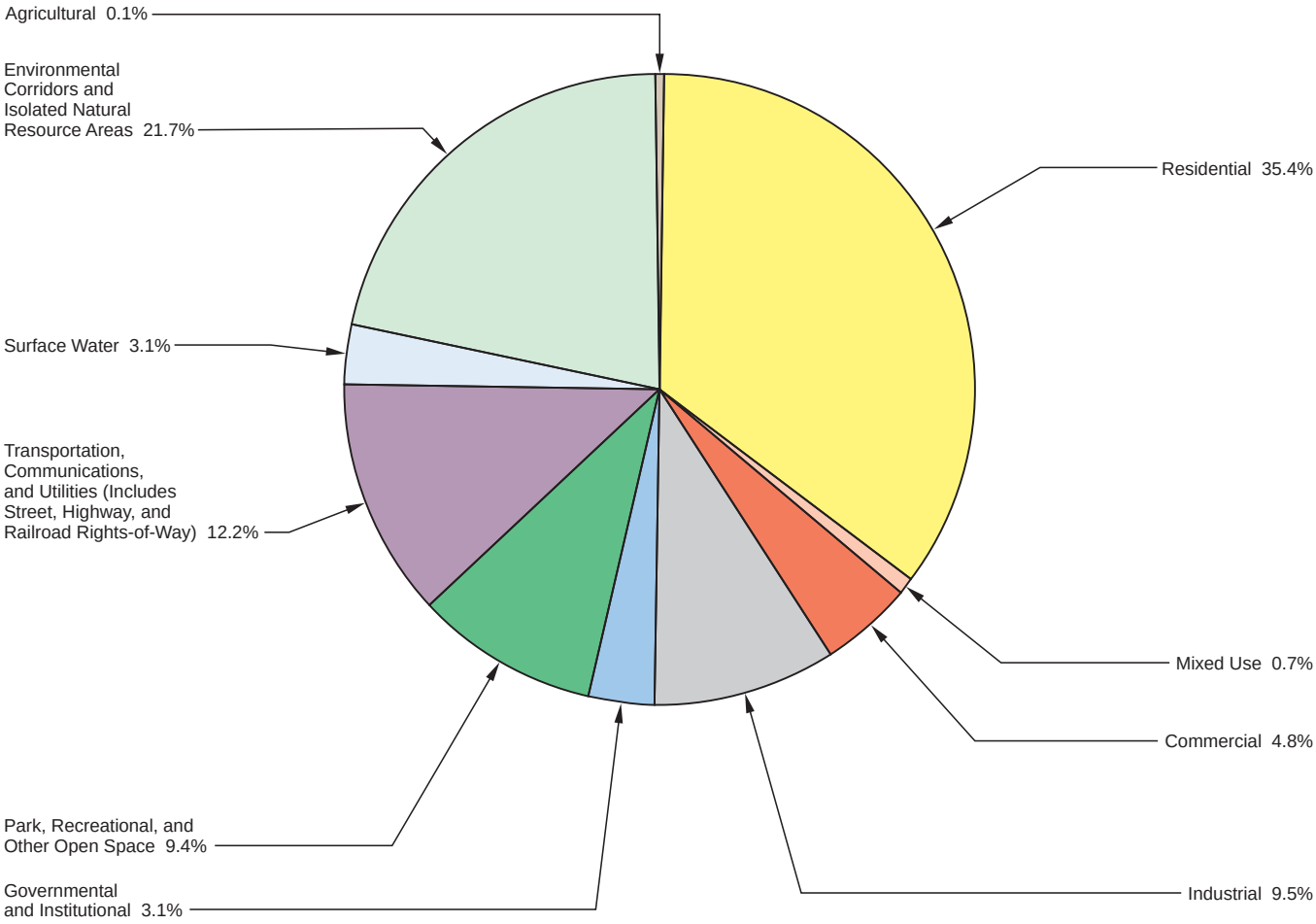
LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

Figure D-2

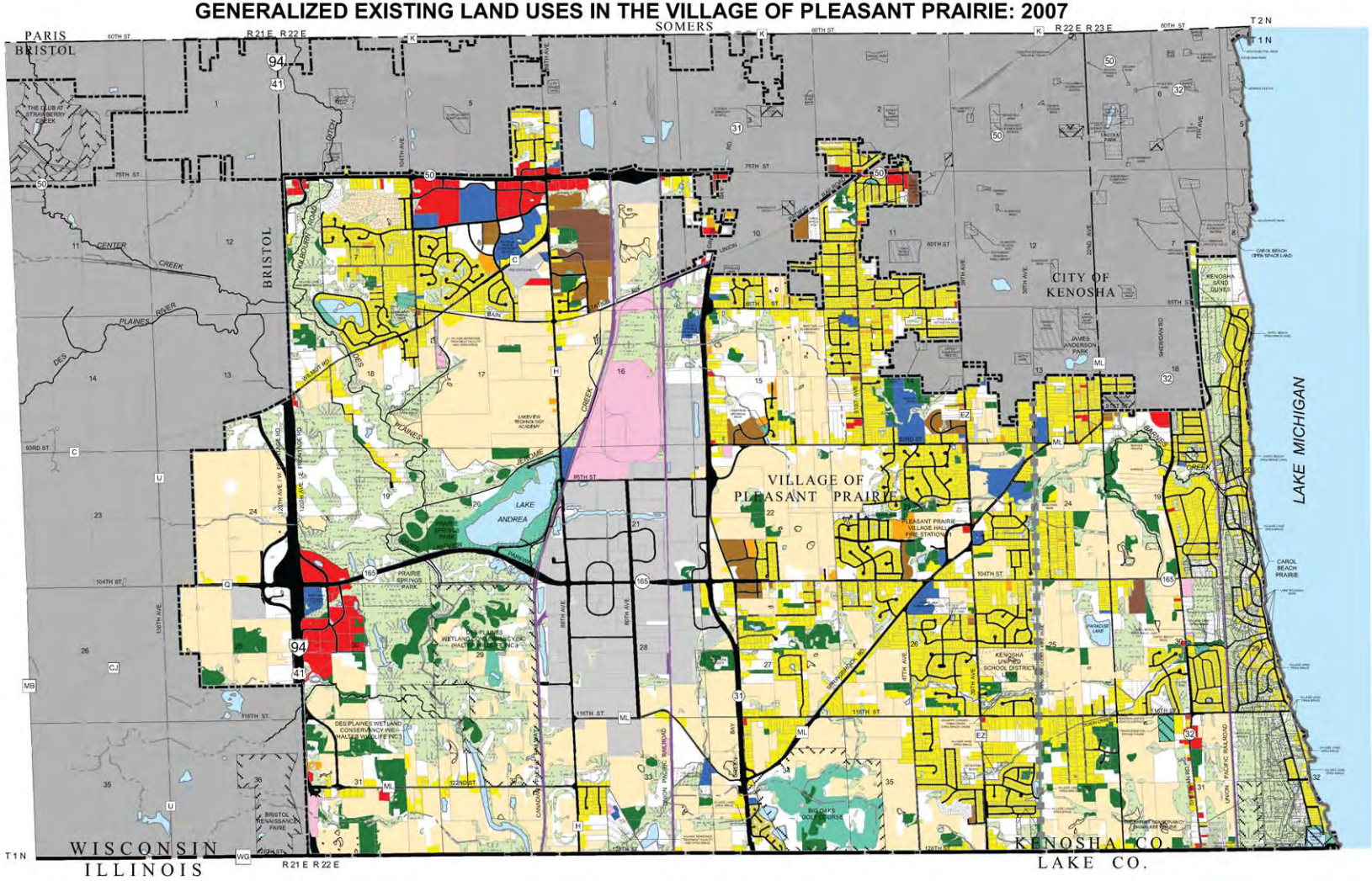
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE
BASED ON THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035



Source: SEWRPC.

Map D-1

GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE: 2007



- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MOBILE HOME
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- RAILWAY
- COMMUNICATION, UTILITY, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- OPEN LAND
- FARMED WETLAND (2005)
- NONFARMED WETLAND (2005)
- WOODLAND
- SURFACE WATER
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

N

0 3,000 6,000 Feet

Source: Village of Pleasant Prairie and SEWRPC.

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Appendix E

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS SPECIFIC TO THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE

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Table E-1

HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 1930-2008

Year [a]	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1930	356	- -	- -
1940	365	9	2.5
1950	603	238	65.2
1960	1,077	474	78.6
1970	1,210	133	12.3
1980	1,598	388	32.1
1990	1,801	203	12.7
2000	2,341	540	30.0
2005	2,455	114	4.9
2008	2,493	38	1.5

NOTE: The Village of Silver Lake was incorporated in 1926.

[a]*The 2005 and 2008 population estimates were prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.*

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

Table E-2

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	2	0.2
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	121	10.5
Professional and Related	152	13.2
Subtotal	275	24.0
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	14	1.2
Protective Service	33	2.9
Food Preparation and Serving Related	54	4.7
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	26	2.3
Personal Care and Service	26	2.3
Subtotal	153	13.3
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	105	9.1
Office and Administrative Support	174	15.2
Subtotal	279	24.3
Farming,[a] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	2	0.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	111	9.7
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	62	5.4
Subtotal	173	15.1
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	125	10.9
Transportation and Material Moving	141	12.3
Subtotal	266	23.2
Total	1,148	100.0

[a]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.*

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

Table E-3

PLACE OF WORK OF VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE RESIDENTS: 2000

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	100	8.8
Village of Paddock Lake	34	3.0
Village of Pleasant Prairie	52	4.6
Village of Silver Lake	127	11.2
Village of Twin Lakes	34	3.0
Town of Bristol	63	5.5
Town of Salem	79	7.0
Remainder of Kenosha County	23	2.0
Subtotal	512	45.1
Milwaukee County	24	2.1
Racine County	74	6.5
Walworth County	32	2.8
Waukesha County	13	1.1
Cook County, IL	81	7.1
Lake County, IL	272	23.9
McHenry County, IL	99	8.7
Worked Elsewhere	29	2.6
Total	1,136	100.0

NOTE: 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 E-4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2006[a]

Number on Map 27	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Village of Silver Lake Sites	
172	Dewitt Park	1
173	Fox River Flood Mitigation Open Space Lands[c]	1
174	Northeast Open Space Area	11
175	Old Oaks Park	30
176	Public Access – Fox River	1
177	Public Access – Fox River	1
178	Public Access – Fox River	1
179	Public Access – Fox River	5
180	Public Access – Silver Lake	1
181	Schmafeldt Park	3
182	Veteran's Park	1
- -	Subtotal – 11 Sites	56
	School District Site	
183	Riverview Elementary School	4
	Private Sites	
184	Silver Lake Marina	1
185	Silver Minnow Bait Shop	1
186	The Tackle Box	1
187	Wilbert Post Park	2
- -	Subtotal – Four Sites	5
- -	Total – 16 Sites	65

[a]*See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b]*Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

[c]*Includes six separate parcels that are not identified as Village parks.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table E-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 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	243	227	244	-16	-6.6	17	7.5	1	0.4
Two-Family	0	0	1	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Multi-Family	2	10	12	8	400.0	2	20.0	10	500.0
Mobile Homes	6	6	7	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	16.7
Subtotal	251	243	264	-8	-3.2	21	8.6	13	5.2
Business	16	15	12	-1	-6.3	-3	-20.0	-4	-25.0
Industrial	4	3	12	-1	-25.0	9	300.0	8	200.0
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	27	27	27	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	84	82	94	-2	-2.4	12	14.6	10	11.9
Railroad Rights-of-Way	20	20	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	4	4	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Subtotal	135	133	145	-2	-1.5	12	9.0	10	7.4
Governmental and Institutional	10	11	11	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	10.0
Recreational	6	7	7	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	16.7
Urban Subtotal	422	412	451	-10	-2.4	39	9.5	29	6.9
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	64	73	59	9	14.1	-14	-19.2	-5	-7.8
Wetlands	147	180	176	33	22.4	-4	-2.2	29	19.7
Surface Water	7	8	1	1	14.3	-7	-87.5	-6	-85.7
Subtotal	218	261	237	43	19.7	-24	-9.2	19	8.7
Agricultural	154	106	86	-48	-31.2	-20	-18.9	-68	-44.2
Extractive	35	35	15	0	0.0	-20	-57.1	-20	-57.1
Landfills	1	0	0	-1	-100.0	0	- -	-1	-100.0
Open Lands	48	63	82	15	31.3	19	30.2	34	70.8
Nonurban Subtotal	456	465	419	9	2.0	-46	-9.9	-37	-8.1
Total	878	877	871	-1	-0.1	-6	-0.7	-7	-0.8

[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.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table E-6

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	244	54.1	28.0
Two-Family	1	0.2	0.1
Multi-Family	12	2.7	1.4
Mobile Homes	7	1.5	0.8
Subtotal	264	58.5	30.3
Business	12	2.7	1.4
Industrial	12	2.6	1.4
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	27	6.0	3.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	94	20.9	10.8
Railroad Rights-of-Way	20	4.4	2.3
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	4	1.0	0.5
Subtotal	145	32.2	16.7
Governmental and Institutional[d]	11	2.5	1.3
Recreational[e]	7	1.5	0.8
Urban Subtotal	451	100.0	51.8
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	59	14.1	6.8
Wetlands	176	42.1	20.3
Surface Water	1	0.2	0.1
Subtotal	237	56.4	27.2
Agricultural	86	20.5	9.9
Extractive	15	3.5	1.7
Open Lands[f]	82	19.6	9.4
Nonurban Subtotal	419	100.0	48.2
Total	871	- -	100.0

[a]Parking included in associated use.

[b] Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.

[c]"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.

[d]Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

[e]Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.

[f]Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; 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 E-7

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	283	56.1	32.5
Two-Family	1	0.2	0.1
Multi-Family	12	2.4	1.4
Subtotal	296	58.7	34.0
Business	17	3.4	1.9
Industrial	20	3.9	2.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	124	24.6	14.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way	20	4.0	2.3
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	6	1.2	0.7
Subtotal	150	29.8	17.2
Governmental and Institutional[d]	11	2.2	1.3
Recreational[e]	10	2.0	1.2
Urban Subtotal	504	100.0	57.9
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	50	13.6	5.7
Nonfarmed Wetlands	146	39.8	16.8
Surface Water	1	0.3	0.1
Subtotal	197	53.7	22.6
Agricultural	93	25.3	10.7
Farmed Wetlands	0	0.0	0.0
Extractive	0	0.0	0.0
Landfills	0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands[f]	77	21.0	8.8
Nonurban Subtotal	367	100.0	42.1
Total	871	- -	100.0

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*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 E-8

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2003 AND 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	315	$25,166,600	$ 92,448,600	$117,615,200
Commercial	27	3,748,400	12,501,900	16,250,300
Manufacturing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural	149	29,200	N/A	29,200
Undeveloped	58	63,800	N/A	63,800
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	2	22,200	107,900	130,100
Total	551	$29,030,200	$105,058,400	$134,088,600

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	77	$35,391,600	$136,682,400	$172,074,000	$54,458,800	46.3
Commercial	39	5,155,200	17,362,800	22,158,000	5,907,700	36.3
Manufacturing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural	60	12,600	N/A	12,600	-16,600	-56.8
Undeveloped	125	93,800	N/A	93,800	30,000	47.0
Ag Forest[a]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	2	52,000	153,000	205,000	74,900	57.6
Total	303	$40,705,200	$154,198,200	$194,903,400	$60,814,800	45.3

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table E-9

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE PLANNING AREA BASED ON THE KENOSHA COUNTY LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Medium-Density Residential[a]	831	58.6	43.4
Commercial	299	21.1	15.6
Industrial	29	2.0	1.5
Governmental and Institutional	14	1.0	0.7
Park and Recreational[b]	16	1.1	0.8
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[c]	207	14.6	10.8
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	22	1.6	1.2
Urban Subtotal	1,418	100.0	74.0
Nonurban			
Primary Environmental Corridor[d]	410	82.5	21.4
Secondary Environmental Corridor[d]	1	0.2	0.1
Isolated Natural Resource Area[d]	78	15.7	4.1
Nonfarmed Wetlands[e]	6	1.2	0.3
Surface Water	2	0.4	0.1
Nonurban Subtotal	497	100.0	26.0
Total	1,915	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	207	- -	- -

Note: This table is based on the generalized categories developed for the Countywide Land Use Plan Map (Map 65). See Map 73 and Table E-10 for the Village of Silver Lake Land Use Plan map and table. This table includes areas within the Village's extraterritorial area.

[a]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[b]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes. The Village land use plan map identifies by symbol the general location of two new parks in which the acreage is not encompassed in this category.*

[c]*Reflects only the year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way. Future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[d]*Does not include associated surface water areas.*

[e]*Includes mostly those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. Also includes existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table E-10

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE PLANNING AREA BASED ON THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Single-Family Residential[a]	767	54.1	40.1
Two-Family Residential[b]	2	0.1	0.1
Multi-Family Residential[b]	12	0.9	0.6
Residential-Planned Development[b]	44	3.1	2.3
Mobile Home Park[c]	6	0.4	0.3
Subtotal	831	58.6	43.4
Business	299	21.1	15.6
Industrial	29	2.0	1.5
Governmental and Institutional	14	1.0	0.7
Park and Recreational[d]	16	1.1	0.8
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[e]	207	14.6	10.8
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	22	1.6	1.2
Urban Subtotal	1,418	100.0	74.0
Nonurban			
Primary Environmental Corridor[f]	410	82.5	21.4
Secondary Environmental Corridor[f]	1	0.2	0.1
Isolated Natural Resource Area[f]	78	15.7	4.1
Nonfarmed Wetlands	6	1.2	0.3
Surface Water	2	0.4	0.1
Nonurban Subtotal	497	100.0	26.0
Total	1,915	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal	Percent of Total
100-Year Floodplain	207	- -	- -

Note: This table is based on the categories developed for the Village of Silver Lake Land Use Plan Map (Map 73), which includes areas within the Village's extraterritorial area. The residential land use categories shown on the Village plan map are all included in the Medium-Density Residential category on the County land use plan map.

[a]*Density equating to at least 12,500 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[b]*Density equating to at least 7,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[c]*Density equating to at least 7,500 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[d]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes. The total acreage in this category does not include two new parks which are identified on the Village land use plan map by symbols to show the general locations.*

[e]*Reflects only the year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way. Future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[f]*Does not include associated surface water areas.*

[g]*Includes mostly those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. Also includes existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development.*

Source: Village of Silver Lake and SEWRPC.

Table E-11

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE PLANNING AREA IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of Village	Acres	Percent of Village Planning Area	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	258	29.6	831[a]	43.4	573	222.1	81.9
Business.....	12	1.4	299	15.6	287	2,391.7	41.0
Industrial.....	12	1.4	29	1.5	17	141.7	2.4

[a]*Includes areas in the Residential-Planned Development, Mobile Home Park, and Single-, Two-, and Multi-Family Residential categories shown on Map 73. Street rights-of-way for future subdivisions are also included.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table E-12

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family[c]		Other[d]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Good	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Good	115	13.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	116	13.8
Average	579	68.9	12	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	591	70.4
Fair	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Poor	128	15.2	5	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	133	15.8
Very Poor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unsound	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	822	97.9	18	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	840	100.0

NOTE: Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the local assessors and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes condominiums.*

[c]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three units and larger.*

[d]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings.*

Source: Community assessor and SEWRPC.

Table E-13

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

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	4	4	- -	- -	15	19	10	10	33	3.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	8	15	25	4	4	10	14	10	14	43	4.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	19	20	40	15	15	- -	20	4	8	43	4.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	4	10	30	4	8	- -	4	10	14	24	2.7
Other (above 95 percent)	4	39	10	265	4	54	4	8	10	60	32	3.6
Total	16	74	59	364	27	81	29	65	44	106	175	19.6

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	4	4	4	4	15	25	4	4	31	3.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	4	15	25	4	4	10	14	4	4	37	4.2
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	- -	4	4	24	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	4	4	0.4
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	- -	4	19	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	4	4	0.4
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	4	- -	10	4	8	- -	- -	- -	25	4	0.4
Total	8	16	27	82	12	20	25	43	8	41	80	8.9

[a]*Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income on housing costs); or housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; housing units with 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 (892).*

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

Table E-14

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	10	1.1	20	2.2	10	1.1	20	2.2
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	10	1.1	30	3.4	30	3.4	10	1.1
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	30	3.4	10	1.1	4	0.5	- -	- -
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	20	2.2	4	0.5	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other (above 95 Percent)	25	2.8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	95	10.6	64	7.2	44	5.0	30	3.3

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	20	2.2	40	4.5	60	78	6.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	40	4.5	40	4.5	80	116	9.0
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	34	3.8	10	1.1	44	138	4.9
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	20	2.2	4	0.5	24	87	2.7
Other (above 95 Percent)	25	2.8	- -	- -	25	473	2.8
Total	139	15.5	94	10.6	233	892	26.1

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

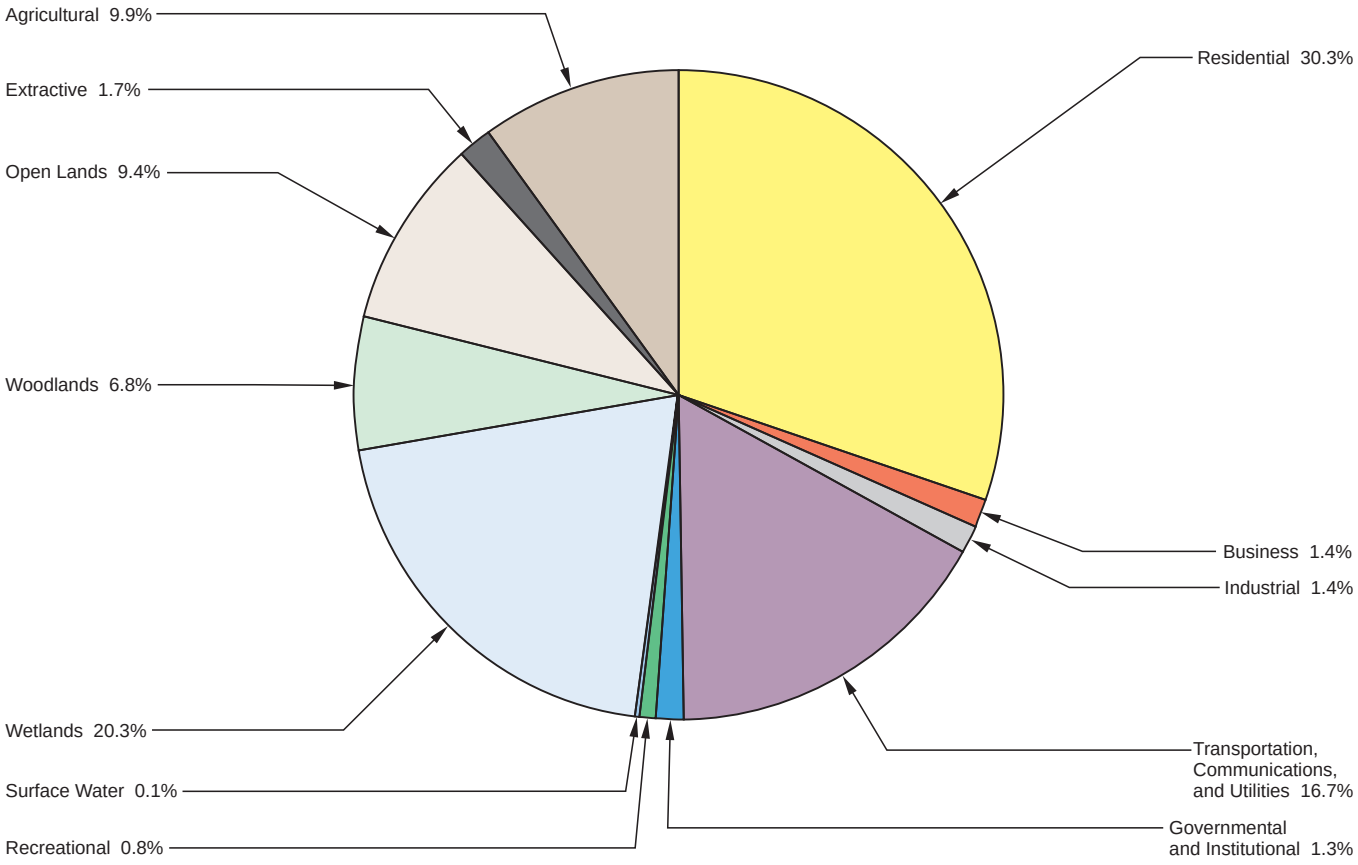
[b]*Income level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.*

[c]*Percent of total households (892).*

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

Figure E-1

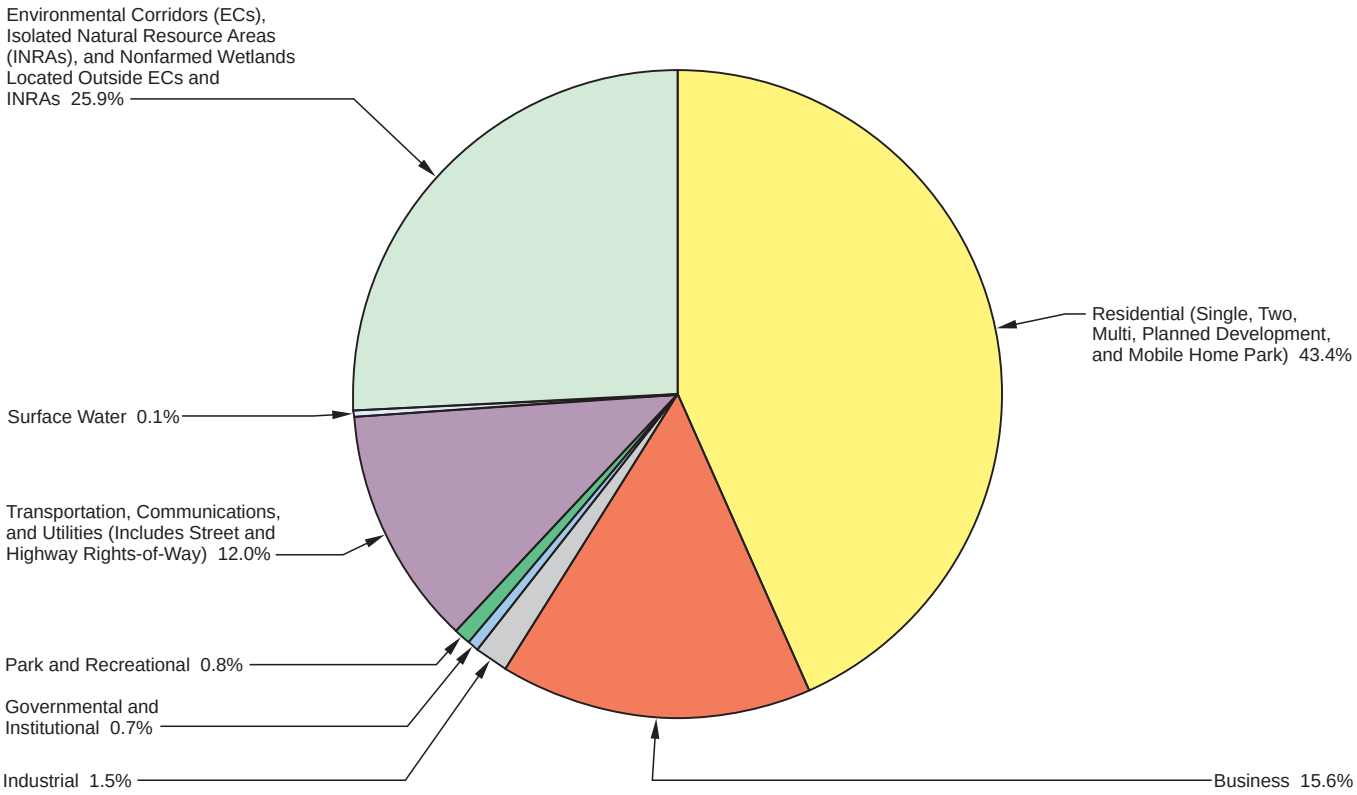
LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

Figure E-2

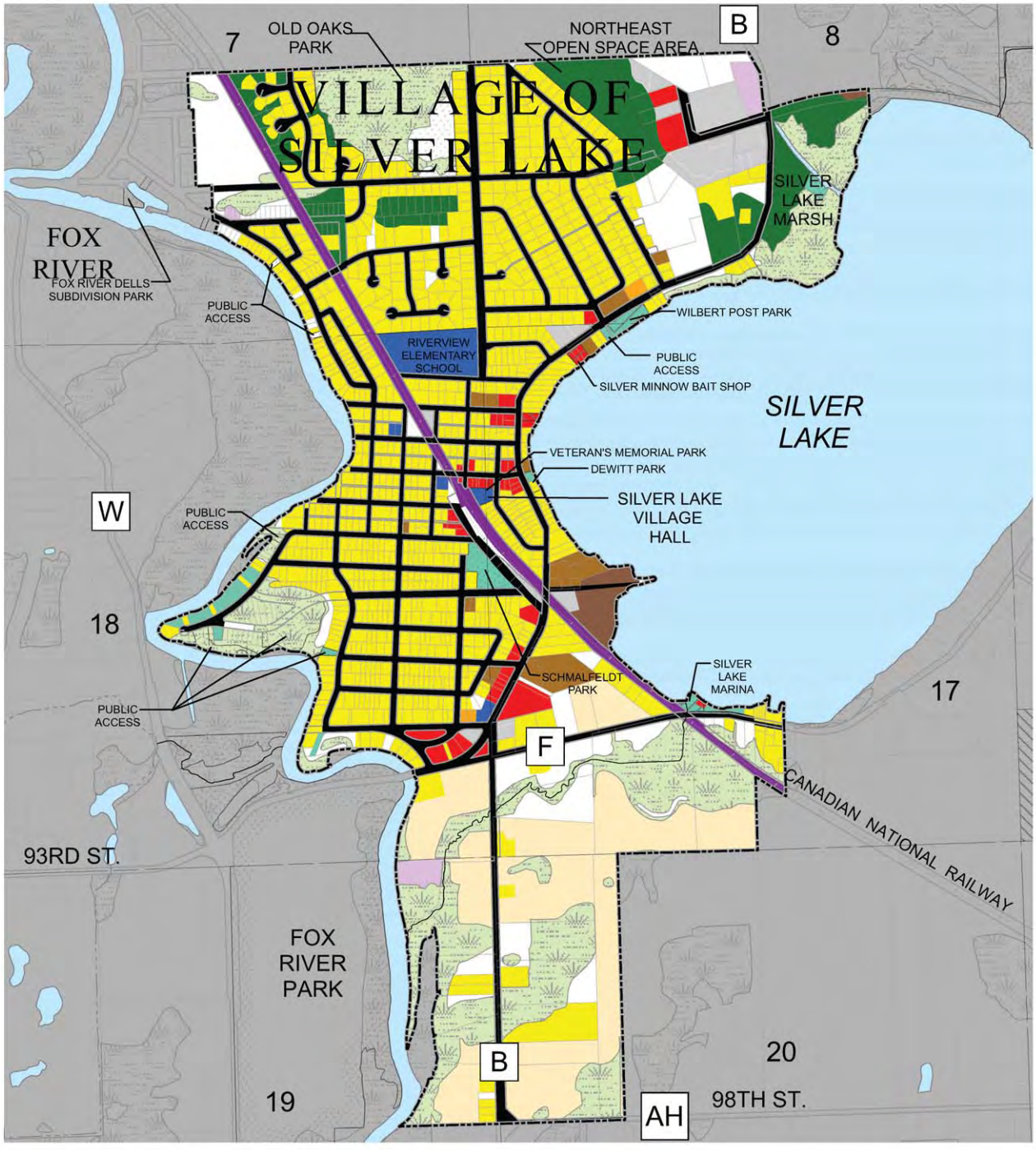
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE PLANNING AREA BASED ON THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035



Source: SEWRPC.

Map E-1

GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE: 2007



- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MOBILE HOME
- BUSINESS
- INDUSTRIAL
- RAILWAY
- COMMUNICATION, UTILITY, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- OPEN LAND
- NONFARMED WETLAND (2005)
- WOODLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

N

0 750 1,500 Feet

Source: Village of Silver Lake and SEWRPC.

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Appendix F

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON

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Table F-1

HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 1850-2008

Year [a]	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1850	880	- -	- -
1860	1,238	358	40.7
1870	1,185	-53	-4.3
1880	1,024	-161	-13.6
1890	926	-98	-9.6
1900	850	-76	-8.2
1910	838	-12	-1.4
1920	843	5	0.6
1930	765	-78	-9.3
1940	827	62	8.1
1950	814	-13	-1.6
1960	1,081	267	32.8
1970	1,199	118	10.9
1980	1,180	-19	-1.6
1990	1,264	84	7.1
2000	1,450	186	14.7
2005	1,527	77	5.3
2008	1,526	-1	-0.1

[a]The 2005 and 2008 population estimates were prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.

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

Table F-2

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	45	5.5
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	94	11.4
Professional and Related	109	13.2
Subtotal	248	30.1
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	18	2.2
Protective Service	9	1.1
Food Preparation and Serving Related	21	2.5
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	12	1.5
Personal Care and Service	11	1.3
Subtotal	71	8.6
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	81	9.8
Office and Administrative Support	148	18.0
Subtotal	229	27.8
Farming,[a] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	5	0.6
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	89	10.8
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	49	5.9
Subtotal	138	16.7
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	91	11.0
Transportation and Material Moving	42	5.1
Subtotal	133	16.1
Total	824	100.0

[a]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.*

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

Table F-3

PLACE OF WORK OF TOWN OF BRIGHTON RESIDENTS: 2000

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	125	15.3
Town of Brighton	121	14.8
Town of Bristol	32	3.9
Town of Salem	33	4.0
Remainder of Kenosha County	80	9.8
Subtotal	391	47.8
Milwaukee County	26	3.2
Racine County	170	20.8
Walworth County	11	1.3
Waukesha County	5	0.6
Cook County, IL	36	4.4
Lake County, IL	146	17.8
McHenry County, IL	9	1.1
Worked Elsewhere	24	2.9
Total	818	100.0

NOTE: 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 F-4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2006[a]

Number on Map 27	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Town of Brighton Site	
188	Brighton Town Hall	8
	School District Sites	
189	Brighton Elementary School	8
190	Kenosha Unified Schools Forest	133
- -	Subtotal – Two Sites	141
	Private Sites	
191	Happy Acres Campground	70
192	Providence Catholic School-West Campus	4
193	Union League Foundation - Boys and Girls Club of Chicago	168[c]
- -	Subtotal – Three Sites	242
- -	Total – Six Sites	391

[a]*See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b]*Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

[c]*An 81-acre portion of the site is located in the Village of Paddock Lake. The site totals 249 acres.*

Source: SEWRPC Park and Open Space Site Inventory.

Table F-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 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	350	443	639	93	26.6	196	44.2	289	82.6
Two-Family	2	2	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Mobile Homes	6	6	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Subtotal	358	451	647	93	26.0	196	43.5	289	80.7
Commercial	2	5	3	3	150.0	-2	-40.0	1	50.0
Industrial	0	1	2	1	- -	1	100.0	2	- -
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	167	163	266	-4	-2.4	103	63.2	99	59.3
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	287	294	313	7	2.4	19	6.5	26	9.1
Railroad Rights-of-Way	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	0	4	4	4	- -	0	0.0	4	- -
Subtotal	454	461	583	7	1.5	122	26.5	129	28.4
Governmental and Institutional	22	22	21	0	0.0	-1	-4.5	-1	-4.5
Recreational	298	417	564	119	39.9	147	35.3	266	89.3
Urban Subtotal	1,134	1,357	1,820	223	19.7	463	34.1	686	60.5
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	1,408	1,432	1,384	24	1.7	-48	-3.4	-24	-1.7
Wetlands	2,146	2,076	2,039	-70	-3.3	-37	-1.8	-107	-5.0
Surface Water	308	301	336	-7	-2.3	35	11.6	28	9.1
Subtotal	3,862	3,809	3,759	-53	-1.4	-50	-1.3	-103	-2.7
Agricultural	13,875	13,654	13,370	-221	-1.6	-284	-2.1	-505	-3.6
Extractive	175	152	121	-23	-13.1	-31	-20.4	-54	-30.9
Landfills	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Open Lands	3,950	4,027	3,910	77	1.9	-117	-2.9	-40	-1.0
Nonurban Subtotal	21,862	21,642	21,160	-220	-1.0	-482	-2.2	-702	-3.2
Total	22,996	22,999	22,980	3	0.0	-19	-0.1	-16	-0.1

[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.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table F-6

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	639	35.1	2.8
Two-Family	2	0.1	- -[c]
Mobile Homes	6	0.3	- -[c]
Subtotal	647	35.5	2.8
Commercial	3	0.2	- -[c]
Industrial	2	0.1	- -[c]
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	266	14.6	1.2
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	313	17.2	1.4
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[d]	4	0.2	- -[c]
Subtotal	583	32.0	2.5
Governmental and Institutional[e]	21	1.1	0.1
Recreational[f]	564	31.0	2.5
Urban Subtotal	1,820	100.0	7.9
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	1,384	6.5	6.0
Wetlands	2,039	9.6	8.9
Surface Water	336	1.6	1.5
Subtotal	3,759	17.8	16.4
Agricultural	13,370	63.2	58.2
Extractive	121	0.6	0.5
Open Lands[g]	3,910	18.5	17.0
Nonurban Subtotal	21,160	100.0	92.1
Total	22,980	- -	100.0

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

[b]*Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; 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 F-7

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	1,146	49.5	5.5
Two-Family	2	0.1	- -[c]
Multi-Family	0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	1,148	49.6	5.0
Commercial	3	0.1	- -[c]
Industrial	2	0.1	- -[c]
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	580	25.0	2.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	0	0.0	0.0
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[d]	4	0.2	- -[c]
Subtotal	584	25.2	2.5
Governmental and Institutional[e]	23	1.0	0.1
Recreational[f]	557	24.1	2.4
Urban Subtotal	2,317	100.0	10.1
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	1,343	6.5	5.9
Nonfarmed Wetlands	2,411	11.7	10.5
Surface Water	330	1.6	1.4
Subtotal	4,084	19.8	17.8
Agricultural	12,295	59.8	53.7
Farmed Wetlands	312	1.5	1.4
Extractive	54	0.3	0.2
Landfills	0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands[g]	3,834	18.6	16.8
Nonurban Subtotal	20,579	100.0	89.9
Total	22,896	- -	100.0

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*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 F-8

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2003 AND 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	2,735	$39,015,400	$90,385,100	$129,400,500
Commercial	124	824,700	950,300	1,775,000
Manufacturing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural	11,752	2,272,900	N/A	2,272,900
Undeveloped	1,504	1,335,300	N/A	1,335,300
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest[a]	795	2,078,800	N/A	2,078,800
Other	153	2,129,300	5,806,000	7,935,300
Total	17,063	$47,656,400	$97,141,400	$144,797,800

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	2,731	$49,993,500	$127,556,300	$177,549,800	$48,149,300	37.2
Commercial	124	1,397,900	1,174,000	2,571,900	796,900	44.9
Manufacturing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural	11,770	2,858,800	N/A	2,858,800	585,900	25.8
Undeveloped	1,499	1,078,800	N/A	1,078,800	-256,500	-19.2
Ag Forest[a]	700	2,625,000	N/A	2,625,000	2,625,000	- -
Forest[a]	52	390,000	N/A	390,000	-1,688,800	-81.2
Other	152	3,541,600	7,822,300	11,363,900	3,428,600	43.2
Total	17,028	$61,885,600	$136,552,600	$198,438,200	$53,640,400	37.0

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class. As a result, most of the lands classified as "Forest" in 2003 were added to the new "Ag Forest" class in 2007. As shown in the table, this resulted in a loss of acreage and a decrease in equalized value in the "Forest" classification in 2007.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table F-9

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Suburban-Density Residential[a]	263	18.5	1.1
Medium-Density Residential[b]	38	2.7	0.2
Subtotal	301	21.2	1.3
Commercial	11	0.8	0.1
Industrial	6	0.4	- -[c]
Governmental and Institutional	33	2.3	0.1
Park and Recreational[d]	495	34.8	2.2
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[e]	578	40.5	2.5
Urban Subtotal	1,424	100.0	6.2
Nonurban			
Farmland Protection	10,869	50.6	47.5
General Agricultural and Open Lands[f]	1,675	7.8	7.3
Rural-Density Residential[g]	598	2.8	2.6
Extractive	49	0.2	0.2
Primary Environmental Corridor[h]	5,133	23.9	22.4
Secondary Environmental Corridor[h]	985	4.6	4.3
Isolated Natural Resource Area[h]	505	2.4	2.2
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved[i]	1,155	5.4	5.1
Nonfarmed Wetlands[j]	171	0.8	0.7
Surface Water	332	1.5	1.5
Nonurban Subtotal	21,472	100.0	93.8
Total	22,896	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	1,058	- -	- -
Farmed Wetlands[k]	260	- -	- -

Note: The Town of Brighton Land Use Plan (Map 75) uses the same land use categories as those used for the Countywide land use plan map.

[a]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres.*

[b]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[e]*Reflects only the year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way. Future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[f]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres.*

[g]*Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres.*

[h]*Does not included associated surface water areas.*

[i]*Includes certain areas located outside of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, such as woodlands, natural areas, critical species habitat sites, State-owned wildlife areas, and certain nonfarmed wetlands.*

[j]*Includes mostly those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. Also includes certain existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development and rural residential uses.*

[k]*Includes those wetlands that do not contain wetland vegetation due to farming (cultivation, pasturing, or other agricultural activities) and are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved, in areas not anticipated to be developed for urban use during the planning period. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands with supporting soils when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area, or as a nonfarmed wetland.*

Source: Town of Brighton and SEWRPC.

Table F-10

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	235[a]	1.0	301[b]	1.3	66[c]	28.1	9.4
Commercial	3	- -[d]	11	0.1	8	266.7	1.1
Industrial	2	- -[d]	6	- -[d]	4	50.0	0.6

[a]*Includes residential uses with average density equating to one dwelling unit per 4.9 acres or less and lands under development for such residential uses. Excludes farm residences and residential uses with an average density equating to one home per five acres or greater.*

[b]*Includes areas in the Suburban- and Medium-Density Residential categories shown on Map 75. Street rights-of-way for future subdivisions are also included.*

[c]*Even though only a slight increase in land for urban- or suburban-density residential uses is anticipated, population within the Town would likely continue to grow due to an increase in rural-density residential development.*

[d]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table F-11

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family[c]		Other[d]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Good	7	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.3
Good	354	65.3	8	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	362	66.8
Average	108	19.9	16	3.0	3	0.6	1	0.2	128	23.6
Fair	31	5.7	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	6.1
Poor	3	0.6	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.9
Very Poor	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7
Unsound	3	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6
Total	510	94.1	28	5.2	3	0.5	1	0.2	542	100.0

NOTE: Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the local assessors and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes condominiums.*

[c]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three units and larger.*

[d]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings.*

Source: Community assessor and SEWRPC.

Table F-12

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	4	4	- -	- -	4	4	- -	4	12	2.4
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	8	- -	4	4	4	4	8	- -	- -	12	2.4
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	- -	4	30	34	4	4	- -	10	4	8	38	7.5
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	4	4	14	4	8	- -	4	- -	- -	8	1.5
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	25	20	185	15	60	- -	4	10	45	45	8.8
Total	8	45	58	241	27	76	8	30	14	57	115	22.6

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	- -
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	- -	- -	4	4	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	4	0.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	- -	4	4	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	4	0.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	- -	4	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	4	0.8
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	- -	- -	15	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	4	- -	- -
Total	- -	4	12	31	- -	- -	- -	12	- -	12	12	2.4

[a]*Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income on housing costs); housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; or housing units with 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 (508).*

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

Table F-13

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	4	0.8	4	0.8	- -	- -	- -	- -
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	0.8	4	0.8	4	0.8	- -	- -
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	20	3.9	15	2.9	4	0.8	- -	- -
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	10	2.0	4	0.8	4	0.8	- -	- -
Other (above 95 Percent)	25	4.9	4	0.8	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	63	12.4	31	6.1	12	2.4	- -	- -

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	4	0.8	4	0.8	8	20	1.6
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	8	1.6	4	0.8	12	32	2.4
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	24	4.7	15	2.9	39	76	7.7
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	14	2.8	4	0.8	18	38	3.5
Other (above 95 Percent)	25	4.9	4	0.8	29	342	5.7
Total	75	14.8	31	6.1	106	508	20.9

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

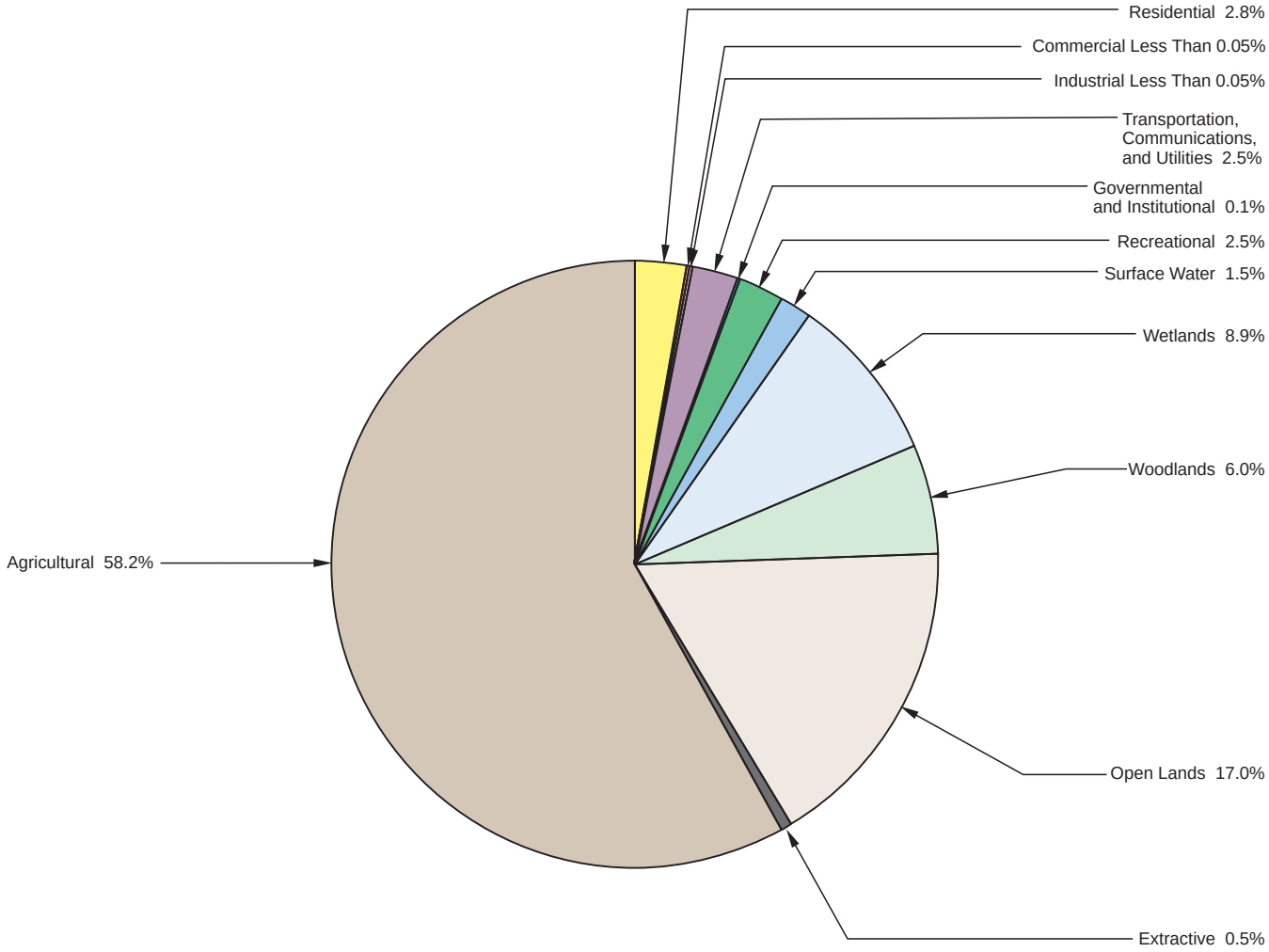
[b]*Income level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.*

[c]*Percent of total households (508).*

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

Figure F-1

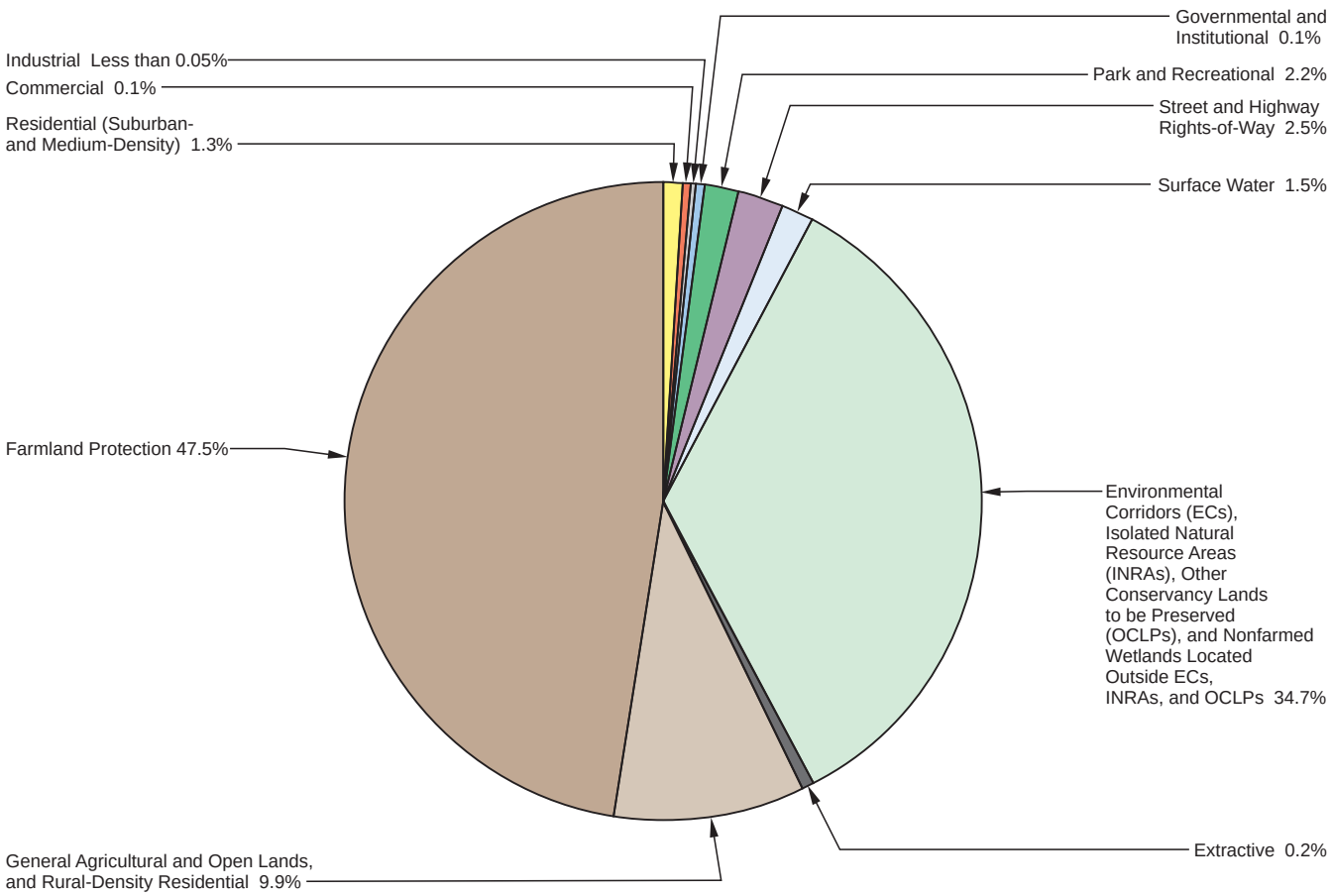
LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

Figure F-2

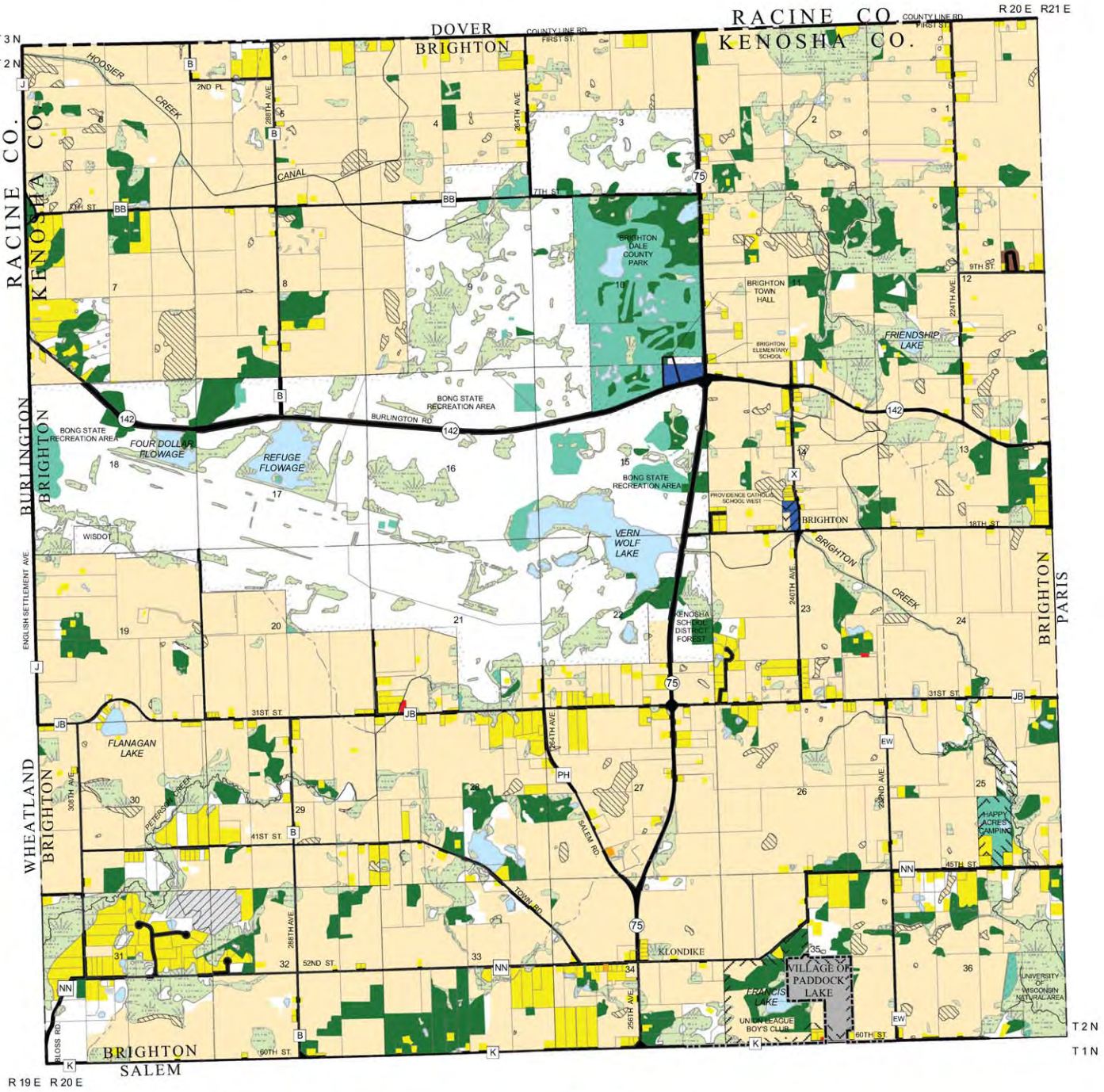
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2035



Source: SEWRPC.

Map F-1

GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON: 2007



- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MOBILE HOME
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMUNICATION, UTILITY, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- EXTRACTIVE
- OPEN LAND
- FARMED WETLAND (2005)
- NONFARMED WETLAND (2005)
- WOODLAND
- SURFACE WATER
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

Source: Town of Brighton and SEWRPC.

N

0 2,250 4,500 Feet

Appendix G

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF BRISTOL

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Table G-1

HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL: 1850-2008

Year [a]	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1850	1,125	- -	- -
1860	1,392	267	23.7
1870	1,140	-252	-18.1
1880	1,069	-71	-6.2
1890	1,071	2	0.2
1900	1,151	80	7.5
1910	1,215	64	5.6
1920	1,198	-17	-1.4
1930	1,299	101	8.4
1940	1,397	98	7.5
1950	1,564	167	12.0
1960	2,155	591	37.8
1970	2,740	585	27.1
1980	3,599	859	31.4
1990	3,968	369	10.3
2000	4,538	570	14.4
2005	4,747	209	4.6
2008	4,863	116	2.4

NOTE: This table includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

[a]*The 2005 and 2008 population estimates were prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.*

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

Table G-2

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	40	1.7
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	329	14.2
Professional and Related	324	14.0
Subtotal	693	30.0
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	41	1.8
Protective Service	27	1.2
Food Preparation and Serving Related	78	3.4
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	69	3.0
Personal Care and Service	34	1.5
Subtotal	249	10.8
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	271	11.7
Office and Administrative Support	418	18.1
Subtotal	689	29.8
Farming,[a] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	8	0.3
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	214	9.3
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	104	4.5
Subtotal	318	13.8
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	219	9.5
Transportation and Material Moving	136	5.9
Subtotal	355	15.4
Total	2,312	100.0

NOTE: This table includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

[a]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.*

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

Table G-3

PLACE OF WORK OF TOWN OF BRISTOL RESIDENTS: 2000[a]

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	411	18.2
Village of Paddock Lake	29	1.3
Village of Pleasant Prairie	100	4.4
Town of Bristol	386	17.1
Town of Salem	33	1.5
Town of Somers	31	1.4
Remainder of Kenosha County	73	3.2
Subtotal	1,063	47.0
Milwaukee County	49	2.2
Racine County	147	6.5
Walworth County	12	0.5
Waukesha County	8	0.4
Cook County, IL	122	5.4
Lake County, IL	775	34.2
McHenry County, IL	31	1.4
Worked Elsewhere	56	2.5
Total	2,263	100.0

NOTE: This table includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

[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 G-4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2006[a]

Number on Map 27	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Town of Bristol Sites	
194	81st Street Natural Area	4
195	122nd Street Wetland	6
196	189th Avenue Woods	1
197	190th Avenue Woods	1
198	191st Avenue Woods	1
199	Bristol Wastewater Treatment Facility	23
200	Cherry Vista Dells Subdivision Park	3
201	Fireman's Park	1
202	George Lake East Shore Park	1
203	George Lake North Beach	1
204	George Lake North Shore Park	1
205	Lake Shangri-La Boat Launch	1
206	Lake Shangri-La Dam	1
207	Open Space Site	1
208	Public Wildlife Refuge	3
209	Richard Hansen Memorial Park	5
210	Veteran's Memorial Park	1
211	Veteran's Park	10
- -	Subtotal – 18 Sites	65
	School District Site	
212	Bristol Elementary School	18
	Private Sites	
213	Bristol Oaks Country Club	143
214	Bristol Renaissance Faire	159
215	Kenosha Bowmen	42
216	Lake Shangri-La Beach Subdivision Park	1
217	Lake Shangri-La Beach Subdivision Park	1
218	Lake Shangri-La Resort	1
219	Waukegan Bowmen	25
--	Subtotal – Seven Sites	372
--	Total – 26 Sites	455

NOTE: This table includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

[a]*See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b]*Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

Source: SEWRPC Park and Open Space Site Inventory.

Table G-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL: 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	1,205	1,314	1,526	109	9.0	212	16.1	321	26.6
Two-Family	2	2	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multi-Family	9	4	11	-5	-55.6	7	175.0	2	22.2
Mobile Homes	23	27	41	4	17.4	14	51.9	18	78.3
Subtotal	1,239	1,347	1,580	108	8.7	233	17.3	341	27.5
Commercial	59	133	158	74	125.4	25	18.8	99	167.8
Industrial	48	74	87	26	54.2	13	17.6	39	81.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	386	425	502	39	10.1	77	18.1	116	30.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	364	375	413	11	3.0	38	10.1	49	13.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	44	78	71	34	77.3	-7	-9.0	27	61.4
Subtotal	794	878	986	84	10.6	108	12.3	192	24.2
Governmental and Institutional	49	51	104	2	4.1	53	103.9	55	112.2
Recreational	169	183	192	14	8.3	9	4.9	23	13.6
Urban Subtotal	2,358	2,666	3,107	308	13.1	441	16.5	749	31.8
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	1,446	1,426	1,344	-20	-1.4	-82	-5.8	-102	-7.1
Wetlands	2,222	2,195	2,432	-27	-1.2	237	10.8	210	9.5
Surface Water	262	293	321	31	11.8	28	9.6	59	22.5
Subtotal	3,930	3,914	4,097	-16	-0.4	183	4.7	167	4.2
Agricultural	16,172	15,733	14,189	-439	-2.7	-1,544	-9.8	-1,983	-12.3
Extractive	89	56	0	-33	-37.1	-56	-100.0	-89	-100.0
Landfills	49	45	0	-4	-8.2	-45	-100.0	-49	-100.0
Open Lands	623	806	843	183	29.4	37	4.6	220	35.3
Nonurban Subtotal	20,863	20,554	19,129	-309	-1.5	-1,425	-6.9	-1,734	-8.3
Total	23,221	23,220	22,236	-1	0.0	-984	-4.2	-985	-4.2

NOTE: This table includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

[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.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table G-6

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL EXCLUDING THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL AREA: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	880	48.9	5.4
Two-Family	0	0.0	0.0
Multi-Family	0	0.0	0.0
Mobile Homes	37	2.1	0.2
Subtotal	917	51.0	5.6
Commercial	135	7.5	0.8
Industrial	30	1.7	0.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	310	17.2	1.9
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	277	15.4	1.7
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	64	3.6	0.4
Subtotal	651	36.2	4.0
Governmental and Institutional[d]	35	1.9	0.2
Recreational[e]	31	1.7	0.2
Urban Subtotal	1,799	100.0	11.0
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	977	6.7	6.0
Wetlands	1,713	11.8	10.5
Surface Water	234	1.6	1.4
Subtotal	2,924	20.1	17.9
Agricultural	10,974	75.6	67.2
Open Lands[f]	626	4.3	3.9
Nonurban Subtotal	14,524	100.0	89.0
Total	16,323	- -	100.0

NOTE: This table does not include areas within the Village of Bristol, which incorporated in 2009.

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

[b]*Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; 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 G-7

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL AREA: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	646	49.4	10.9
Two-Family	2	0.2	- -[c]
Multi-Family	11	0.8	0.2
Mobile Homes	4	0.3	0.1
Subtotal	663	50.7	11.2
Commercial	23	1.8	0.4
Industrial	57	4.3	1.0
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	192	14.7	3.2
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	136	10.4	2.3
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[d]	7	0.5	0.1
Subtotal	335	25.6	5.6
Governmental and Institutional[e]	69	5.3	1.2
Recreational[f]	161	12.3	2.7
Urban Subtotal	1,308	100.0	22.1
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	367	8.0	6.2
Wetlands	719	15.6	12.1
Surface Water	87	1.9	1.5
Subtotal	1,173	25.5	19.8
Agricultural	3,215	69.8	54.4
Open Lands[g]	217	4.7	3.7
Nonurban Subtotal	4,605	100.0	77.9
Total	5,913	- -	100.0

NOTE: This table reflects land uses that existed within the limits of the Village of Bristol, which was incorporated in 2009.

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

[b]*Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; 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 G-8

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL EXCLUDING THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL AREA: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	1,529	63.6	9.9
Two-Family	0	0.0	0.0
Multi-Family	0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	1,529	63.6	9.9
Commercial	159	6.6	1.0
Industrial	38	1.6	0.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	522	21.7	3.4
Railroad Rights-of-Way	0	0.0	0.0
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	66	2.8	0.4
Subtotal	588	24.5	3.8
Governmental and Institutional[d]	60	2.5	0.4
Recreational[e]	29	1.2	0.2
Urban Subtotal	2,403	100.0	15.6
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	936	7.2	6.1
Nonfarmed Wetlands	1,968	15.1	12.8
Surface Water	231	1.8	1.5
Subtotal	3,135	24.1	20.4
Agricultural	9,279	71.5	60.3
Farmed Wetlands	187	1.4	1.2
Extractive	0	0.0	0.0
Landfills	0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands[f]	388	3.0	2.5
Nonurban Subtotal	12,989	100.0	84.4
Total	15,392	- -	100.0

NOTE: This table does not include areas within the Village of Bristol which incorporated in 2009.

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*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 G-9

LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL AREA: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	823	53.1	14.9
Two-Family	2	0.1	- -[c]
Multi-Family	38	2.5	0.7
Subtotal	863	55.7	14.6
Commercial	37	2.4	0.6
Industrial	72	4.6	1.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	339	21.9	5.7
Railroad Rights-of-Way	0	0.0	0.0
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[d]	7	0.4	0.1
Subtotal	346	22.3	5.8
Governmental and Institutional[e]	68	4.4	1.2
Recreational[f]	165	10.6	2.8
Urban Subtotal	1,551	100.0	26.2
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	353	8.1	6.0
Nonfarmed Wetlands	740	17.0	12.5
Surface Water	87	2.0	1.5
Subtotal	1,180	27.1	20.0
Agricultural	2,971	68.1	50.2
Farmed Wetlands	11	0.2	0.2
Extractive	0	0.0	0.0
Landfills	0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands[g]	200	4.6	3.4
Nonurban Subtotal	4,362	100.0	73.8
Total	5,913	- -	100.0

NOTE: This table reflects land uses that existed within the limits of the Village of Bristol, which was incorporated in 2009.

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*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 G-10

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2003 AND 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	3,336	$81,555,700	$202,600,600	$284,156,300
Commercial	613	26,819,800	60,445,600	87,265,400
Manufacturing	62	1,804,500	11,598,400	13,402,900
Agricultural	11,759	2,245,100	N/A	2,245,100
Undeveloped	1,559	1,856,700	N/A	1,856,700
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	42	129,000	N/A	129,000
Other	413	7,186,200	13,158,300	20,344,500
Total	17,784	$121,597,000	$287,802,900	$409,399,900

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	3,667	$120,941,600	$341,667,000	$462,608,600	$178,452,300	62.8
Commercial	815	30,152,500	64,513,800	94,666,300	7,400,900	8.5
Manufacturing	59	2,174,500	12,690,500	14,865,000	1,462,100	10.9
Agricultural	11,751	2,566,000	N/A	2,566,000	320,900	14.3
Undeveloped	2,829	5,658,200	N/A	5,658,200	3,801,500	204.7
Ag Forest[a]	36	157,500	N/A	157,500	157,500	- -
Forest	30	225,000	N/A	225,000	96,000	74.4
Other	360	9,754,400	15,674,500	25,428,900	5,084,400	25.0
Total	19,547	$171,629,700	$434,545,800	$606,175,500	$196,775,600	48.1

NOTE: This table includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table G-11

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL
BASED ON THE KENOSHA COUNTY LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Suburban-Density Residential[a]	357	14.8	2.5
Medium-Density Residential[b]	151	6.3	1.0
High-Density Residential[c]	152	6.3	1.0
Subtotal	660	27.4	4.5
Commercial	402	16.7	2.7
Office/Professional Services	243	10.1	1.7
Industrial	16	0.6	0.1
Business/Industrial Park	310	12.9	2.1
Governmental and Institutional	72	3.0	0.5
Park and Recreational[d]	212	8.8	1.4
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[e]	489	20.3	3.3
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	4	0.2	- -[f]
Urban Subtotal	2,408	100.0	16.3
Nonurban			
Farmland Protection	3,635	29.4	24.6
General Agricultural and Open Lands[g]	2,686	21.7	18.2
Agricultural and Residential[h]	101	0.8	0.7
Rural-Density Residential[i]	2,373	19.2	16.0
Primary Environmental Corridor[j]	2,170	17.5	14.7
Secondary Environmental Corridor[j]	624	5.0	4.2
Isolated Natural Resource Area[j]	399	3.2	2.7
Nonfarmed Wetlands[k]	158	1.3	1.1
Surface Water	231	1.9	1.5
Nonurban Subtotal	12,377	100.0	83.7
Total	14,785	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	2,386	- -	- -
Farmed Wetland[l]	118	- -	- -

NOTE: This table is based on the generalized categories developed for the Countywide land use plan map (Map 65). See Map 76 and Table G-13 for the Town of Bristol land use plan map and table. Areas within the City of Kenosha Growth Area, which will be annexed into the City under the terms of a boundary agreement, are not included in this table. This table also excludes areas incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

[a]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres.*

[b]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[c]*Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[d]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[e]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way and proposed rights-of-way for the IH 94 corridor, including interchanges, to be constructed in 2009 and 2010. Otherwise, future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[g]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres.*

[h]*Accommodates single-family cluster development with equestrian facilities at a rural density of at least 5.0 acres per dwelling unit.*

[i]*Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres.*

[j]*Does not include associated surface water areas.*

[k]*Includes mostly those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. Also includes certain existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development (ranging from rural residential uses to commercial uses).*

[l]*Includes those wetlands that do not contain wetland vegetation due to farming (cultivation, pasturing, and other agricultural activities) and are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved, in areas not anticipated to be developed for urban use during the planning period. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands with supporting soils when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area, or a nonfarmed wetland.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table G-12

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL
BASED ON THE KENOSHA COUNTY LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Suburban-Density Residential[a]	474	14.5	8.0
Medium-Density Residential[b]	1,006	30.8	17.0
High-Density Residential[c]	53	1.6	0.9
Subtotal	1,533	46.9	25.9
Mixed Use	43	1.3	0.7
Commercial	63	1.9	1.1
Office/Professional Services	111	3.4	1.9
Industrial	131	4.0	2.2
Business/Industrial Park	459	14.0	7.8
Governmental and Institutional	287	8.8	4.8
Park and Recreational[d]	307	9.4	5.2
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[e]	338	10.3	5.7
Urban Subtotal	3,272	100.0	55.3
Nonurban			
Farmland Protection	1	- -[f]	- -[f]
General Agricultural and Open Lands[g]	261	9.9	4.4
Rural-Density Residential[h]	960	36.3	16.2
Primary Environmental Corridor[i]	678	25.7	11.5
Secondary Environmental Corridor[i]	312	11.8	5.3
Isolated Natural Resource Area[i]	260	9.8	4.4
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved[j]	28	1.1	0.5
Nonfarmed Wetlands[k]	55	2.1	0.9
Surface Water	86	3.3	1.5
Nonurban Subtotal	2,641	100.0	44.7
Total	5,913	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	798	- -	- -
Farmed Wetland[l]	3	- -	- -

NOTE: This table is based on the generalized categories developed for the Countywide Land Use Plan map (Map 65). See Map 76 and Table G-14 for the Village of Bristol Land Use Plan map and table.

[a]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres.*

[b]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[c]*Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[d]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[e]*Reflects only year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way. Future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[f]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[g]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres.*

[h]*Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres.*

[i]*Does not include associated surface water areas.*

[j]*Includes certain areas located outside of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, such as certain nonfarmed wetlands and common open areas of residential developments, including conservation subdivisions.*

[k]*Includes mostly those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. Also includes certain existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development (ranging from residential uses to commercial uses).*

[l]*Includes those wetlands that do not contain wetland vegetation due to farming (cultivation, pasturing, and other agricultural activities) and are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved, in areas not anticipated to be developed for urban use during the planning period. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands with supporting soils when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area, or a nonfarmed wetland.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table G-13

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL
BASED ON THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF BRISTOL LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Estate Single-Family Residential[b]	404	11.4	2.6
Suburban/Estate Single-Family Residential[c]	3	0.1	- -[d]
Urban Single-Family Residential[e]	2	0.1	- -[d]
Village, Hamlet, and Lakefront Residential Neighborhood Conservation[f]	39	1.1	0.3
Medium-Density Urban Residential/Institutional[g]	134	3.8	0.9
High-Density Urban Residential[h]	197	5.5	1.3
Subtotal	779	22.0	5.1
Village/Hamlet Business	4	0.1	- -[d]
Neighborhood Business	31	0.9	0.2
Community Business	133	3.8	0.9
Highway Corridor Business[i]	259	7.3	1.7
Professional Office	260	7.3	1.7
Limited Industrial (Manufacturing)	3	0.1	- -[d]
General Industrial (Manufacturing)	1	- -[d]	- -[d]
Agricultural-Related Manufacturing, Warehousing, and Marketing	12	0.3	0.1
Business Park/Professional Office	313	8.8	2.0
Institutional	77	2.2	0.5
Park and Recreational[j]	581	16.4	3.8
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[k]	483	13.6	3.1
City of Kenosha Growth Area[l]	607	17.1	3.9
Urban Subtotal	3,543	100.0	23.0
Nonurban			
Agricultural Preservation	4,420	37.3	28.7
General Agricultural[m]	3,967	33.5	25.8
Agricultural Equestrian Cluster Single-Family[n]	151	1.3	1.0
Countryside Single-Family Residential[o]	3,080	26.0	20.0
Surface Water	231	1.9	1.5
Nonurban Subtotal	11,849	100.0	77.0
Total	15,392	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal	Percent of Total
100-Year Floodplain[p]	2,386	- -	- -
Primary Environmental Corridor[q]	2,172	- -	- -
Secondary Environmental Corridor[q]	624	- -	- -
Isolated Natural Resource Area[q]	399	- -	- -

NOTE: This table is based on the categories developed for the Town and Village of Bristol Land Use Plan Map (Map 76). It includes 607 acres that will be annexed by the City of Kenosha (City of Kenosha Growth Area) under the terms of a boundary agreement, but excludes the area that was incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009 (see Table G-14 for Village of Bristol planned land use acreages).

[a]*Street and highway rights-of-way and surface water areas are included in the associated land use category.*

[b]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres when served by public sanitary sewer, and one home per 80,000 square feet to 4.9 acres when not served by public sanitary sewer.*

[c]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 20,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[d]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[e]*Average density equating to one home per 10,000 to 14,999 square feet.*

Footnotes to Table G-13 (continued)

[f]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 9,999 square feet for existing lots of record, and one dwelling unit per 8,000 to 9,999 square feet for new subdivisions.*

[g]*Density of at least 10,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[h]*Density of at least 5,450 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[i]*Includes 25 acres of Highway Corridor Business/Estate Single-Family Residential (HC/R-2) District area.*

[j]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes and 20 acres of Park-Recreational/General Agricultural (PR-1/A-2) District area.*

[k]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way and proposed rights-of-way for the IH 94 corridor, including interchanges, to be constructed in 2009 and 2010. Otherwise, future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[l]*Does not include areas within the City of Kenosha corporate limits in 2008.*

[m]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres. Includes 969 acres of Rural Cluster/General Agricultural (RC/A-2) District area.*

[n]*Allows single-family cluster development with equestrian facilities at a rural density of at least 5.0 acres per dwelling unit.*

[o]*Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres. Includes 2,471 acres of Rural Cluster/Countryside Single-Family Residential (RC/R-1) District area.*

[p]*Does not include floodplains within the City of Kenosha Growth Area.*

[q]*Does not include associated surface water areas and environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the City of Kenosha Growth Area.*

Source: Town of Bristol and SEWRPC.

Table C-14

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL
BASED ON THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF BRISTOL LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Estate Single-Family Residential[b]	731	17.3	12.4
Suburban/Estate Single-Family Residential[c]	927	21.9	15.7
Suburban Single-Family Residential[d]	212	5.0	3.6
Urban Single-Family Residential[e]	35	0.8	0.6
Village, Hamlet, and Lakefront Residential Neighborhood Conservation[f]	84	2.0	1.4
Medium-Density Urban Residential/Institutional[g]	29	0.7	0.5
High-Density Urban Residential[h]	57	1.3	0.9
Subtotal	2,075	49.0	35.1
Village Center	43	1.0	0.7
Village/Hamlet Business	2	0.1	- -[i]
Neighborhood Business	11	0.2	0.2
Community Business	18	0.4	0.3
Highway Corridor Business	40	0.9	0.7
Professional Office	144	3.4	2.5
Limited Industrial (Manufacturing)	37	0.9	0.6
General Industrial (Manufacturing)	97	2.3	1.6
Business Park	545	12.9	9.2
Institutional[j]	320	7.6	5.4
Park and Recreational[k]	562	13.3	9.5
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[l]	341	8.0	5.8
Urban Subtotal	4,235	100.0	71.6
Nonurban			
Agricultural Preservation[m]	1	0.1	- -[i]
General Agricultural[n]	440	26.2	7.4
Countryside Single-Family Residential[o]	1,151	68.6	19.5
Surface Water	86	5.1	1.5
Nonurban Subtotal	1,678	100.0	28.4
Total	5,913	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal	Percent of Total
100-Year Floodplain	798	- -	- -
Primary Environmental Corridor[o]	678	- -	- -
Secondary Environmental Corridor[o]	312	- -	- -
Isolated Natural Resource Area[o]	260	- -	- -

NOTE: This table is based on the categories developed for the Town and Village of Bristol Land Use Plan Map (Map 76). See Table G-13 for planned land use acreages in the Town of Bristol.

[a]*Street and highway rights-of-way and surface water areas are included in the associated land use category.*

[b]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres when served by public sanitary sewer, and one home per 80,000 square feet to 4.9 acres when not served by public sanitary sewer.*

[c]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 20,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[d]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 15,000 to 19,999 square feet.*

[e]*Average density equating to one home per 10,000 to 14,999 square feet.*

[f]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 9,999 square feet for existing lots of record, and one dwelling unit per 8,000 to 9,999 square feet for new subdivisions.*

Footnotes to Table G-14 (continued)

[g]*Density of at least 10,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[h]*Density of at least 5,450 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[i]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[j]*Includes 105 acres of Institutional/Agricultural Preservation (I-1/A-1) District area and 34 acres of Institutional/General Agricultural (I-1/A-2) District area.*

[k]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[k]*Reflects only the year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way. Future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[m]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres.*

[n]*Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres. Includes 840 acres of Rural Cluster/Countryside Single-Family Residential (RC/R-1) District area.*

[o]*Does not include associated surface water areas.*

Source: Village of Bristol and SEWRPC.

Table G-15

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE TOWN OF BRISTOL IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035[a,b]		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	371[c]	4.5	660[d]	4.5	289	77.9	41.3
Commercial	135	0.8	798[e]	5.4	663	491.1	94.7
Industrial	30	0.2	171[f]	1.2	141	470.0	20.1

[a]*Does not include land uses within the Village of Bristol incorporated area.*

[b]*Does not include the City of Kenosha Growth Area and environmental corridor and isolated natural resource area overlays, shown on Map 76, located within land use districts, and the isolated nonfarmed wetlands shown on Map 65.*

[c]*Includes residential uses with average density equating to one dwelling unit per 4.9 acres or less and lands under development for such residential uses. Excludes farm residences and residential uses with an average density equating to one home per five acres or greater.*

[d]*Includes most areas in the Residential District categories, except the Rural Cluster Development and Countryside Single-Family Residential District categories. Street rights-of-way for subdivisions are also included.*

[e]*Includes most of the areas in the Business/Commercial District categories, but only 50 percent of the area in Business Park District category.*

[f]*Includes areas in the Manufacturing/Industrial District categories and 50 percent of the lands in the Business Park District category shown on Map 76.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table G-16

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035[a]		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of Village	Acres	Percent of Village	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	488[b]	8.1	1,561[c]	26.4	1,073	219.9	153.3
Commercial	23	0.4	416[d]	7.0	393	1,708.7	56.1
Industrial	57	1.0	361[e]	6.1	304	533.3	43.4

[a]*Does not include environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and isolated nonfarmed wetlands, shown on Maps 65 and 76, located within land use districts.*

[b]*Includes residential uses with average density equating to one dwelling unit per 4.9 acres or less and lands under development for such residential uses. Excludes farm residences and residential uses with an average density equating to one home per five acres or greater.*

[c]*Includes most areas in the Residential District categories, except the Rural Cluster Development and Countryside Single-Family Residential District categories, and 65 percent of the Village Center District area (mixed uses). Street rights-of-way for subdivisions are also included.*

[d]*Includes most of the areas in the Business/Commercial District categories, but only 50 percent of the area in Business Park District category and 30 percent in the Village Center District category (mixed uses). (Note: 5 percent of lands in the Village Center District category (mixed uses) are estimated to be developed with governmental or institutional uses).*

[e]*Includes areas in the Manufacturing/Industrial District categories and 50 percent of the lands in the Business Park District category.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table G-17

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total[e]	
	Single-Family[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family[c]		Other[d]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Good	36	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	2.3
Good	155	9.9	5	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	160	10.2
Average	1,261	80.5	18	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,279	81.7
Fair	79	5.0	5	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	85	5.4
Poor	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Very Poor	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Unsound	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	1,536	98.0	29	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.1	1,566	100.0

NOTE: This table includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes condominiums.*

[c]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three units and larger.*

[d]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings.*

[e]*Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the local assessors and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.*

Source: Local community assessor and SEWRPC.

Table G-18

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	8	10	10	- -	- -	25	50	10	10	49	2.9
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	10	25	10	14	- -	- -	20	40	4	4	44	2.5
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	15	95	10	50	20	40	- -	55	4	4	49	2.9
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	4	29	30	60	4	4	4	14	4	8	46	2.7
Other (above 95 percent)	15	65	50	585	10	115	4	24	30	125	109	6.3
Total	48	222	110	719	34	159	53	183	52	151	297	17.3

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	- -	- -	25	25	- -	- -	4	4	- -	- -	29	1.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	4	10	10	4	4	4	8	- -	4	22	1.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	- -	4	4	14	- -	- -	4	8	- -	20	8	0.5
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	15	- -	15	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	20	- -	- -
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	4	4	69	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	50	4	0.2
Total	4	27	43	133	4	12	12	20	- -	94	63	3.7

NOTE: This table includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

[a]*Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income); housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; or housing units with 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 (1,720).*

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

Table G-19

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	10	0.6	40	2.3	4	0.2	25	1.4
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	30	1.7	10	0.6	15	0.9	10	0.6
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	25	1.5	10	0.6	4	0.2	- -	- -
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	45	2.6	4	0.2	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other (above 95 Percent)	100	5.8	- -	- -	4	0.2	- -	- -
Total	210	12.2	64	3.7	27	1.5	35	2.0

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	14	0.8	65	3.8	79	107	4.6
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	45	2.6	20	1.2	65	113	3.8
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	29	1.7	10	0.6	39	290	2.3
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	45	2.6	4	0.2	49	169	2.8
Other (above 95 Percent)	104	6.1	- -	- -	104	1,041	6.0
Total	237	13.8	99	5.8	336	1,720	19.5

NOTE: This table includes the area incorporated as the Village of Bristol in 2009.

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

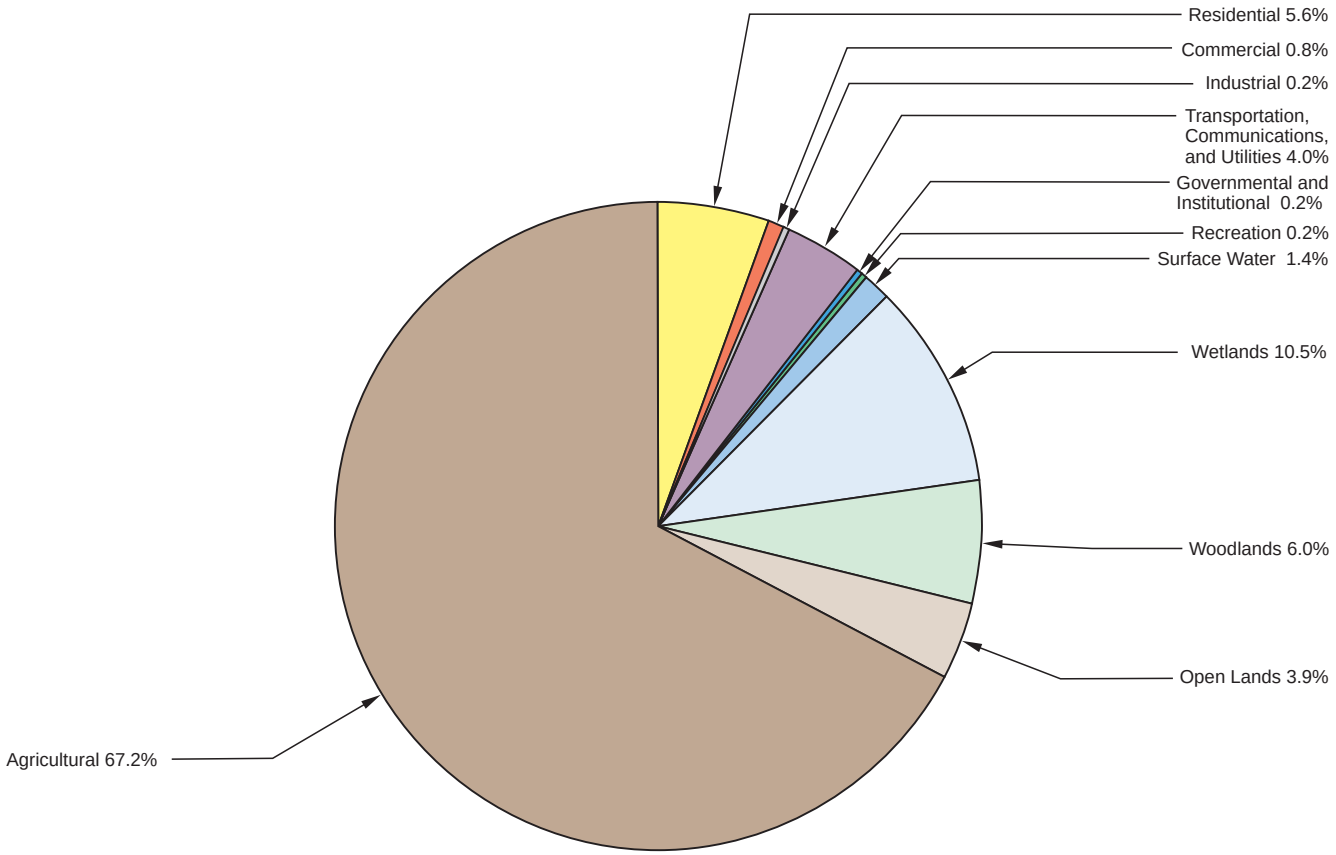
[b]*Income level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.*

[c]*Percent of total households (1,720).*

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

Figure G-1

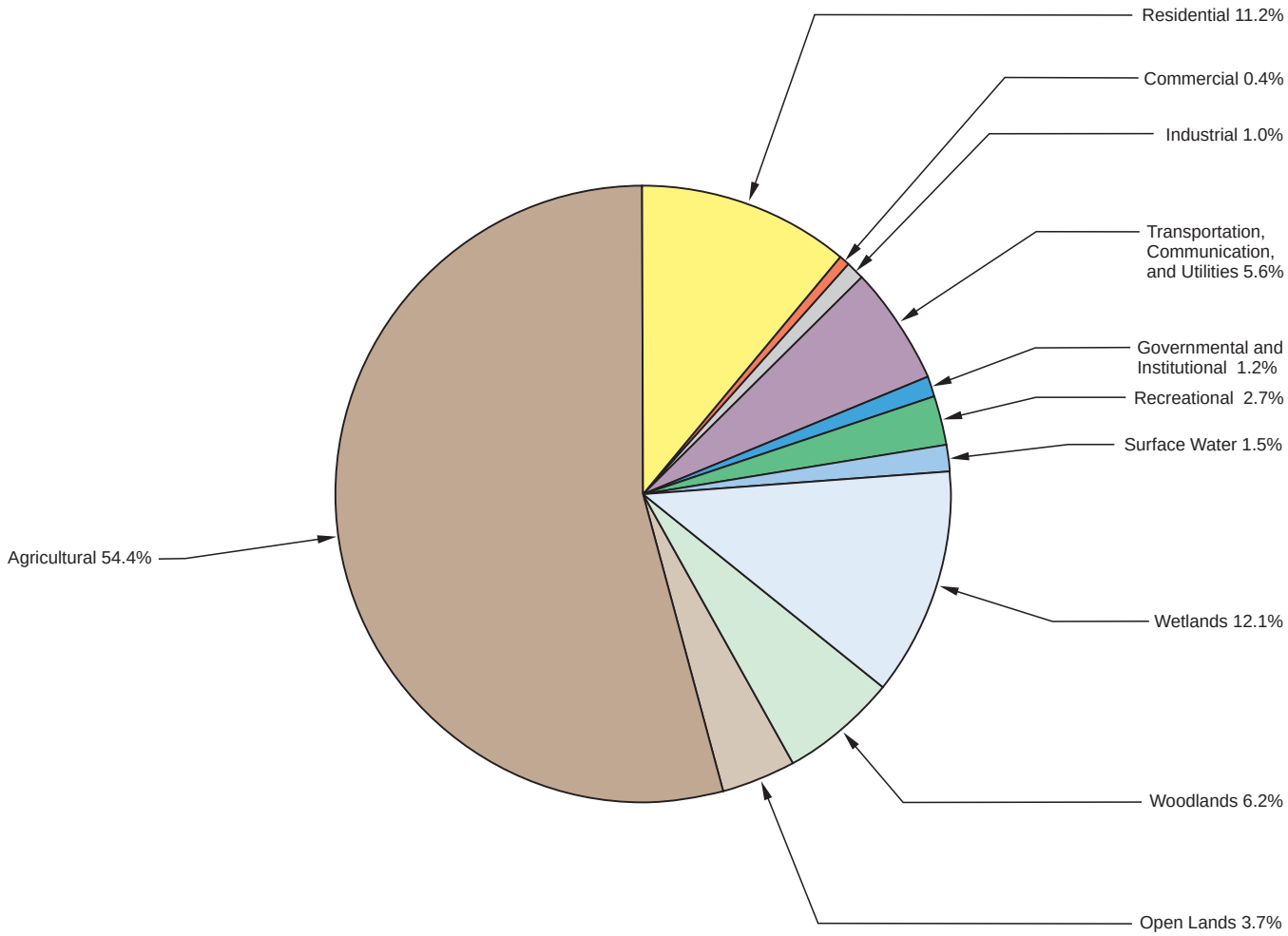
LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL
EXCLUDING THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL AREA: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

Figure G-2

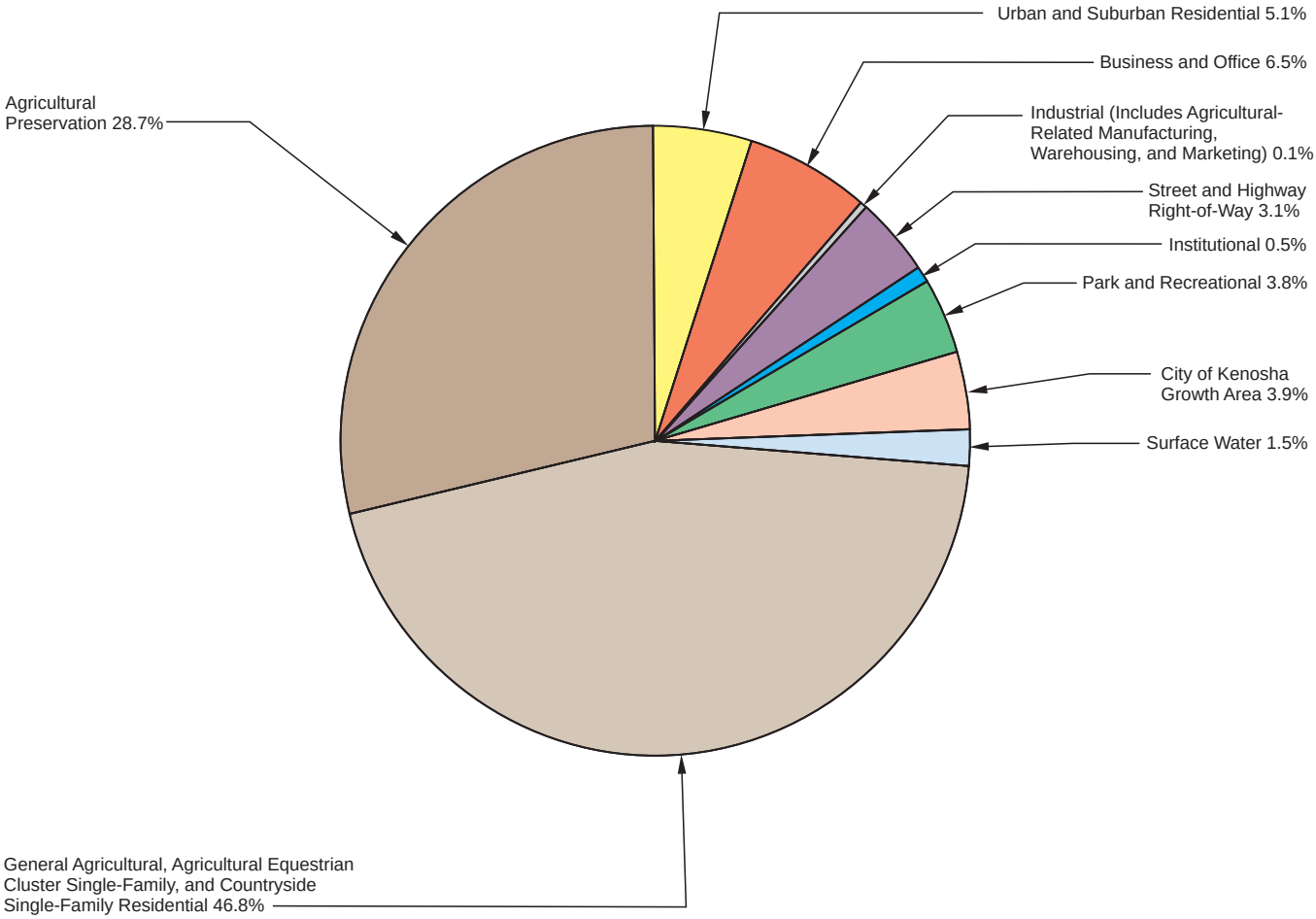
LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL AREA: 2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure G-3

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL
BASED ON THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF BRISTOL LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

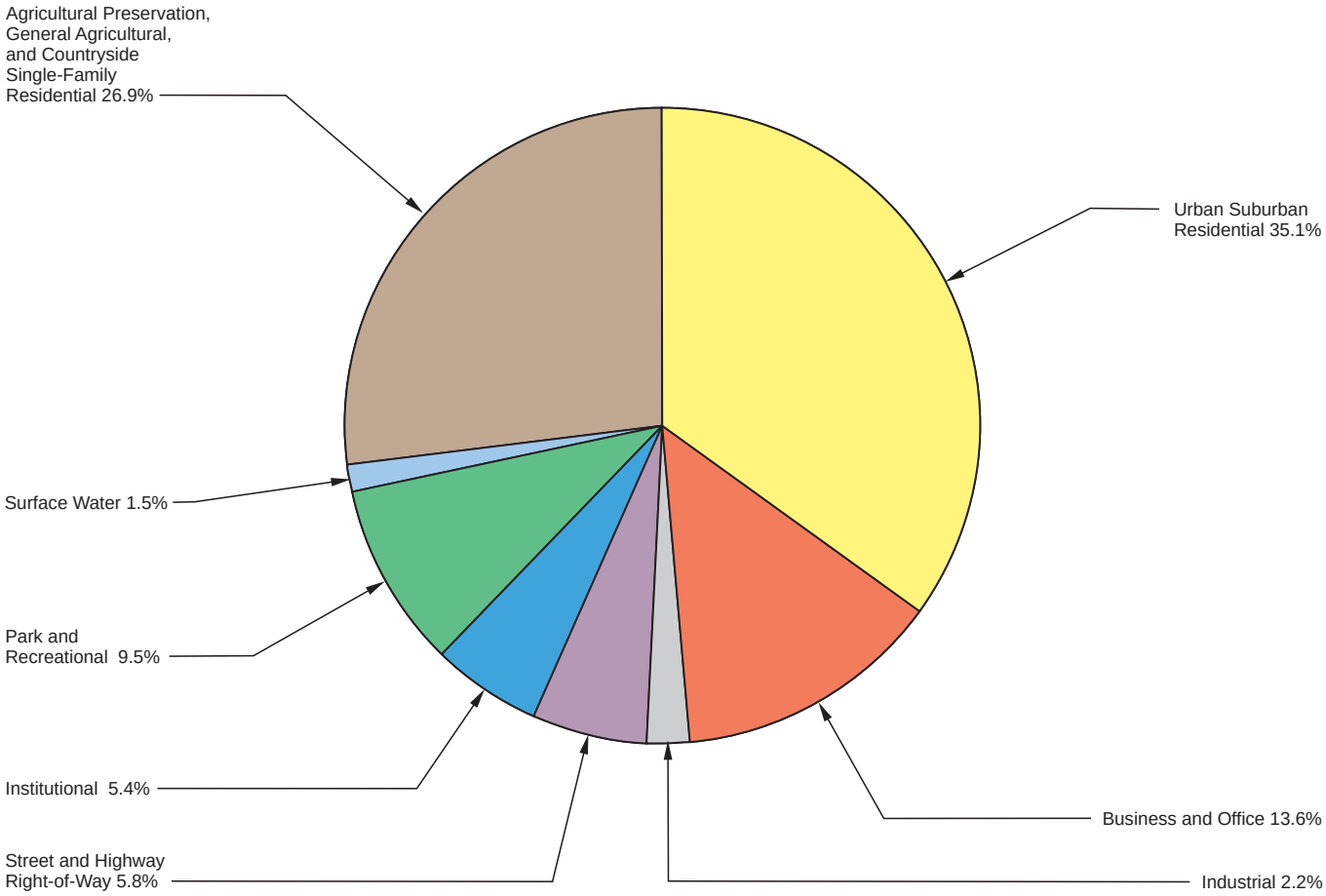


Note: Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas are shown on the Town land use plan map as overlays and, therefore, are not reflected in this Figure.

Source: SEWRPC.

Figure G-4

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL
BASED ON THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF BRISTOL LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

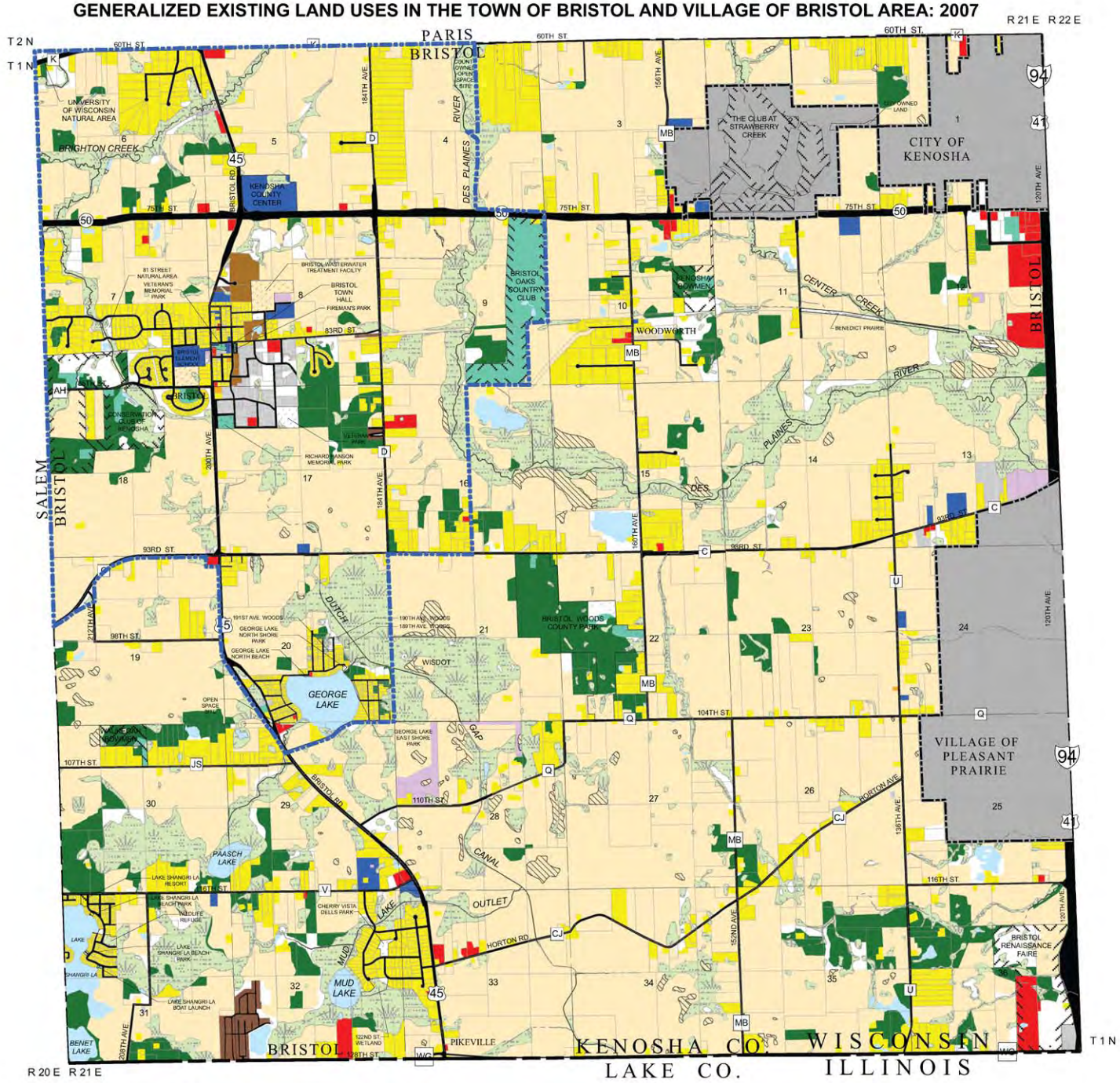


NOTE: Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas are shown on the Village land use plan map as overlays and, therefore, are not reflected in this Figure.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map G-1

GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL AND VILLAGE OF BRISTOL AREA: 2007



- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MOBILE HOME
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMUNICATION, UTILITY, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- OPEN LANDS
- FARMED WETLANDS (2005)
- NONFARMED WETLANDS (2005)
- WOODLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
- VILLAGE OF BRISTOL (INCORPORATED AREA 2009)

Source: Town and Village of Bristol and SEWRPC.

Appendix H

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN OF PARIS

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Table H-1

HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 1850-2008

Year [a]	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1850	956	- -	- -
1860	1,374	418	43.7
1870	1,015	-359	-26.1
1880	1,002	-13	-1.3
1890	871	-131	-13.1
1900	818	-53	-6.1
1910	869	51	6.2
1920	898	29	3.3
1930	842	-56	-6.2
1940	1,006	164	19.5
1950	1,073	67	6.7
1960	1,423	650	32.6
1970	1,744	321	22.6
1980	1,612	-132	-7.6
1990	1,482	-130	-8.1
2000	1,473	-9	-0.6
2005	1,523	50	3.4
2008	1,536	13	0.8

[a]The 2005 and 2008 population estimates were prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.

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

Table H-2

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	34	4.7
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	99	13.7
Professional and Related	70	9.7
Subtotal	203	28.2
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	19	2.6
Protective Service	3	0.4
Food Preparation and Serving Related	30	4.2
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	24	3.3
Personal Care and Service	6	0.8
Subtotal	82	11.4
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	62	8.6
Office and Administrative Support	132	18.3
Subtotal	194	26.9
Farming,[a] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	16	2.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	52	7.2
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	63	8.7
Subtotal	115	16.0
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	76	10.5
Transportation and Material Moving	35	4.9
Subtotal	111	15.4
Total	721	100.0

[a]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.*

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

Table H-3

PLACE OF WORK OF TOWN OF PARIS RESIDENTS: 2000

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	143	19.9
Village of Pleasant Prairie	23	3.2
Town of Bristol	33	4.6
Town of Paris	110	15.3
Town of Somers	17	2.4
Remainder of Kenosha County	29	4.0
Subtotal	355	49.4
Milwaukee County	27	3.8
Racine County	149	20.8
Walworth County	10	1.4
Cook County, IL	15	2.1
Lake County, IL	144	20.1
Worked Elsewhere	18	2.5
Total	718	100.0

NOTE: 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 H-4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2006[a]

Number on Map 27	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Town of Paris Site	
220	Paris Town Hall	20
	School District Site	
221	Paris Elementary School	6
	Private Sites	
222	Somer's Rod and Gun Club	18
223	St. John's Catholic School	3
224	Great Lakes Dragaway	153
- -	Subtotal – Three Sites	174
- -	Total – Five Sites	200

[a]*See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b]*Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

Source: SEWRPC Park and Open Space Site Inventory.

Table H-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 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	602	592	696	-10	-1.7	104	17.6	94	15.6
Two-Family	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Mobile Homes	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Subtotal	602	592	696	-10	-1.7	104	17.6	94	15.6
Commercial	21	21	24	0	0.0	3	14.3	3	14.3
Industrial	13	20	22	7	53.8	2	10.0	9	69.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	188	188	251	0	0.0	63	33.5	63	33.5
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	271	271	309	0	0.0	38	14.0	38	14.0
Railroad Rights-of-Way	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	14	21	29	7	50.0	8	38.1	15	107.1
Subtotal	473	480	589	7	1.5	109	22.7	116	24.5
Governmental and Institutional	24	27	27	3	12.5	0	0.0	3	12.5
Recreational	59	59	80	0	0.0	21	35.6	21	35.6
Urban Subtotal	1,192	1,199	1,438	7	0.6	239	19.9	246	20.6
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	957	1,033	997	76	7.9	-36	-3.5	40	4.2
Wetlands	755	652	808	-103	-13.6	156	23.9	53	7.0
Surface Water	48	50	49	2	4.2	-1	-2.0	1	2.1
Subtotal	1,760	1,735	1,854	-25	-1.4	119	6.9	94	5.3
Agricultural	19,780	19,470	19,023	-310	-1.6	-447	-2.3	-757	-3.8
Extractive	0	13	23	13	- -	10	76.9	23	- -
Landfills	21	278	349	257	1,223.8	71	25.5	328	1,561.9
Open Lands	247	303	326	56	22.7	23	7.6	79	32.0
Nonurban Subtotal	21,808	21,799	21,575	-9	0.0	-224	-1.0	-233	-1.1
Total	23,000	22,998	23,013	-2	0.0	15	0.1	13	0.1

[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.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table H-6

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	696	48.4	3.0
Commercial	24	1.7	0.1
Industrial	22	1.5	0.1
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	251	17.4	1.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	309	21.5	1.3
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	29	2.0	0.1
Subtotal	589	40.9	2.6
Governmental and Institutional[d]	27	1.9	0.1
Recreational[e]	80	5.5	0.3
Urban Subtotal	1,438	100.0	6.2
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	997	4.6	4.3
Wetlands	808	3.7	3.5
Surface Water	49	0.2	0.2
Subtotal	1,854	8.6	8.1
Agricultural	19,023	88.2	82.7
Extractive	23	0.1	0.1
Landfills	349	1.6	1.5
Open Lands[f]	326	1.5	1.4
Nonurban Subtotal	21,575	100.0	93.8
Total	23,013	- -	100.0

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

[b]*Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e]*Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; 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 H-7

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	1,047	55.0	4.6
Two-Family	0	0.0	0.0
Multi-Family	0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	1,047	55.0	4.6
Commercial	45	2.4	0.2
Industrial	48	2.5	0.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	564	29.6	2.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	0	0.0	0.0
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	30	1.6	0.1
Subtotal	594	31.2	2.6
Governmental and Institutional[d]	44	2.3	0.2
Recreational[e]	127	6.6	0.5
Urban Subtotal	1,905	100.0	8.3
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	973	4.6	4.2
Nonfarmed Wetlands	1,069	5.1	4.7
Surface Water	49	0.2	0.2
Subtotal	2,091	9.9	9.1
Agricultural	18,034	85.7	78.6
Farmed Wetlands	265	1.3	1.1
Extractive	0	0.0	0.0
Landfills	361	1.7	1.6
Open Lands[f]	298	1.4	1.3
Nonurban Subtotal	21,049	100.0	91.7
Total	22,954	- -	100.0

[a]Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.

[b]Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.

[c]"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.

[d]Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.

[e]Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.

[f]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 H-8

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2003 AND 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	2,062	$29,716,400	$68,046,000	$ 97,762,400
Commercial	786	24,395,400	7,002,600	31,398,000
Manufacturing	11	254,800	1,621,500	1,876,300
Agricultural	17,423	4,289,900	N/A	4,289,900
Undeveloped	954	1,098,400	N/A	1,098,400
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	160	783,200	N/A	783,200
Other	530	7,232,900	16,574,700	23,807,600
Total	21,926	$67,771,000	$93,244,800	$161,015,800

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	2,066	$46,826,500	$ 93,172,500	$139,999,000	$42,236,600	43.2
Commercial	779	26,395,600	9,452,300	35,847,900	4,449,900	14.2
Manufacturing	15	828,500	6,911,900	7,740,400	5,864,100	312.5
Agricultural	17,292	4,147,800	N/A	4,147,800	-142,100	-3.3
Undeveloped	1,120	638,300	N/A	638,300	-460,100	-41.9
Ag Forest[a]	88	408,800	N/A	408,800	408,800	- -
Forest	145	1,605,000	N/A	1,605,000	821,800	104.9
Other	434	11,883,000	21,121,500	33,004,500	9,196,900	38.6
Total	21,939	$92,733,500	$130,658,200	$223,391,700	$62,375,900	38.7

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table H-9

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Suburban-Density Residential[a]	313	18.7	1.4
Commercial/Residential Mixes Use	22	1.3	0.1
Commercial[b]	33	2.0	0.1
Industrial[a,b]	81	4.8	0.4
Commercial/Light Industrial[d]	447	26.6	1.9
Governmental and Institutional	96	5.7	0.4
Park and Recreational[e]	72	4.3	0.3
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[f]	614	36.6	2.7
Urban Subtotal	1,678	100.0	7.3
Nonurban			
Farmland Protection[g]	16,089	75.7	70.1
General Agricultural and Open Lands[h]	1,979	9.3	8.6
Rural-Density Residential[i]	242	1.1	1.1
Landfill[g]	382	1.8	1.7
Primary Environmental Corridor[j]	689	3.2	3.0
Secondary Environmental Corridor[j]	1,195	5.6	5.2
Isolated Natural Resource Area[j]	397	1.9	1.7
Nonfarmed Wetlands[k]	252	1.2	1.1
Surface Water	48	0.2	0.2
Nonurban Subtotal	21,283	100.0	92.7
Total	22,969	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	1,446	- -	- -
Farmed Wetlands[l]	261	- -	- -

Note: The Town of Paris Land Use Plan (Map 77) uses land use categories similar to those used for the Countywide land use plan map (Map 65).

[a]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres.*

[b]*These categories do not include additional acreage that may be developed for commercial or light industrial uses as part of the "Commercial/Light Industrial" category shown on the map since such acreage is included in the "Commercial/Light Industrial" category in this table.*

[c]*Does not include additional acreage that may be developed for light industrial uses within the setback areas of the Waste Management Landfill site, which are designated by a symbol on the Town land use plan map.*

[d]*Includes acreage for potential commercial or light industrial uses denoted on the Town land use plan map as "Commercial/Light Industrial." Although shown on the County land use plan map as "Business or Industrial Park," the Town, in cooperation with the County, may allow the development of individual or multiple properties for commercial or light industrial use in these areas without requiring a unified site plan, consistent signage and landscaping, and other elements associated with business parks.*

[e]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way and proposed rights-of-way for the IH 94 corridor, including interchanges, to be constructed in 2009 and 2010. Otherwise, future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[g]*The Town land use plan map recommends the area shown as "Potential Landfill Expansion" to continue for agricultural uses until such time a land fill expansion is approved. Therefore, the acreage for such landfill expansion is included in the farmland protection category.*

[h]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres.*

[i]*Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres.*

[j]*Does not included associated surface water areas.*

[k]*Includes those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.*

[l]*Includes those wetlands that do not contain wetland vegetation due to farming (cultivation, pasturing, or other agricultural activities) and are located outside environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, in areas not anticipated to be developed for urban use during the planning period. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands with supporting soils when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area, or as a nonfarmed wetland.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table H-10

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE TOWN OF PARIS IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	275[a]	1.2	328[b]	1.4	53[c]	19.3[c]	7.6[c]
Commercial	24	0.1	264[d]	1.1	240	1,000.0	34.3
Industrial	22	0.1	238[e]	1.0	216	981.8	30.9

[a]*Includes urban- and suburban-density residential uses with average density equating to one dwelling unit per 4.9 acres or less and lands under development for such residential uses. Excludes farm residences and residential uses with an average density equating to one home per five acres or greater.*

[b]*Includes areas in the Suburban-Density Residential category and 65 percent of lands in the Commercial/Residential Mixed Use category shown on Map 77.*

[c]*Even though only a slight increase in land for urban- or suburban-density residential uses is anticipated, population within the Town would likely continue to grow due to an increase in rural-density residential development and higher density residential development within lands designated for Commercial/Residential Mixed Use on the Town plan.*

[d]*Includes the areas in the Commercial category, 35 percent of lands in the Commercial/Residential Mixed Use category, and 50 percent of lands in the Commercial/Light Industrial category shown on Map 77.*

[e]*Includes 50 percent of lands in the Commercial/Light Industrial category shown on Map 77. Does not include additional acreage that may be developed for light industrial uses within the setback areas of the Waste Management Landfill site which are designated by a symbol on the Town land use plan map.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table H-11

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family[c]		Other[d]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Very Good	7	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.2
Good	46	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	47	8.1
Average	430	73.8	10	1.7	0	0.0	7	1.2	447	76.7
Fair	57	9.8	6	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	65	11.1
Poor	8	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.4
Very Poor	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	5	0.9
Unsound	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Total	556	95.4	16	2.7	0	0.0	11	1.9	583	100.0

NOTE: Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the local assessors and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes condominiums.*

[c]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three units and larger.*

[d]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings.*

Source: Community assessor and SEWRPC.

Table H-12

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	4	4	- -	4	- -	- -	4	4	- -	- -	8	1.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	14	4	4	4	4	10	20	4	8	26	4.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	4	19	15	30	4	4	4	8	- -	4	27	4.5
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	10	4	14	4	4	4	4	- -	4	12	2.0
Other (above 95 percent)	4	39	25	205	10	35	- -	- -	4	24	43	7.1
Total	16	86	48	257	22	47	22	36	8	40	116	19.2

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	- -	- -	10	14	- -	- -	4	4	- -	4	14	2.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	- -	4	4	8	4	4	4	8	4	4	16	2.6
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	- -	4	- -	4	4	4	- -	- -	4	4	8	1.3
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	- -	- -	10	- -	4	4	8	- -	4	4	0.7
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	- -	- -	30	- -	4	4	8	- -	4	4	0.7
Total	- -	8	14	66	8	16	16	28	8	20	46	7.6

[a]*Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income); housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; or housing units with 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 (604).*

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

Table H-13

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	4	0.7	4	0.7	4	0.7	4	0.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	10	1.6	4	0.7	4	0.7	4	0.7
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	15	2.5	4	0.7	4	0.7	- -	- -
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	4	0.7	4	0.7	- -	- -	4	0.7
Other (above 95 Percent)	35	5.8	4	0.7	4	0.7	- -	- -
Total	68	11.3	20	3.3	16	2.7	12	2.0

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	8	1.3	8	1.3	16	34	2.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	14	2.3	8	1.3	22	78	3.6
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	19	3.1	4	0.7	23	81	3.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	4	0.7	8	1.3	12	62	2.0
Other (above 95 Percent)	39	6.5	4	0.7	43	349	7.1
Total	84	13.9	32	5.3	116	604	19.2

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

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

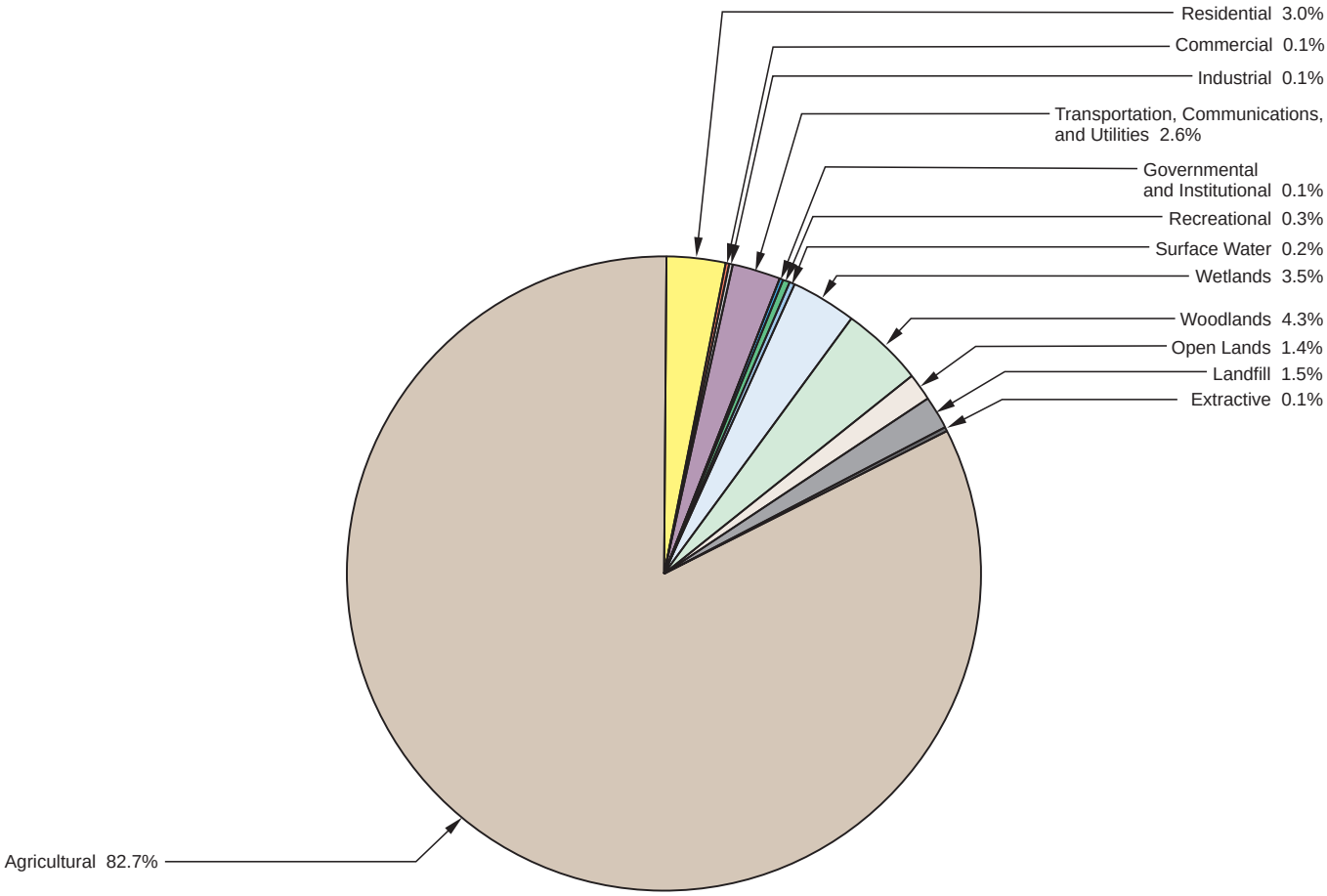
[c]*Percent of total households (604).*

[d]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

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

Figure H-1

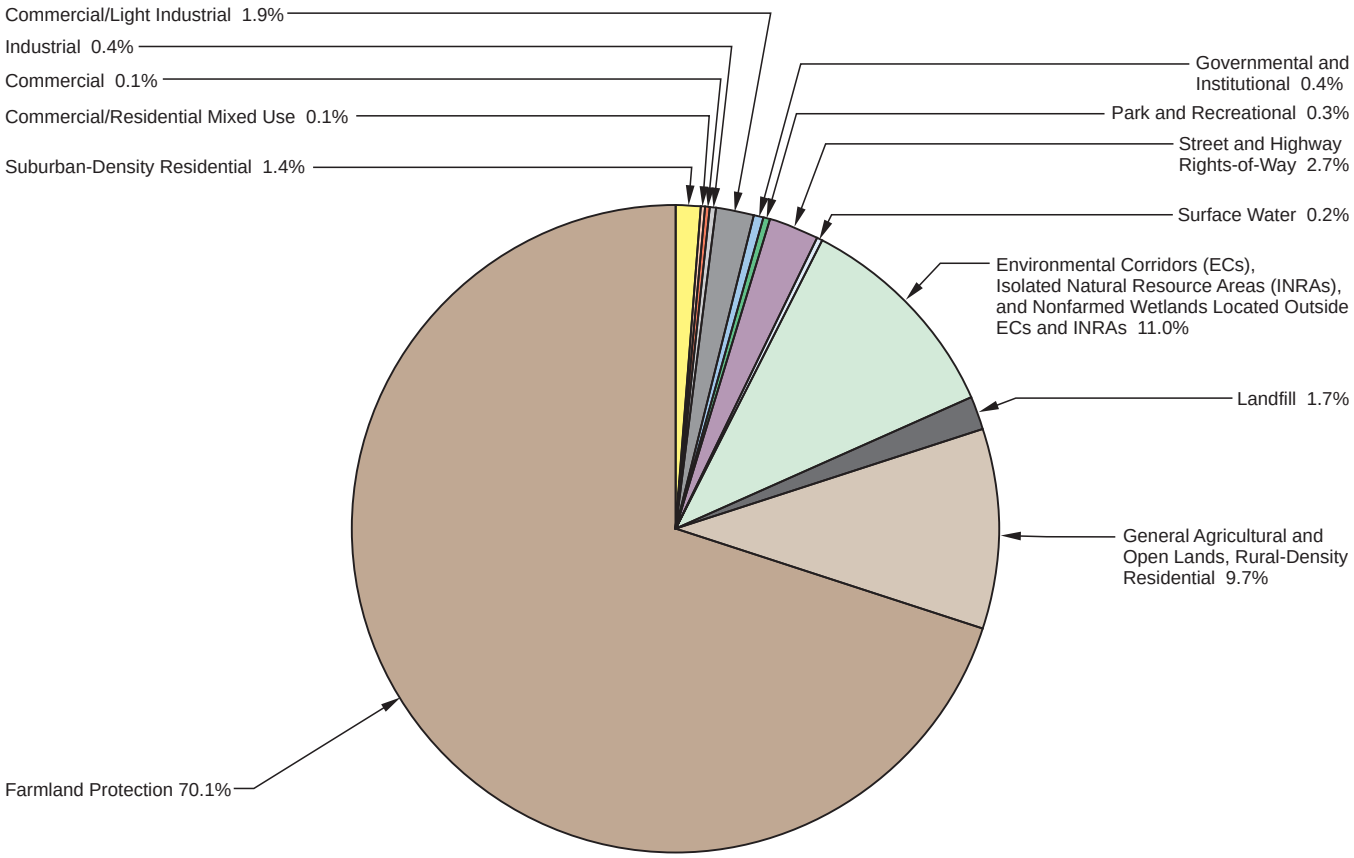
LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

Figure H-2

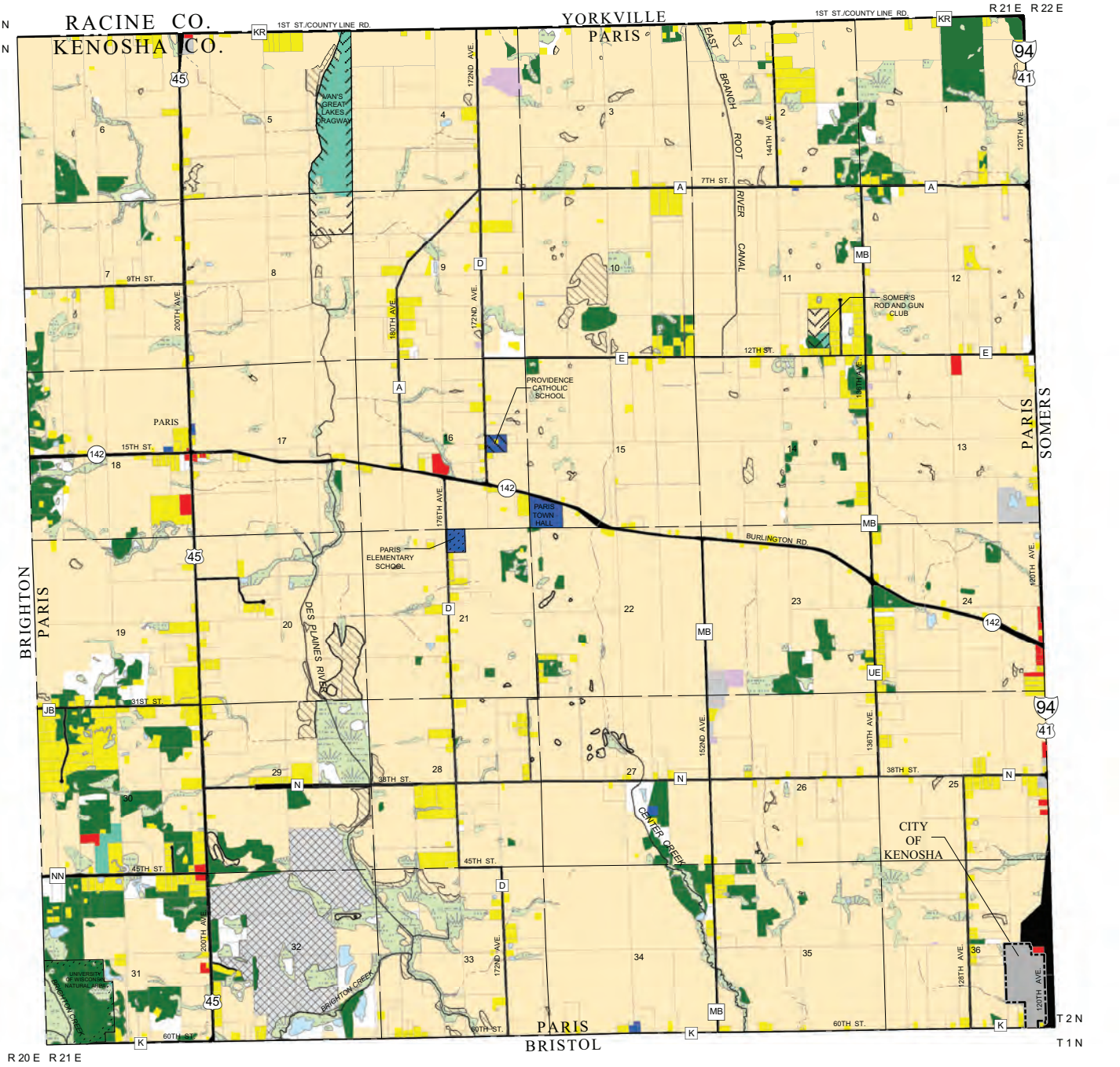
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2035



Source: SEWRPC.

Map H-1

GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF PARIS: 2007



- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMUNICATION, UTILITY, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- LANDFILL
- AGRICULTURAL
- OPEN LANDS
- FARMED WETLAND (2005)
- NONFARMED WETLAND (2005)
- WOODLAND
- SURFACE WATER
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF WAY

N

0 2,250 4,500 Feet

Source: Town of Paris and SEWRPC.

Appendix I

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN OF SALEM

[NOTE: REFER TO THE TOWN OF SALEM COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, PUBLISHED AS A SEPARATE REPORT, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.]

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Table I-1

HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 1850-2008

Year [a]	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1850	1,123	- -	- -
1860	1,472	349	31.1
1870	1,386	-86	-5.8
1880	1,286	-100	-7.2
1890	1,493	207	16.1
1900	1,846	353	23.6
1910	1,820	-26	-1.4
1920	1,796	-24	-1.3
1930	1,555	-241	-13.4
1940	1,772	217	14.0
1950	2,867	1,095	61.8
1960	5,541	2,674	93.3
1970	5,555	14	0.3
1980	6,292	737	13.3
1990	7,146	854	13.6
2000	9,871	2,725	38.1
2005	11,074	1,203	12.2
2008	11,420	346	3.1

[a]The 2005 and 2008 population estimates were prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.

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

Table I-2

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	13	0.3
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	647	12.8
Professional and Related	637	12.6
Subtotal	1,297	25.7
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	66	1.3
Protective Service	59	1.2
Food Preparation and Serving Related	242	4.8
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	114	2.3
Personal Care and Service	135	2.7
Subtotal	616	12.2
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	623	12.3
Office and Administrative Support	873	17.3
Subtotal	1,496	29.6
Farming,[a] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	30	0.6
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	492	9.7
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	283	5.6
Subtotal	775	15.4
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	636	12.6
Transportation and Material Moving	197	3.9
Subtotal	833	16.5
Total	5,047	100.0

[a]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.*

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

Table I-3

PLACE OF WORK OF TOWN OF SALEM RESIDENTS: 2000

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	528	10.6
Village of Paddock Lake	114	2.3
Village of Pleasant Prairie	222	4.5
Village of Silver Lake	89	1.8
Village of Twin Lakes	47	0.9
Town of Bristol	173	3.5
Town of Salem	545	11.0
Town of Somers	57	1.1
Remainder of Kenosha County	79	1.6
Subtotal	1,854	37.3
Milwaukee County	112	2.3
Racine County	211	4.3
Walworth County	55	1.1
Waukesha County	90	1.8
Cook County, IL	516	10.4
Lake County, IL	1,831	36.9
McHenry County, IL	176	3.5
Worked Elsewhere	119	2.4
Total	4,964	100.0

NOTE: 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 I-4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2006[a]

Number on Map 27	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Town of Salem Sites	
225	Camp Lake Gardens Public Mini-Park	7
226	Center Lake Manor Public Mini-Park	1
227	Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park	1
228	Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park	1
229	Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park	6
230	Fort Montgomery Public Mini-Park	1
231	Fox River Dells Public Mini-Park	1
232	Fox River Dells Public Mini-Park	1
233	Fox River Flood Mitigation Open Space Lands[c]	1
234	Hi-Woods Public Mini-Park	1
235	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park	1
236	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park	1
237	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park	1
238	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park	1
239	Lakewood Terrace Public Mini-Park	1
240	Lakewood Terrace Public Mini-Park	1
241	Lubeno Public Mini-Park	1
242	Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park	2
243	Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park	1
244	Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park	2
245	Oakridge Public Mini-Park	1
246	Oakwood Knolls Public Mini-Park	1
247	Oakwood Knolls Public Mini-Park	1
248	Public Access at Camp Lake	1
249	Public Access at Camp Lake	1
250	Public Access at Montgomery Lake	1
251	Public Access at Rock Lake	1
252	Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park	4
253	Shorewood Terrace Public Mini-Park	3
254	Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park	1
255	Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park	2
256	Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park	1
257	Timberlane Public Mini-Park	1
258	Town Hall Open Space	10
259	Town Land (Open Space)	6
260	Town Land (Open Space)	9
261	Town Land (Open Space)	3
262	Town Land (Open Space)	1
263	Town Land (Open Space)	1
264	Town Land (Open Space)	9
265	Town Park	2
266	Undeveloped Community Park	106
267	Undeveloped Neighborhood Park	21
268	Valmar Triangle Park	1
269	Westosha Marines Public Mini-Park	1
270	Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park	1
271	Yaw's Camp Lake Public Mini-Park	1
272	Yaw's Camp Lake Public Mini-Park	1
- -	Subtotal – 48 Sites	225
	School District Sites	
273	Salem Grade School	72
274	Trevor Grade School	2
275	Westosha Central Union High School	107[d]
276	Wilmot Grade School	4
277	Wilmot Union High School	24
- -	Subtotal – Five Sites	209
	Private Sites	
278	Camp Lake Oaks Subdivision Park and Beach	1
279	Camp Sol-R-Crown	148
280	Cepek's Cross Lake Subdivision Park	2
281	Cross Lake Association Beach	1
282	Holy Name School	28
283	Kenosha County Fairgrounds	77
284	Lake Shangri-La Boat Landing	1
285	Last Resort	1
286	Papa's Sports Bar and Grill	10
287	Salvation Army Camp Wonderland	138
288	Silver Lake Sportsmen's Club	40
289	Spring Valley Country Club	147
290	Wilmot Mountain Ski Area	132[e]
- -	Subtotal – 13 Sites	726
- -	Total – 66 Sites	1,160

[a] *See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b] *Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre. Also, acreage shown includes only those lands located in the Town.*

[c] *Includes eight separate parcels that are not identified as Town parks.*

[d] *A 42-acre portion of the site is located in the Village of Paddock Lake. The site totals 149 acres.*

[e] *A 204-acre portion of the site is located in the Town of Randall. The site totals 336 acres.*

Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

Table I-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 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	1,660	1,757	2,097	97	5.8	340	19.4	437	26.3
Two-Family	0	3	7	3	- -	4	133.3	7	- -
Multi-Family	5	14	15	9	180.0	1	7.1	10	200.0
Mobile Homes	9	15	33	6	66.7	18	120.0	24	266.7
Subtotal	1,674	1,789	2,152	115	6.9	363	20.3	478	28.6
Commercial	49	71	70	22	44.9	-1	-1.4	21	42.9
Industrial	26	33	49	7	26.9	16	48.5	23	88.5
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	344	410	452	66	19.2	42	10.2	108	31.4
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	421	420	509	-1	-0.2	89	21.2	88	20.9
Railroad Rights-of-Way	62	62	61	0	0.0	-1	-1.6	-1	-1.6
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation									
Subtotal	30	41	44	11	36.7	3	7.3	14	46.7
Governmental and Institutional	857	933	1,066	76	8.9	133	14.3	209	24.4
Recreational	112	124	147	12	10.7	23	18.5	35	31.3
Urban Subtotal	479	486	474	7	1.5	-12	-2.5	-5	-1.0
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	1,533	1,643	1,527	110	7.2	-116	-7.1	-6	-0.4
Wetlands	2,895	2,880	3,004	-15	-0.5	124	4.3	109	3.8
Surface Water	1,906	1,911	1,876	5	0.3	-35	-1.8	-30	-1.6
Subtotal	6,334	6,434	6,407	100	1.6	-27	-0.4	73	1.2
Agricultural	10,329	9,822	9,122	-507	-4.9	-700	-7.1	-1,207	-11.7
Extractive	147	84	105	-63	-42.9	21	25.0	-42	-28.6
Landfills	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Open Lands	1,175	1,345	1,366	170	14.5	21	1.6	191	16.3
Nonurban Subtotal	17,985	17,685	17,000	-300	-1.7	-685	-3.9	-985	-5.5
Total	21,182	21,121	20,958	-61	-0.3	-163	-0.8	-224	-1.1

[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.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-6

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	2,097	53.0	10.0
Two-Family	7	0.2	- -[c]
Multi-Family	15	0.4	0.1
Mobile Homes	33	0.8	0.2
Subtotal	2,152	54.4	10.3
Commercial	70	1.8	0.3
Industrial	49	1.2	0.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	452	11.4	2.2
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	509	12.9	2.4
Railroad Rights-of-Way	61	1.5	0.3
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[d]	44	1.1	0.2
Subtotal	1,066	26.9	5.1
Governmental and Institutional[e]	147	3.7	0.7
Recreational[f]	474	12.0	2.3
Urban Subtotal	3,958	100.0	18.9
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	1,527	9.0	7.3
Wetlands	3,004	17.7	14.3
Surface Water	1,876	11.0	9.0
Subtotal	6,407	37.7	30.6
Agricultural	9,122	53.7	43.5
Extractive	105	0.6	0.5
Open Lands[g]	1,366	8.0	6.5
Nonurban Subtotal	17,000	100.0	81.1
Total	20,958	- -	100.0

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

[b]*Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; 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 I-7

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	3,064	59.5	14.8
Two-Family	14	0.3	0.1
Multi-Family	28	0.5	0.1
Subtotal	3,106	60.3	15.0
Commercial	110	2.1	0.6
Industrial	76	1.5	0.4
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	1,055	20.5	5.1
Railroad Rights-of-Way	61	1.2	0.3
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	43	0.8	0.2
Subtotal	1,159	22.5	5.6
Governmental and Institutional[d]	225	4.4	1.1
Recreational[e]	477	9.2	2.3
Urban Subtotal	5,153	100.0	25.0
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	1,476	9.5	7.2
Nonfarmed Wetlands	3,123	20.2	15.1
Surface Water	1,876	12.1	9.1
Subtotal	6,474	41.8	31.4
Agricultural	7,447	48.1	36.0
Farmed Wetlands	146	0.9	0.7
Extractive[f]	64	0.4	0.3
Landfills	0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands[g]	1,365	8.8	6.6
Nonurban Subtotal	15,496	100.0	75.0
Total	20,649	- -	100.0

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*Extractive sites are not currently active.*

[g]*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 I-8

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2003 AND 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	5,022	$180,739,600	$560,069,400	$740,809,000
Commercial	543	9,834,700	28,885,100	38,719,800
Manufacturing	33	555,600	2,266,000	2,821,600
Agricultural	7,038	1,519,000	N/A	1,519,000
Undeveloped	2,247	2,501,700	N/A	2,501,700
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest[a]	1,017	3,013,100	N/A	3,013,100
Other	55	914,600	2,451,500	3,366,100
Total	15,955	$199,078,300	$593,672,000	$792,750,300

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	5,398	$272,541,900	$895,317,500	$1,167,859,400	$427,050,400	57.6
Commercial	571	17,238,800	39,921,700	57,160,500	18,440,700	47.6
Manufacturing	22	629,500	2,453,600	3,083,100	261,500	9.3
Agricultural	6,817	1,566,200	N/A	1,566,200	47,200	3.1
Undeveloped	1,884	1,778,300	N/A	1,778,300	-723,400	-28.9
Ag Forest[a]	605	2,575,500	N/A	2,575,500	2,575,500	- -
Forest[a]	216	1,836,000	N/A	1,836,000	-1,177,100	-39.1
Other	52	1,352,000	2,971,100	4,323,100	957,000	28.4
Total	15,565	$299,518,200	$940,663,900	$1,240,182,100	$447,431,800	56.4

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class. As a result, some of the lands classified as "Forest" in 2003 were added to the new "Ag Forest" class in 2007. As shown in the table, this resulted in a loss of acreage and a decrease in equalized value in the "Forest" classification in 2007.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table I-9

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM
BASED ON THE KENOSHA COUNTY LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Suburban-Density Residential[a]	1,911	21.6	10.0
Medium-Density Residential[b]	3,466	39.2	18.2
High-Density Residential[c]	142	1.6	0.7
Subtotal	5,519	62.4	28.9
Commercial	414	4.7	2.2
Office/Professional Services	7	0.1	- -[d]
Industrial	116	1.3	0.6
Business/Industrial Park	273	3.1	1.5
Governmental and Institutional	388	4.4	2.0
Park and Recreational[e]	1,071	12.1	5.6
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[f]	971	11.0	5.1
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	77	0.9	0.4
Urban Subtotal	8,836	100.0	46.3
Nonurban			
Farmland Protection	902	8.8	4.7
General Agricultural and Open Lands[g]	1,216	11.9	6.4
Rural-Density Residential[h]	861	8.4	4.5
Extractive	1	- -[d]	- -[d]
Primary Environmental Corridor[i]	4,391	42.9	23.0
Secondary Environmental Corridor[i]	319	3.1	1.7
Isolated Natural Resource Area[i]	362	3.5	1.9
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved[j]	156	1.5	0.8
Nonfarmed Wetlands[k]	187	1.8	1.0
Surface Water	1,857	18.1	9.7
Nonurban Subtotal	10,252	100.0	53.7
Total	19,088	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	3,704	- -	- -
Farmed Wetlands[l]	29	- -	- -

Note: This table is based on the generalized categories developed for the Countywide Land Use Plan Map (Map 65). See Map 79 and Table I-10 for the Town of Salem Land Use Plan map and table. The table does not include areas to be annexed by the Village of Paddock Lake under the terms of a boundary agreement.

[a]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres.*

[b]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[c]*Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[d]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[e]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*Reflects only the year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way. Future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

Footnotes to Table I-9 (continued)

[g]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres.*

[h]*Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres.*

[i]*Does not included associated surface water areas.*

[j]*Includes certain areas located outside of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, such as woodlands, natural areas, critical species habitat sites, State-owned wildlife areas, and certain nonfarmed wetlands; and common open areas of residential developments, including conservation subdivisions.*

[k]*Includes mostly those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. Also includes certain existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development (ranging from rural residential uses to industrial uses).*

[l]*Includes those wetlands that do not contain wetland vegetation due to farming (cultivation, pasturing, and other agricultural activities) and are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved, in areas not anticipated to be developed for urban use during the planning period. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands with supporting soils when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area, or as a nonfarmed wetland.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-10

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM
BASED ON THE TOWN OF SALEM LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Estate Single-Family Residential[a]	2,425	17.6	11.8
Suburban/Estate Single-Family Residential[b]	2,995	21.7	14.6
Suburban Single-Family Residential[c]	841	6.1	4.1
Urban Single-Family Residential[d]	318	2.3	1.6
Village, Hamlet, and Lakefront Residential Neighborhood Conservation[e]	98	0.7	0.5
Medium-Density Urban Residential[f]	244	1.8	1.2
High-Density Urban Residential[g]	151	1.1	0.7
Subtotal	7,072	51.3	34.5
Village/Hamlet Business	40	0.3	0.2
Neighborhood Business	170	1.2	0.8
Community Business	64	0.5	0.3
Highway Corridor Business[h]	167	1.2	0.8
Professional Office	11	0.1	0.1
Limited Industrial (Manufacturing)	79	0.6	0.4
General Industrial (Manufacturing)	48	0.4	0.2
Business Park	290	2.1	1.4
Institutional	491	3.5	2.4
Park and Recreational[i]	2,848	20.7	13.9
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[j]	990	7.2	4.8
Railroad Rights-of-Way	67	0.5	0.3
Paddock Lake Growth Area[k]	1,441	10.4	7.0
Urban Subtotal	13,778	100.0	67.1
Nonurban			
Agricultural Preservation	997	14.8	4.8
General Agricultural[l]	2,366	35.0	11.5
Countryside Single-Family Residential[m]	1,474	21.8	7.2
Quarrying and Extractive[n]	11	0.2	0.1
Surface Water	1,903	28.2	9.3
Nonurban Subtotal	6,751	100.0	32.9
Total	20,529	- -	100.0

Note: This table is based on the categories developed for the Town of Salem Plan Land Use Plan Map (Map 79). It includes all land within the Town in December 2008, including 1,441 acres that will be annexed by the Village of Paddock Lake under the terms of a boundary agreement.

[a]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres when served by public sanitary sewer, and one home per 80,000 square feet to 4.9 acres when not served by public sanitary sewer. Includes 164 acres of Rural Cluster/Estate Single-Family Residential (RC/R-2) District area.*

[b]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 20,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[c]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 15,000 to 19,999 square feet.*

[d]*Average density equating to one home per 10,000 to 14,999 square feet.*

[e]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 9,999 square feet for existing lots of record, and one dwelling unit per 8,000 to 9,999 square feet for new subdivisions.*

Footnotes to Table I-10 (continued)

[f]*Density of at least 8,000 square feet per single-family dwelling unit, and at least 10,000 square feet per dwelling unit in a two-family structure.*

[g]*Density of at least 5,450 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[h]*Includes 55 acres of Highway Corridor Business/Professional Office (HC/PO) District area.*

[i]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[j]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way. Future street and highway rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[k]*Does not include the Village of Paddock Lake incorporated area in 2008.*

[l]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres. Includes 96 acres of General Agricultural/Planned Unit Development Overlay (A-2/PUD) District area and 904 acres of Rural Cluster/General Agricultural (RC/A-2) District area.*

[m]*Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres. Includes 47 acres of Rural Cluster Development Single-Family Residential (RC) District area and 567 acres of Rural Cluster/Countryside Single-Family Residential (RC/R-1) District area.*

[n]*Former extractive site, no reclamation plan on file.*

Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

Table I-11

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035[a]		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	1,982[b]	9.5	5,519[c]	28.9	3,537	178.5	505.3
Commercial	70	0.3	558[d]	2.9	488	697.1	69.7
Industrial	49	0.2	253[e]	1.3	204	416.3	29.1

NOTE: See Chapter VI (Land Use Element) of the Town of Salem Comprehensive Plan for information on planned development during each five-year period for each land use plan category, based on the plan phases adopted as part of the Town comprehensive plan.

[a]*Does not include the Paddock Lake Growth Area shown on Map 79 and environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, isolated nonfarmed wetlands, and surface waters, shown on Map 65, located within land use districts.*

[b]*Includes residential uses with average density equating to one dwelling unit per 4.9 acres or less and lands under development for such residential uses. Excludes farm residences and residential uses with an average density equating to one home per five acres or greater.*

[c]*Includes most areas in the Residential District categories, except areas in the Countryside Single Family Residential District category and most areas in the Rural Cluster Development District category shown on Map 79. Street rights-of-way for subdivisions are also included.*

[d]*Includes areas in the Business District categories and 50 percent of the area in Business Park District category shown on Map 79.*

[e]*Includes area in the Industrial District categories and 50 percent of the area in the Business Park District category shown on Map 79.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table I-12

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family[c]		Other[d]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	2	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	- -[e]
Very Good	54	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	1.1
Good	3,205	64.9	30	0.6	142	2.9	2	- -[e]	3,379	68.6
Average	1,034	20.9	50	1.0	85	1.7	47	1.0	1,216	24.6
Fair	203	4.1	12	0.2	0	0.0	13	0.3	228	4.6
Poor	39	0.8	2	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.8
Very Poor	10	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2
Unsound	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
Total	4,553	92.2	94	1.9	227	4.6	62	1.3	4,936	100.0

NOTE: Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the local assessors and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes condominiums.*

[c]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three units and larger.*

[d]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings.*

[e]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

Source: Community assessor and SEWRPC.

Table I-13

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	25	29	55	65	30	30	65	69	15	30	190	5.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	15	30	90	105	20	20	20	45	4	19	149	4.2
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	20	105	85	160	50	65	10	50	40	60	205	5.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	10	25	50	110	4	19	- -	25	25	40	89	2.5
Other (above 95 percent)	15	165	115	1,175	25	255	- -	25	40	225	195	5.5
Total	85	354	395	1,615	129	389	95	214	124	374	828	23.3

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	10	10	15	25	4	4	10	10	15	30	54	1.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	- -	- -	35	39	4	8	4	8	20	24	63	1.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	- -	20	4	49	- -	4	- -	4	15	70	19	0.5
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	- -	- -	25	4	8	- -	- -	- -	20	4	0.1
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	10	4	94	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	140	4	0.1
Total	10	40	58	232	12	28	14	22	50	284	144	4.0

[a]*Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income on housing costs); housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; or housing units with 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 (3,552).*

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

Table I-14

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	35	1.0	140	3.9	10	0.3	35	1.0
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	70	2.0	75	2.1	40	1.1	15	0.4
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	130	3.6	60	1.7	20	0.6	- -	- -
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	75	2.1	10	0.3	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other (above 95 Percent)	135	3.8	20	0.6	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	445	12.5	305	8.6	70	2.0	50	1.4

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	45	1.3	175	4.9	220	302	6.2
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	110	3.1	90	2.5	200	298	5.6
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	150	4.2	60	1.7	210	587	5.9
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	75	2.1	10	0.3	85	272	2.4
Other (above 95 Percent)	135	3.8	20	0.6	155	2,093	4.4
Total	515	14.5	355	10.0	870	3,552	24.5

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

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

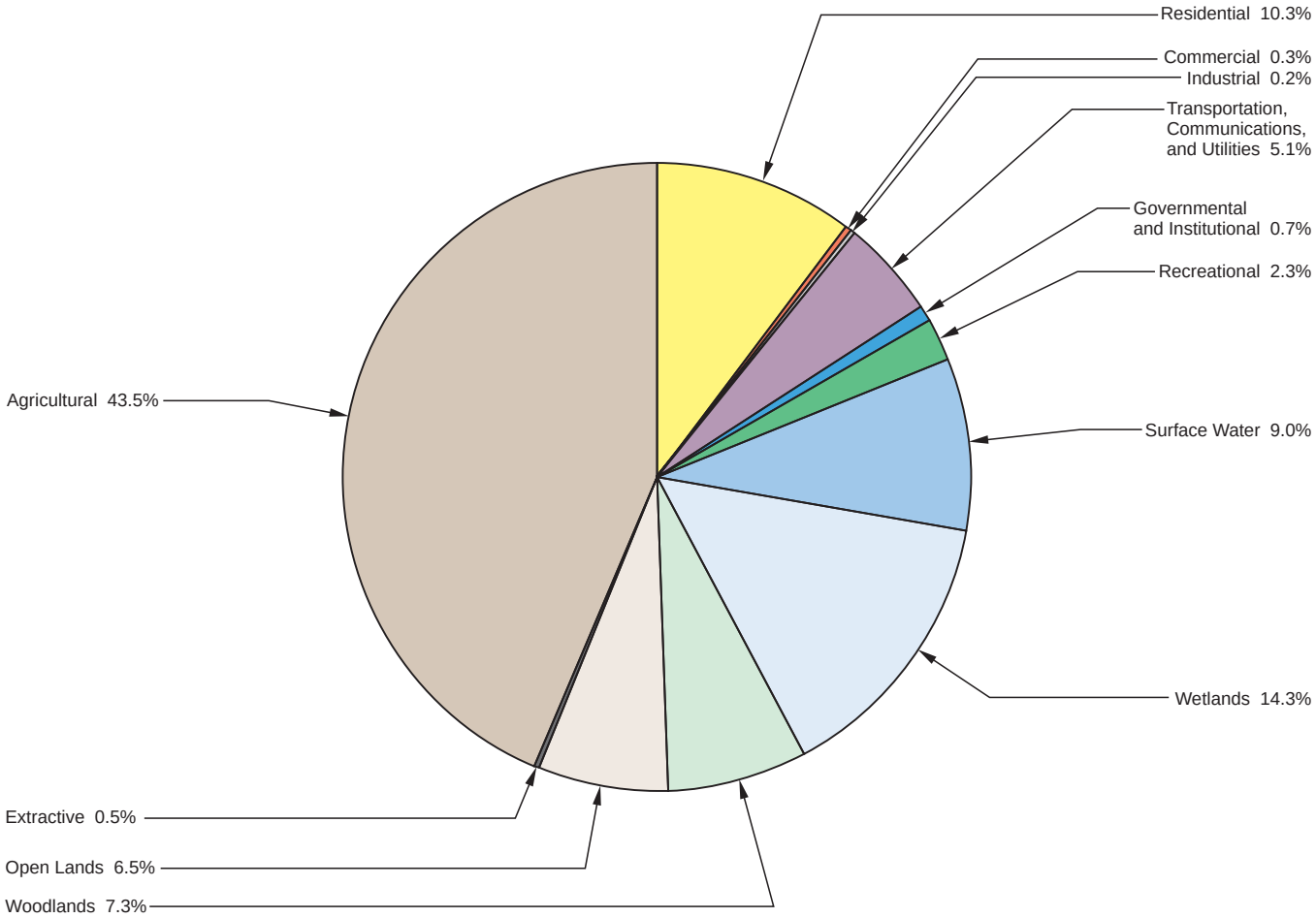
[c]*Percent of total households (3,552).*

[d]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

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

Figure I-1

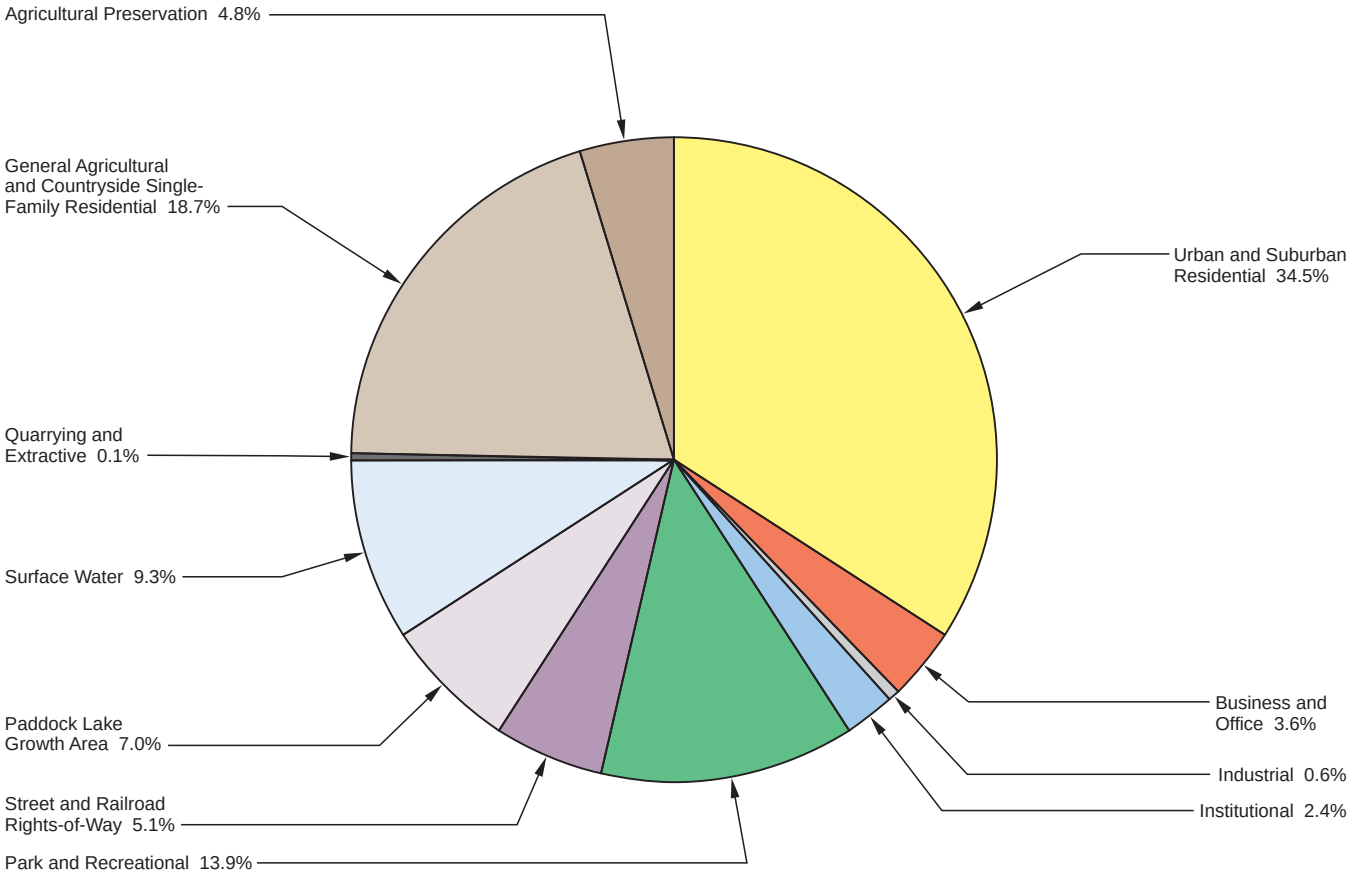
LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

Figure I-2

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA
BASED ON THE TOWN OF SALEM LAND USE PLAN MAP: 2035

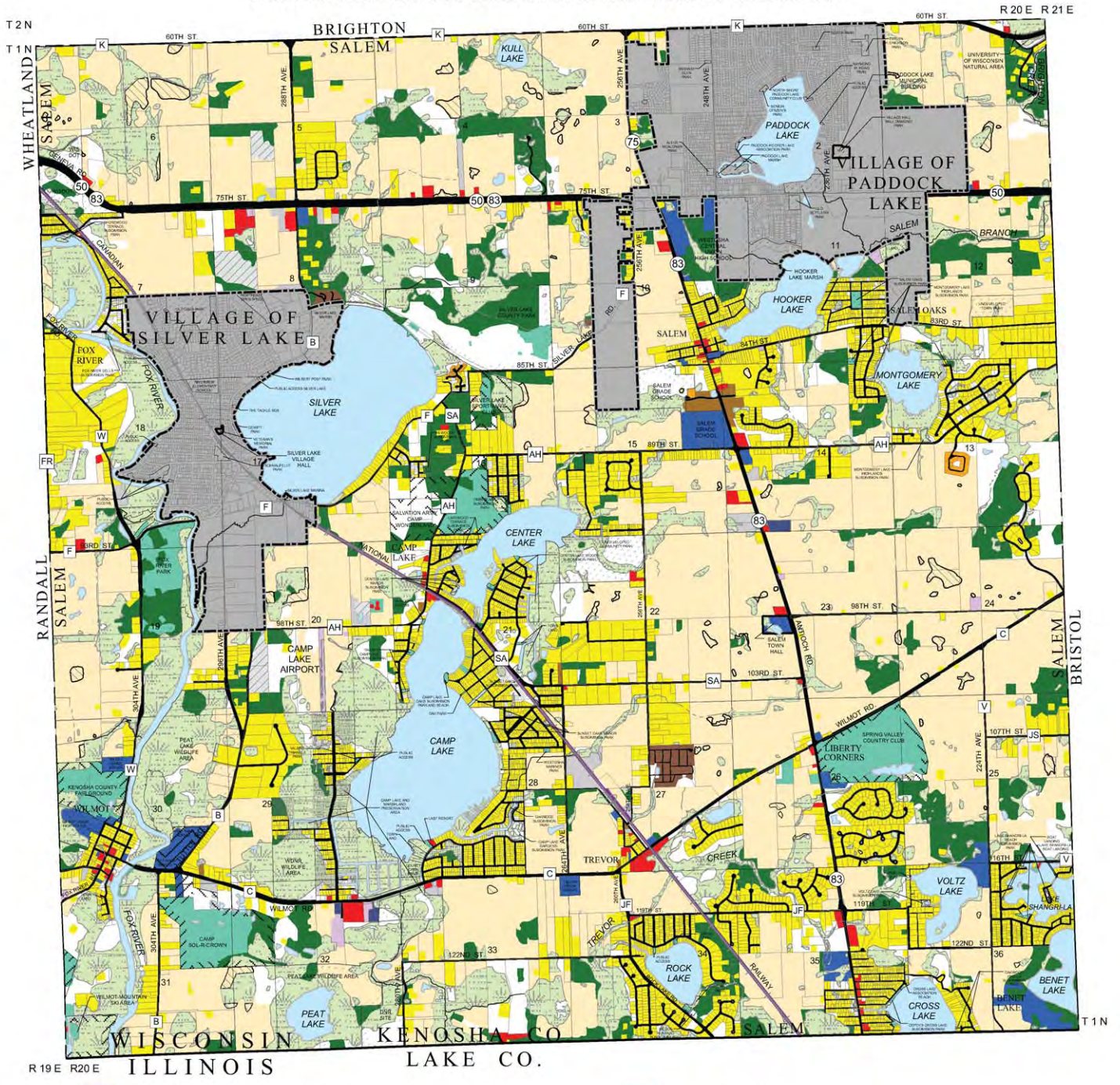


Note: The Town land use plan map indicates by note that environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and wetlands shall be protected, but does not show such features on the map which, therefore, are not reflected in this Figure.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map I-1

GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2007



Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

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Appendix J

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN OF SOMERS

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Table J-1

HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 1860-2008

Year [a]	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1860	1,277	- -	- -
1870	1,359	82	6.4
1880	1,458	99	7.3
1890	1,632	174	11.9
1900	2,044	412	25.2
1910	1,788	-256	-12.5
1920	2,084	296	16.6
1930	3,046	962	46.2
1940	3,641	595	19.5
1950	5,530	1,889	51.9
1960	7,139	1,609	29.1
1970	7,270	131	1.8
1980	7,724	454	6.2
1990	7,748	24	0.3
2000	9,059	1,311	16.9
2005	9,352	293	3.2
2008	9,452	100	1.1

[a]The 2005 and 2008 population estimates were prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.

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

Table J-2

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	37	0.8
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	541	11.3
Professional and Related	865	18.1
Subtotal	1,443	30.3
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	53	1.1
Protective Service	109	2.3
Food Preparation and Serving Related	252	5.3
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	66	1.4
Personal Care and Service	145	3.0
Subtotal	625	13.1
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	607	12.7
Office and Administrative Support	697	14.6
Subtotal	1,304	27.4
Farming,[a] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	10	0.2
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	186	3.9
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	273	5.7
Subtotal	459	9.6
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	587	12.3
Transportation and Material Moving	339	7.1
Subtotal	926	19.4
Total	4,767	100.0

[a]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.*

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

Table J-3

PLACE OF WORK OF TOWN OF SOMERS RESIDENTS: 2000

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	1,747	37.5
Village of Pleasant Prairie	233	5.0
Town of Bristol	62	1.3
Town of Somers	526	11.3
Remainder of Kenosha County	79	1.7
Subtotal	2,647	56.8
Milwaukee County	214	4.6
Racine County	1,015	21.8
Waukesha County	60	1.3
Cook County, IL	92	2.0
Lake County, IL	550	11.8
Worked Elsewhere	86	1.8
Total	4,664	100.0

NOTE: 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 J-4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2006[a]

Number on Map 27	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Town of Somers Sites	
291	Country Charm Subdivision Park	2
292	Open Space Site	8
293	Somers Town Hall and Park	19
294	Town Land (Future Community Park)	24
295	Town Land (Future Community Park)	36
296	Town Land (Future Neighborhood Park)	2
- -	Subtotal – Six Sites	91
	School District Sites	
297	Kenosha Unified School District Site	19
298	Somers Elementary School	11
- -	Subtotal – Two Sites	30
	Private Sites	
299	Finney's West	9
300	Kenosha Country Club	142
301	Maplecrest Country Club	166
302	Maple Spring Driving Range	13
303	Shoreland Lutheran High School	18
304	Trefoil Oaks Girl Scout Camp	12
- -	Subtotal – Six Sites	360
- -	Total – 14 Sites	481

[a]*See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b]*Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

Source: SEWRPC Park and Open Space Site Inventory.

Table J-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 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	1,708	1,745	1,948	37	2.2	203	11.6	240	14.1
Two-Family	3	3	2	0	0.0	-1	-33.3	-1	-33.3
Multi-Family	32	56	82	24	75.0	26	46.4	50	156.3
Mobile Homes	40	46	41	6	15.0	-5	-10.9	1	2.5
Subtotal	1,783	1,850	2,073	67	3.8	223	12.1	290	16.3
Commercial	103	95	90	-8	-7.8	-5	-5.3	-13	-12.6
Industrial	74	83	58	9	12.2	-25	-30.1	-16	-21.6
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	585	575	596	-10	-1.7	21	3.7	11	1.9
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	372	376	483	4	1.1	107	28.5	111	29.8
Railroad Rights-of-Way	229	211	182	-18	-7.9	-29	-13.7	-47	-20.5
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	22	38	30	16	72.7	-8	-21.1	8	36.4
Subtotal	1,208	1,200	1,291	-8	-0.7	91	7.6	83	6.9
Governmental and Institutional	336	336	281	0	0.0	-55	-16.4	-55	-16.4
Recreational	531	510	555	-21	-4.0	45	8.8	24	4.5
Urban Subtotal	4,035	4,074	4,348	39	1.0	274	6.7	313	7.8
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	640	665	622	25	3.9	-43	-6.5	-18	-2.8
Wetlands	547	572	582	25	4.6	10	1.7	35	6.4
Surface Water	64	64	60	0	0.0	-4	-6.3	-4	-6.3
Subtotal	1,251	1,301	1,264	50	4.0	-37	-2.8	13	1.0
Agricultural	15,645	13,837	12,268	-1,808	-11.6	-1,569	-11.3	-3,377	-21.6
Extractive	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Landfills	5	5	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Open Lands	724	1,419	1,423	695	96.0	4	0.3	699	96.5
Nonurban Subtotal	17,625	16,562	14,960	-1,063	-6.0	-1,602	-9.7	-2,665	-15.1
Total	21,660	20,636	19,308	-1,024	-4.7	-1,328	-6.4	-2,352	-10.9

[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.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table J-6

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	1,948	44.8	10.1
Two-Family	2	- -[c]	- -[c]
Multi-Family	82	1.9	0.4
Mobile Homes	41	1.0	0.2
Subtotal	2,073	47.7	10.7
Commercial	90	2.1	0.5
Industrial	58	1.3	0.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	596	13.7	3.1
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	483	11.1	2.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	182	4.2	0.9
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[d]	30	0.7	0.2
Subtotal	1,291	29.7	6.7
Governmental and Institutional[e]	281	6.5	1.5
Recreational[f]	555	12.8	2.9
Urban Subtotal	4,348	100.0	22.4
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	622	4.2	3.2
Wetlands	582	3.9	3.0
Surface Water	60	0.4	0.3
Subtotal	1,264	8.4	6.5
Agricultural	12,268	82.0	63.5
Extractive	5	- -[c]	- -[c]
Landfills	1,423	9.5	7.4
Open Lands[g]	14,960	100.0	77.6
Nonurban Subtotal	19,308	- -	100.0
Total	1,948	44.8	10.1

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

[b]*Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; and other lands that have not been developed including residual lands or outlots attendant to existing urban development that are not expected to be developed.*

Source: SEWRPC 2000 Land Use Inventory.

Table J-7

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	2,180	45.0	11.7
Two-Family	11	0.2	0.1
Multi-Family	123	2.6	0.7
Subtotal	2,314	47.8	12.5
Commercial	214	4.4	1.1
Industrial	69	1.4	0.4
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	1,154	23.8	6.2
Railroad Rights-of-Way	175	3.6	1.0
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[c]	34	0.7	0.2
Subtotal	1,363	28.1	7.4
Governmental and Institutional[d]	326	6.7	1.8
Recreational[e]	561	11.6	3.0
Urban Subtotal	4,847	100.0	26.2
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	589	4.3	3.2
Nonfarmed Wetlands	784	5.7	4.2
Surface Water	57	0.4	0.3
Subtotal	1,430	10.4	7.7
Agricultural	10,945	80.0	59.1
Farmed Wetlands	98	0.7	0.5
Extractive	0	0.0	0
Landfills	5	- -[f]	- -[f]
Open Lands[g]	1,206	8.8	6.5
Nonurban Subtotal	13,684	100.0	73.8
Total	18,531	- -	100.0

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[d]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[e]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[f]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[g]*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 J-8

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2003 AND 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	2,748	$133,925,900	$346,673,500	$480,599,400
Commercial	1,373	19,755,800	44,617,700	64,373,500
Manufacturing	16	336,200	1,290,900	1,627,100
Agricultural	11,748	2,404,800	N/A	2,404,800
Undeveloped	329	411,400	N/A	411,400
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	0	629,000	N/A	629,000
Other	360	2,145,700	8,102,600	10,248,300
Total	16,574	$159,608,800	$400,684,700	$560,293,500

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	2,834	$188,327,400	$523,776,700	$712,104,100	$231,504,700	48.2
Commercial	754	35,616,000	57,800,500	93,416,500	29,043,000	45.1
Manufacturing	16	1,676,900	1,226,200	2,903,100	1,276,000	78.4
Agricultural	11,444	2,638,100	N/A	2,638,100	233,300	9.7
Undeveloped	473	411,000	N/A	411,000	-400	-0.1
Ag Forest[a]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	200	5,500,000	9,904,600	15,404,600	5,156,300	50.3
Total	15,721	$234,169,400	$592,708,000	$826,877,400	$266,583,900	47.6

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table J-9

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2035 AND BEYOND

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Suburban-Density Residential[a]	1,797	17.2	11.1
Medium-Density Residential[b]	3,395	32.6	21.0
High-Density Residential[c]	278	2.7	1.7
Subtotal	5,470	52.5	33.8
Mixed Use	460	4.4	2.8
Commercial	763	7.3	4.7
Office/Professional Services	48	0.5	0.3
Industrial	327	3.1	2.0
Business/Industrial Park	945	9.1	5.8
Governmental and Institutional	735	7.1	4.6
Park and Recreational[d]	489	4.7	3.0
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[e]	1,004	9.6	6.2
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	180	1.7	1.1
Urban Subtotal	10,421	100.0	64.3
Nonurban			
Farmland Protection	2,029	35.1	12.5
General Agricultural and Open Lands[f]	203	3.5	1.3
Rural-Density Residential[g]	510	8.8	3.2
Landfill	5	0.1	- -[h]
Primary Environmental Corridor[i]	1,193	20.6	7.4
Secondary Environmental Corridor[i]	329	5.7	2.0
Isolated Natural Resource Area[i]	127	2.2	0.8
Other Conservancy Lands to Preserved[j]	1,136	19.6	7.0
Nonfarmed Wetlands[k]	199	3.5	1.2
Surface Water	54	0.9	0.3
Nonurban Subtotal	5,785	100.0	35.7
Total	16,206	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	1,935	- -	- -
Farmed Wetlands[l]	41	- -	- -

Note: The Town of Somers Land Plan Map (Map 80) uses land use categories similar to those used for the Countywide land use plan map. The table does not include areas to be annexed by the City of Kenosha under the terms of a boundary agreement.

[a]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres.*

[b]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[c]*Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit.*

[d]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[e]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way and proposed rights-of-way for the IH 94 corridor, including interchanges, to be constructed in 2009 and 2010. Otherwise, future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[f]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres.*

Footnotes to Table J-9 (continued)

[g]Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres.

[h]Less than 0.05 percent.

[i]Does not included associated surface water areas.

[j]Includes certain areas located outside of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, such as 75-foot wide buffer areas adjacent to wetlands and undeveloped floodplains within the Somers planned urban service area.

[k]Includes mostly those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. Also includes certain existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development (ranging from residential uses to industrial uses).

[l]Includes those wetlands that do not contain wetland vegetation due to farming (cultivation, pasturing, or other agricultural activities) and are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved, in areas not anticipated to be developed for urban use during the planning period. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands with supporting soils when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area, or as a nonfarmed wetland.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table J-10

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE TOWN OF SOMERS IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035[a]		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	1,938[b]	10.0	5,769[c]	35.6	3,831	197.7	547.3
Commercial	90	0.5	1,422[d]	8.8	1,332	1,480.0	190.3
Industrial	58	0.3	800[e]	4.9	742	1,279.3	106.0

[a]*Does not include areas that will be annexed to the City of Kenosha under the terms of the boundary agreement between the Town and City.*

[b]*Includes residential uses with average density equating to one dwelling unit per 4.9 acres or less and lands under development for such residential uses. Excludes farm residences and residential uses with an average density equating to one home per five acres or greater.*

[c]*Includes areas in the Suburban-, Medium-, and High-Density Residential categories and 65 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category shown on Map 80. Street rights-of-way for future subdivisions are also included.*

[d]*Includes areas in the Commercial and Office/Professional Services categories, 30 percent of lands in the Mixed Use category, and 50 percent of lands in the Business/Industrial Park category shown on Map 80. (Note: Five percent of lands in the Mixed Use category are estimated to be developed with governmental or institutional uses).*

[e]*Includes areas in the Industrial category and 50 percent of lands in the Business/Industrial Park category shown on Map 80.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table J-11

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family[b]		Two-Family		Multi-Family[c]		Other[d]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	22	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.7
Very Good	260	8.8	1	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	261	8.9
Good	1,257	42.6	19	0.6	1	- -[e]	0	0.0	1,277	43.3
Average	1,159	39.3	29	1.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	1,192	40.4
Fair	137	4.6	8	0.3	3	0.1	0	0.0	148	5.0
Poor	35	1.2	1	- -[e]	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	1.2
Very Poor	10	0.3	0	0.0	1	- -[e]	0	0.0	11	0.4
Unsound	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1
Total	2,883	97.7	58	2.0	9	0.3	0	0.0	2,950	100.0

NOTE: Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the local assessors and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes condominiums.*

[c]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three units and larger.*

[d]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings.*

[e]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

Source: Community assessor and SEWRPC.

Table J-12

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	25	25	15	15	- -	- -	40	55	30	30	110	3.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	25	70	10	20	- -	- -	- -	50	10	10	45	1.3
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	15	115	75	105	25	25	10	75	35	80	160	4.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	15	20	55	10	20	- -	20	15	55	45	1.3
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	185	70	870	25	240	- -	60	15	165	110	3.3
Total	65	410	190	1,065	60	285	50	260	105	340	470	14.0

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	- -	- -	35	35	4	4	10	20	125	135	174	5.2
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	20	20	40	50	10	10	- -	- -	60	60	130	3.9
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	10	20	10	85	- -	- -	- -	15	40	105	60	1.8
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	- -	- -	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20	- -	- -
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	10	10	150	10	20	- -	- -	15	220	35	1.0
Total	30	50	95	335	24	34	10	35	240	540	399	11.9

[a]*Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income on housing costs); housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; or housing units with 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 (3,354).*

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

Table J-13

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	30	0.9	80	2.4	25	0.7	145	4.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	25	0.7	15	0.4	100	3.0	- -	- -
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	120	3.6	25	0.8	60	1.8	- -	- -
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	35	1.0	15	0.4	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other (above 95 Percent)	80	2.4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	290	8.6	135	4.0	185	5.5	145	4.3

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	55	1.6	225	6.7	280	319	8.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	125	3.7	15	0.4	140	290	4.2
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	180	5.4	25	0.8	205	625	6.1
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	35	1.0	15	0.4	50	200	1.5
Other (above 95 Percent)	80	2.4	- -	- -	80	1,920	2.4
Total	475	14.1	280	8.3	755	3,354	22.5

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

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

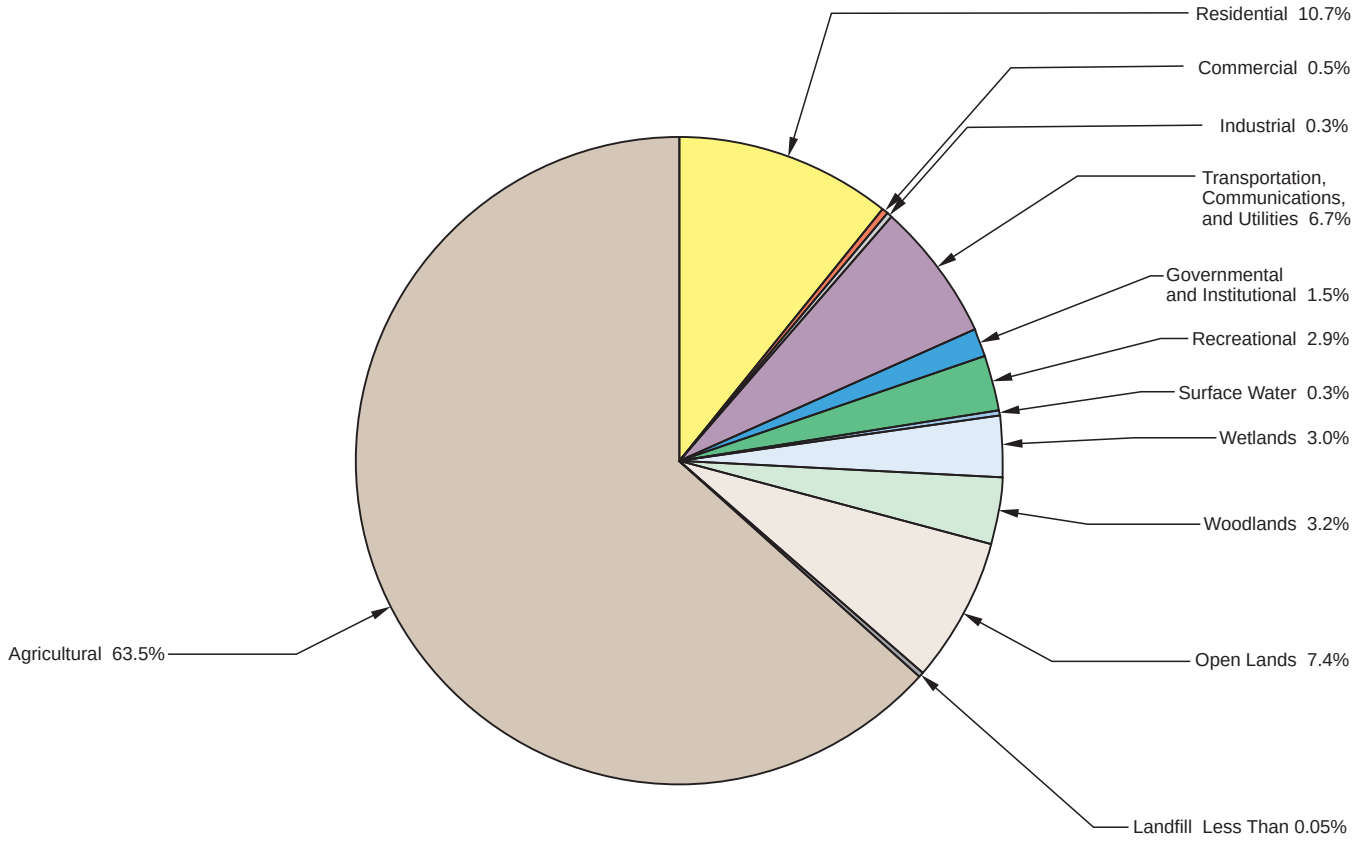
[c]*Percent of total households (3,354).*

[d]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

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

Figure J-1

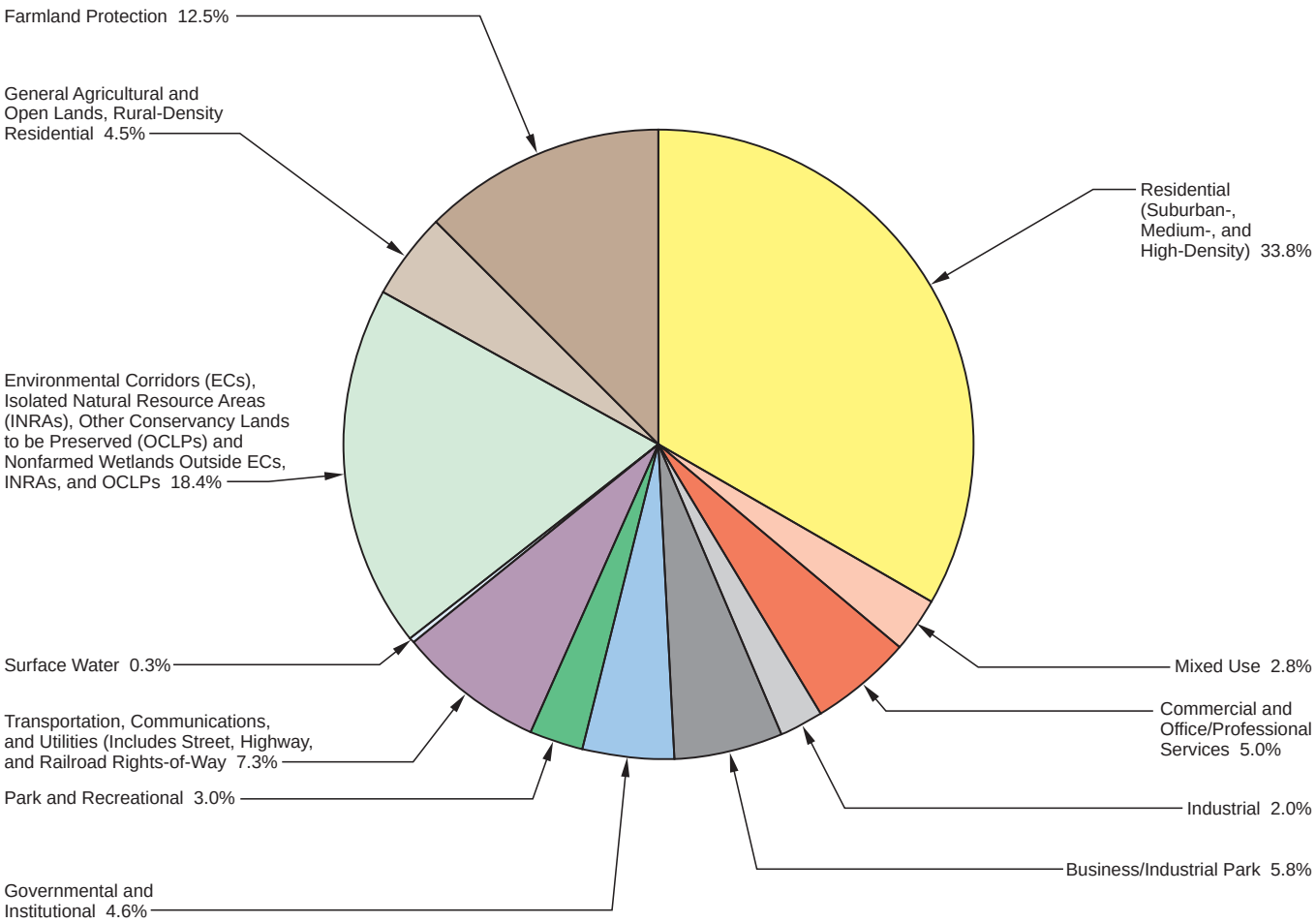
LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

Figure J-2

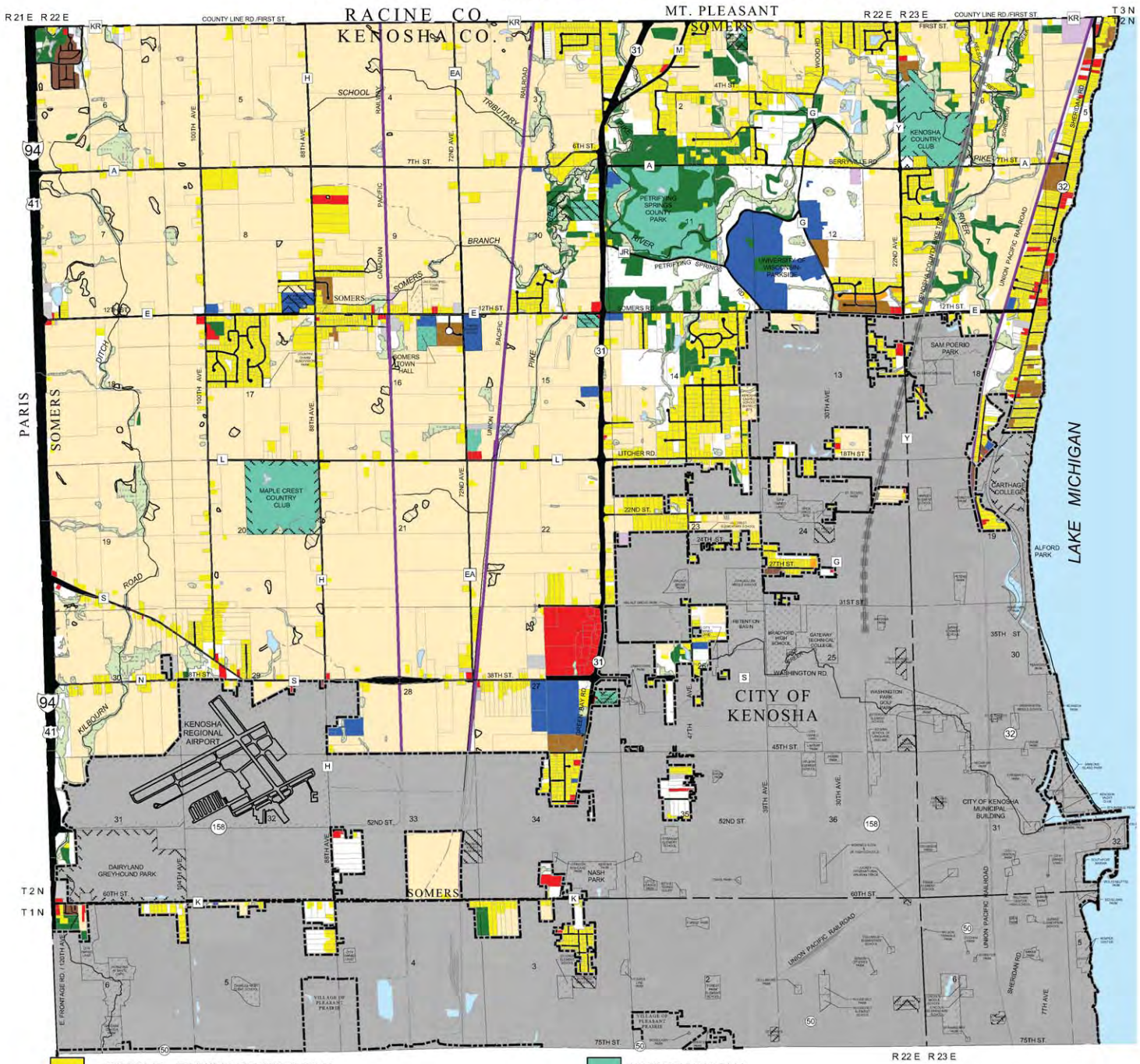
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2035 AND BEYOND



Source: SEWRPC.

Map J-1

GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SOMERS: 2007



- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MOBILE HOME
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- RAILWAY
- COMMUNICATION, UTILITY, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- OPEN LAND
- LANDFILL
- FARMED WETLAND (2005)
- NONFARMED WETLAND (2005)
- WOODLAND
- SURFACE WATER
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

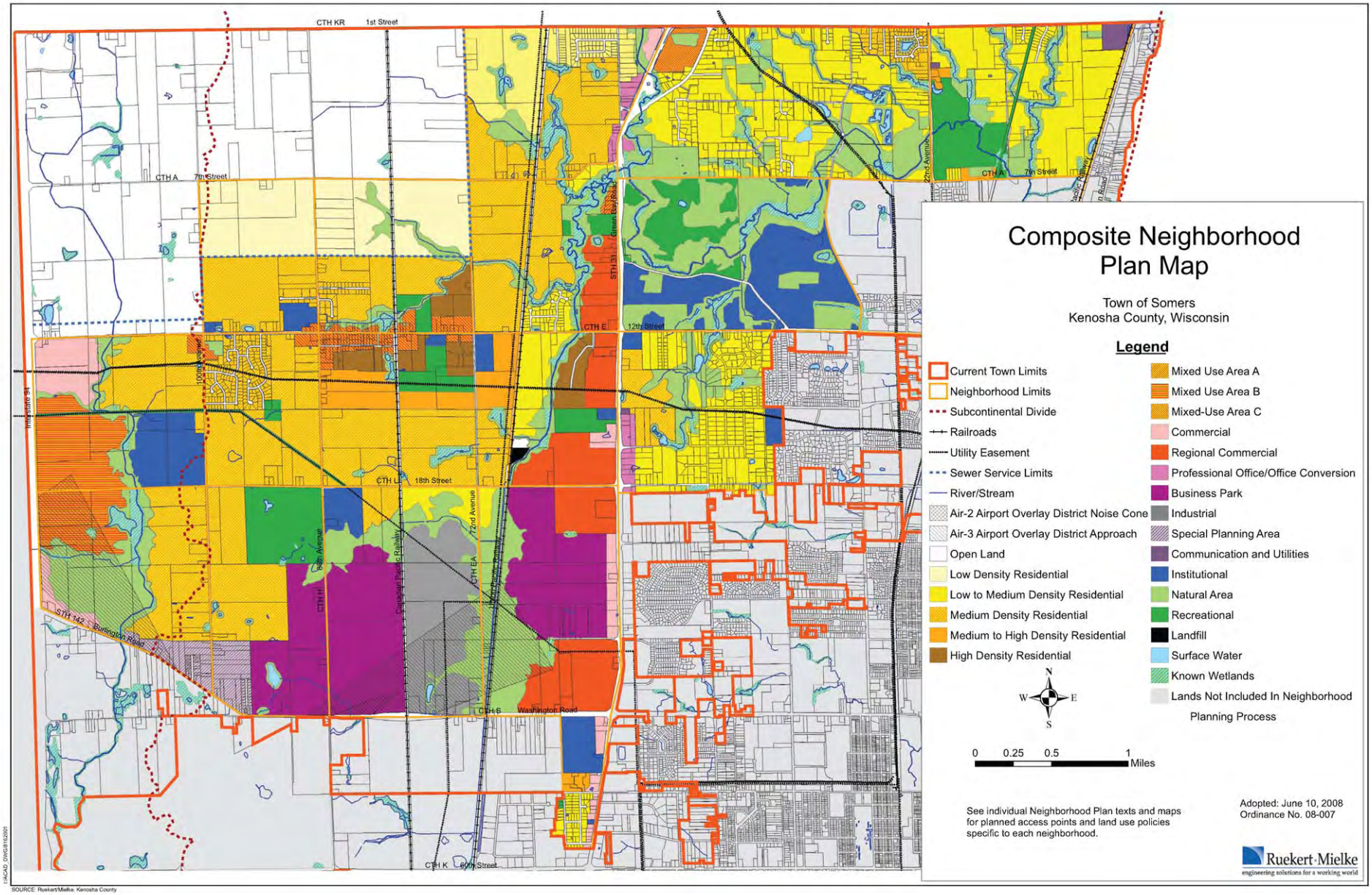
N

0 2,500 5,000 Feet

Source: Town of Somers and SEWRPC.

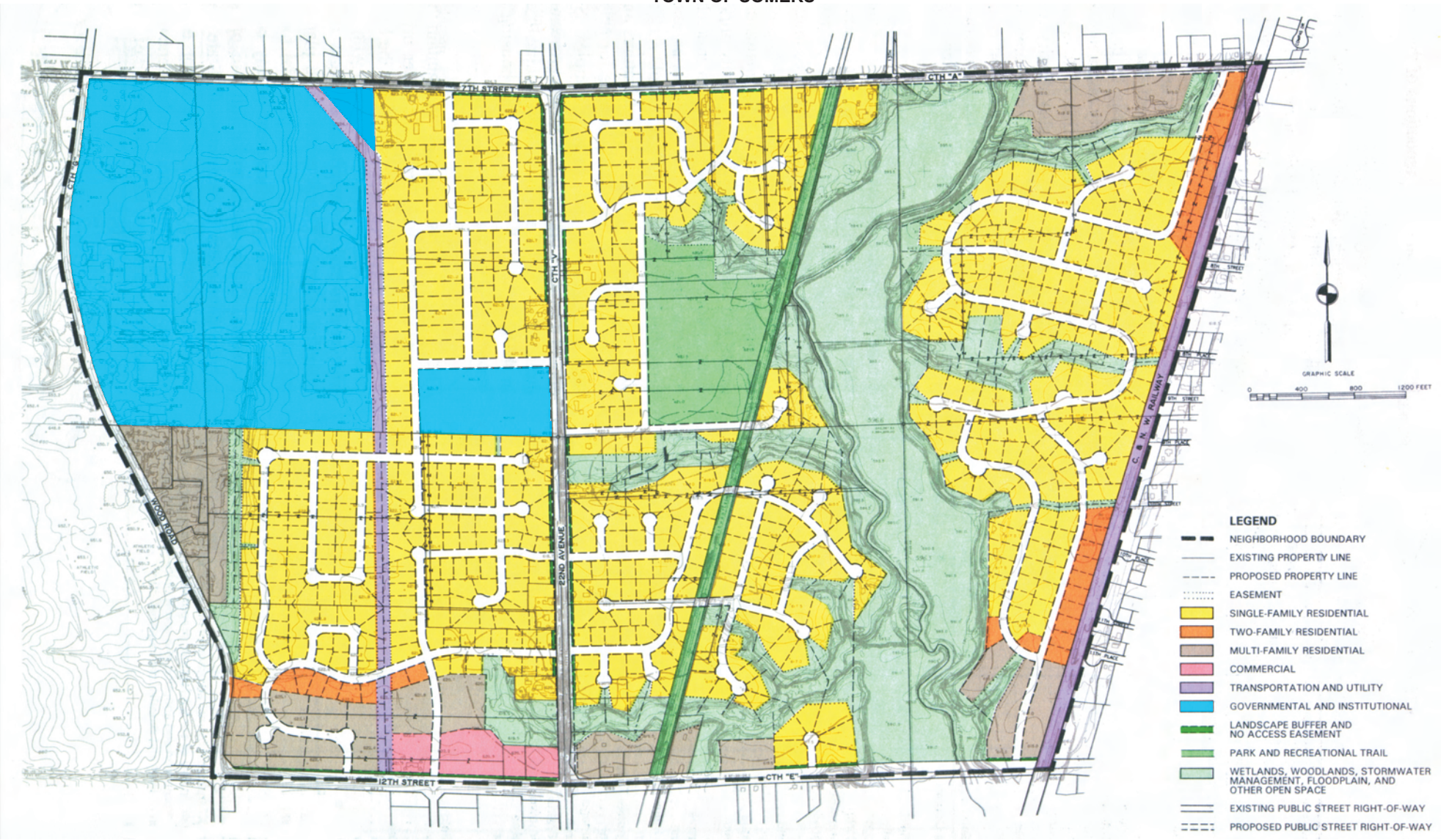
Map J-2

TOWN OF SOMERS COMPOSITE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN MAP



Map J-3

PARKSIDE EAST NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN
TOWN OF SOMERS



Source: SEWRPC.

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Appendix K

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS SPECIFIC TO THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND

[NOTE: REFER TO THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, PUBLISHED AS A SEPARATE REPORT, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.]

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Table K-1

HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 1850-2008

Year [a]	Population	Change From Preceding Period	
		Number	Percent
1850	1,193	- -	- -
1860	1,095	-98	-8.2
1870	843	-252	-23.0
1880	835	-8	-0.9
1890	752	-83	-9.9
1900	832	80	10.6
1910	861	29	3.5
1920	800	-61	-7.1
1930	799	-1	-0.1
1940	877	78	9.8
1950	991	114	13.0
1960	1,503	512	51.7
1970	2,047	544	36.2
1980	2,908	861	42.1
1990	3,263	355	12.2
2000	3,292	29	0.9
2005	3,410	118	3.6
2008	3,440	30	0.9

[a]The 2005 and 2008 population estimates were prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Other years are from the U.S. Census.

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

Table K-2

EMPLOYED PERSONS AGE 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY OCCUPATION IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2000

Occupation	Number	Percent of Total
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations		
Farmers and Farm Managers	30	1.8
Other Management, Business, and Financial Operations	173	10.2
Professional and Related	193	11.4
Subtotal	396	23.3
Service Occupations		
Healthcare Support	45	2.6
Protective Service	20	1.2
Food Preparation and Serving Related	74	4.4
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	83	4.9
Personal Care and Service	41	2.4
Subtotal	263	15.5
Sales and Office Occupations		
Sales and Related	181	10.6
Office and Administrative Support	237	13.9
Subtotal	418	24.6
Farming,[a] Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0	0.0
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations		
Construction and Extraction	171	10.1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	88	5.2
Subtotal	259	15.2
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations		
Production	289	17.0
Transportation and Material Moving	75	4.4
Subtotal	364	21.4
Total	1,700	100.0

[a]*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 who farm their own land and farm managers are included under the "management, professional, and related" occupations.*

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

Table K-3

PLACE OF WORK OF TOWN OF WHEATLAND RESIDENTS: 2000

Place of Work	Number	Percent
Kenosha County		
City of Kenosha	150	8.9
Village of Paddock Lake	35	2.1
Village of Pleasant Prairie	53	3.1
Village of Twin Lakes	82	4.9
Town of Bristol	37	2.2
Town of Salem	59	3.5
Town of Wheatland	190	11.2
Remainder of Kenosha County	72	4.3
Subtotal	678	40.1
Milwaukee County	43	2.5
Racine County	271	16.0
Walworth County	125	7.4
Waukesha County	49	2.9
Cook County, IL	78	4.6
Lake County, IL	281	16.6
McHenry County, IL	80	4.7
Worked Elsewhere	84	5.0
Total	1,689	100.0

NOTE: 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 K-4

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2006[a]

Number on Map 27	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Lake District Site	
305	District of Powers Lake Open Space Site	74
	Town of Wheatland Sites	
306	Fox River Flood Mitigation Open Space Lands[c]	2
307	Fox River Pines Park	1
308	Town-Owned Land (Lilly Lake Public Access)	1
309	Oakwood Shores Park	3
310	Summer Haven Park	3
311	Toelle Park	1
312	New Munster Park	13
313	Koch Park and Nature Area	19
- -	Subtotal – Eight Sites	43
	School District Site	
314	Wheatland Center Elementary School	9
	Private Sites	
315	Boy Scouts of America Camp OH-DA-KO-DA	150[d]
316	Gabby's Wayside Resort	1
317	Pit Stop Tavern	1[e]
318	Powers Lake Sportsman's Club	20[f]
319	St. Alphonsus Grade School	4
320	Twin Lakes Sportsman's Club	40
- -	Subtotal – Six Sites	216
- -	Total – 16 Sites	342

[a]See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.

[b]Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre. Also, acreage shown includes only those lands located in the Town.

[c]Includes five separate parcels that are not identified as Town parks.

[d]A 19-acre portion of the site is located in the Town of Burlington, Racine County. The site totals 169 acres.

[e]Park and open space site has been closed.

[f]A 16-acre portion of the site is located in the Town of Randall. The site totals 36 acres.

Source: Town of Wheatland and SEWRPC.

Table K-5

LAND USE TRENDS IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 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	588	661	907	73	12.4	246	37.2	319	54.3
Two-Family	1	1	3	0	0.0	2	200.0	2	200.0
Multi-Family	4	4	2	0	0.0	-2	-50.0	-2	-50.0
Mobile Homes	29	27	27	-2	-6.9	0	0.0	-2	-6.9
Subtotal	622	693	939	71	11.4	246	35.5	317	51.0
Commercial	20	22	32	2	10.0	10	45.5	12	60.0
Industrial	9	13	29	4	44.4	16	123.1	20	222.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities									
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	194	211	291	17	8.8	80	37.9	97	50.0
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	201	207	305	6	3.0	98	47.3	104	51.7
Railroad Rights-of-Way	39	39	37	0	0.0	-2	-5.1	-2	-5.1
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	3	10	8	7	233.3	-2	-20.0	5	166.7
Subtotal	437	467	641	30	6.9	174	37.3	204	46.7
Governmental and Institutional	28	26	25	-2	-7.1	-1	-3.8	-3	-10.7
Recreational	57	69	72	12	21.1	3	4.3	15	26.3
Urban Subtotal	1,173	1,290	1,738	117	10.0	448	34.7	565	48.2
Nonurban									
Natural Resource Areas									
Woodlands	1,176	1,079	1,007	-97	-8.2	-72	-6.7	-169	-14.4
Wetlands	2,325	2,270	2,275	-55	-2.4	5	0.2	-50	-2.2
Surface Water	297	322	333	25	8.4	11	3.4	36	12.1
Subtotal	3,798	3,671	3,615	-127	-3.3	-56	-1.5	-183	-4.8
Agricultural	10,085	9,882	9,398	-204	-2.0	-484	-4.9	-688	-6.8
Extractive	83	166	126	83	100.0	-40	-24.1	43	51.8
Landfills	0	0	0	0	- -	0	- -	0	- -
Open Lands	278	408	540	130	46.8	132	32.4	262	94.2
Nonurban Subtotal	14,245	14,127	13,679	-118	-0.8	-448	-3.2	-566	-4.0
Total	15,417	15,417	15,417	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[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.*

Source: SEWRPC.

Table K-6

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2000

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	907	52.2	5.9
Two-Family	3	0.2	- -[c]
Multi-Family	2	0.1	- -[c]
Mobile Homes	27	1.5	0.2
Subtotal	939	54.0	6.1
Commercial	32	1.9	0.2
Industrial	29	1.7	0.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Arterial Street Rights-of-Way	291	16.8	1.9
Nonarterial Street Rights-of-Way	305	17.5	2.0
Railroad Rights-of-Way	37	2.1	0.2
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[d]	8	0.5	0.1
Subtotal	641	36.9	4.2
Governmental and Institutional[e]	25	1.4	0.2
Recreational[f]	71	4.1	0.5
Urban Subtotal	1,738	100.0	11.3
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	1,007	7.4	6.5
Wetlands	2,275	16.6	14.8
Surface Water	333	2.4	2.2
Subtotal	3,615	26.4	23.5
Agricultural	9,398	68.7	61.0
Extractive	126	0.9	0.8
Open Lands[g]	540	3.9	3.5
Nonurban Subtotal	13,679	100.0	88.7
Total	15,417	- -	100.0

[a]*Parking included in associated use.*

[b]*Includes farm residences and land under development for single-family residential uses. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only that land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*Open lands includes lands in rural areas that are not being farmed; land under development, except for single-family residential uses; 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 K-7

LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2007

Land Use Category[a]	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Residential			
Single-Family[b]	1,460	60.2	9.5
Two-Family	7	0.3	--[c]
Multi-Family	1	- -[c]	--[c]
Subtotal	1,468	60.5	9.5
Commercial	44	1.8	0.3
Industrial	51	2.1	0.3
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities			
Street Rights-of-Way	692	28.6	4.5
Railroad Rights-of-Way	37	1.5	0.2
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation[d]	9	0.4	0.1
Subtotal	738	30.5	4.8
Governmental and Institutional[e]	38	1.5	0.2
Recreational[f]	86	3.6	0.6
Urban Subtotal	2,425	100.0	15.7
Nonurban			
Natural Resource Areas			
Woodlands	1,000	7.7	6.5
Nonfarmed Wetlands	2,552	19.7	16.6
Surface Water	329	2.5	2.1
Subtotal	3,881	29.9	25.2
Agricultural	8,187	63.0	53.1
Farmed Wetlands	213	1.6	1.4
Extractive	175	1.4	1.1
Landfills	0	0.0	0.0
Open Lands[g]	536	4.1	3.5
Nonurban Subtotal	12,992	100.0	84.3
Total	15,417	- -	100.0

[a]*Includes parking and lands under development in associated use.*

[b]*Includes mobile homes, land under development for single-family residential uses, and farm residences. Other farm buildings are included in the agricultural land use category.*

[c]*Less than 0.05 percent.*

[d]*"Other Transportation" includes bus depots, airports, truck terminals, and transportation facilities not classified as street or railroad rights-of-way.*

[e]*Includes public and private schools, government offices, police and fire stations, libraries, cemeteries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities.*

[f]*Includes only lands which are intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[g]*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 K-8

EQUALIZED VALUE BY REAL ESTATE CLASS IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2003 AND 2007

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2003			
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total
Residential	1,761	$51,407,500	$144,944,800	$196,352,300
Commercial	169	3,711,200	9,786,100	13,497,300
Manufacturing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural	7,677	1,581,000	N/A	1,581,000
Undeveloped	2,760	1,826,000	N/A	1,826,000
Ag Forest[a]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest[a]	760	1,917,000	N/A	1,917,000
Other	129	1,737,500	4,718,600	6,456,100
Total	13,256	$62,180,200	$159,449,500	$221,629,700

Real Estate Class	Statement of Equalized Values 2007				Change in Equalized Value 2003 and 2007	
	Acres	Land	Improvements	Total	Number	Percent
Residential	1,844	$77,489,300	$230,735,800	$308,225,100	$111,872,800	57.0
Commercial	158	4,947,700	14,930,300	19,878,000	6,380,700	47.3
Manufacturing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural	7,629	1,635,600	N/A	1,635,600	54,600	3.4
Undeveloped	2,863	1,896,100	N/A	1,896,100	70,100	3.8
Ag Forest[a]	498	1,888,200	N/A	1,888,200	1,888,200	- -
Forest[a]	76	1,775,000	N/A	1,775,000	-142,000	-7.4
Other	131	3,248,500	6,251,800	9,500,300	3,044,200	47.1
Total	13,199	$92,880,400	$251,917,900	$344,798,300	$123,168,600	55.6

[a]*In 2005, the Department of Revenue added "Ag Forest" as a new Real Estate Class. As a result, most of the lands classified as "Forest" in 2003 were added to the new "Ag Forest" class in 2007. As shown in the table, this resulted in a loss of acreage and a decrease in equalized value in the "Forest" classification in 2007.*

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue and SEWRPC.

Table K-9

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2035

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent of Subtotal (Urban or Nonurban)	Percent of Total
Urban			
Suburban-Density Residential[a]	4,756	78.1	30.8
Medium-Density Residential[b]	323	5.3	2.1
Subtotal	5,079	83.4	32.9
Commercial[c]	46	0.8	0.3
Industrial[c]	52	0.9	0.4
Governmental and Institutional	38	0.6	0.3
Park and Recreational[d]	152	2.5	1.0
Street and Highway Rights-of-Way[e]	685	11.2	4.4
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	37	0.6	0.2
Urban Subtotal	6,089	100.0	39.5
Nonurban			
Farmland Protection	3,604	38.6	23.4
General Agricultural and Open Lands[f]	603	6.5	3.9
Rural-Density Redidential[g]	110	1.2	0.7
Extractive	221	2.4	1.4
Primary Environmental Corridor[h]	3,209	34.4	20.8
Secondary Environmental Corridor[h]	750	8.0	4.9
Isolated Natural Resource Area[h]	274	2.9	1.8
Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved[i]	123	1.3	0.8
Nonfarmed Wetlands[j]	101	1.1	0.6
Surface Water	333	3.6	2.2
Nonurban Subtotal	9,328	100.0	60.5
Total	15,417	- -	100.0
Overlay Category	**Acres**	**Percent of Subtotal**	**Percent of Total**
100-Year Floodplain	1,818	- -	- -
Farmed Wetlands[k]	143	- -	- -

NOTE: The Town of Wheatland Land Use Plan (Map 81) uses land use categories similar to those used for the Countywide land use plan map.

[a]*Average density equating to one home per 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres.*

[b]*Average density equating to one dwelling unit per 6,000 to 39,999 square feet.*

[c]*Does not include additional acreages that may be developed for commercial or industrial uses along STH 50 and Geneva Road, which are designated by symbols on the Town land use plan map.*

[d]*Includes only land which is intensively used for recreational purposes.*

[e]*Reflects year 2008 existing street and highway rights-of-way. Future street rights-of-way are included in the adjacent land use categories.*

[f]*Allows agricultural uses and residential uses with an average density of one home per 10 to 34.9 acres.*

[g]*Average density equating to one home per 5.0 to 9.9 acres.*

[h]*Does not included associated surface water areas.*

[i]*Includes certain areas located outside of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, such as woodlands, natural areas, critical species habitat sites, State-owned wildlife areas, and certain nonfarmed wetlands.*

Footnotes to Table K-9 (continued)

[j]*Includes mostly those wetlands that are not being farmed and contain wetland vegetation and supporting soils that are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved. Also includes certain existing farmed wetlands located within parcels containing existing or planned urban development.*

[k]*Includes those wetlands that do not contain wetland vegetation due to farming (cultivation, pasturing, and other agricultural activities) and are located outside environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and other conservancy lands to be preserved, in areas not anticipated to be developed for urban use during the planning period. If natural vegetation develops on some of these wetlands with supporting soils when farming ceases, the re-vegetated areas may eventually be reclassified as part of an environmental corridor or isolated natural resource area, or as a nonfarmed wetland.*

Source: Town of Wheatland and SEWRPC.

Table K-10

PROJECTED LAND USE NEEDS FOR THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS: 2000-2035

Land Use Category	Existing Land Uses: 2000		Future Land Uses: 2035		Change 2000-2035		5-Year Increment (Acres)
	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent of Town	Acres	Percent Change	
Residential.....	824[a]	5.3	5,079[b]	32.9	4,255	516.4	607.9[c]
Commercial	32	0.2	46[d]	0.3	14	43.8	2.0[d]
Industrial	29	0.2	52[d]	0.3	23	79.3	3.3[d]

[a]Includes residential uses with average density equating to one dwelling unit per 4.9 acres or less and lands under development for such residential uses. Excludes farm residences and residential uses with an average density equating to one home per five acres or greater.

[b]Includes areas in the Suburban- and Medium-Density Residential categories shown on Map 81. Street rights-of-way for future subdivisions are also included.

[c]Based on the year 2035 population and household projections developed as part of the Town comprehensive plan, it was estimated that an average of 119 acres will be converted from agricultural to suburban residential use during each five-year period between 2010 and 2035, and that an average of 139 acres will be converted from agricultural to rural residential uses during each five-year period between 2010 and 2035. See Chapter VI (Land Use Element) of the Town of Wheatland Comprehensive Plan for additional information.

[d]Does not include additional acreages that may be developed for commercial or industrial uses in eight areas along STH 50 and Geneva Road that are designated by symbols on the Town land use plan map for potential development of commercial or industrial uses. Assuming that an average of 10 acres of commercial or industrial uses will be developed at each of the eight sites, an average of 17 acres would be developed for commercial or industrial uses in each five-year period between 2010 and 2035.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table K-11

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2006

Condition[a]	Housing Type								Total	
	Single-Family		Two-Family		Multi-Family[b]		Other[c]			
	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units	Number	Percent of Total Housing Units
Excellent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Good	7	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.6
Good	162	12.8	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	164	13.0
Average	728	57.7	0	0.0	19	1.5	0	0.0	747	59.2
Fair	328	26.0	0	0.0	16	1.3	0	0.0	344	27.2
Poor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Poor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unsound	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1,225	97.1	0	0.0	37	2.9	0	0.0	1,262	100.0

NOTE: Data represent conditions for housing units as recorded by the Town assessor and may not include all housing units. Mobile homes are not included.

[a]*"Excellent" means building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.*
"Very good" means slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
"Good" means minor deterioration visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but useful.
"Average" means normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
"Fair" means marked deterioration but quite usable; rather unattractive and undesirable.
"Poor" means deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable and barely usable.
"Very poor" means condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
"Unsound" means building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

[b]*Includes units in apartment buildings of three units and larger, and also likely includes two-family units. There were about 70 two-family housing units in about 35 buildings the Town in 2000 and 2008.*

[c]*Includes residential units in commercial buildings (none identified in the Town).*

Source: Community assessor and SEWRPC.

Table K-12

HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSING PROBLEMS IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Owner-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	10	10	20	24	4	4	15	25	20	35	69	5.7
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	8	4	4	4	4	20	24	4	8	36	3.0
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	10	50	30	80	4	14	4	19	4	14	52	4.3
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	15	10	40	4	8	- -	10	10	25	24	2.0
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	45	25	385	25	95	- -	10	4	59	54	4.5
Total	24	128	89	533	41	125	39	88	42	141	235	19.5

Income Level[b]	Renter-Occupied Households											
	Elderly Family Households		Small Family Households		Large Family Households		Elderly Non-Family Households		Other Non-Family Households		Renter-Occupied Households With Problems	Percent With Problems[c]
	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category	Number With Problems	Total House-holds in Category		
Extremely Low (Below 30 percent)	- -	- -	4	4	- -	- -	- -	10	15	15	19	1.6
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	4	4	4	8	- -	- -	4	4	10	10	22	1.8
Low (50.1 to 80 percent)	- -	- -	4	29	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	4	8	0.7
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	- -	- -	- -	15	- -	- -	- -	10	- -	4	- -	- -
Other (above 95 percent)	- -	- -	- -	40	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	30	- -	- -
Total	4	4	12	96	- -	4	4	24	29	63	49	4.1

[a]*Housing problems include households with a housing cost burden (spend more than 30 percent of gross monthly income on housing costs); housing units without complete plumbing and kitchen facilities; or housing units with 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 (1,206).*

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

Table K-13

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOUSING COST BURDEN IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2000[a]

Income Level[b]	Owner-Occupied Households				Renter-Occupied Households			
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent		Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent	
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	25	2.1	50	4.1	- -	- -	15	1.3
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	20	1.7	20	1.7	20	1.7	4	0.3
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	35	2.9	20	1.7	4	0.3	- -	- -
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	20	1.7	4	0.3	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other (above 95 Percent)	35	2.9	10	0.8	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	135	11.3	104	8.6	24	2.0	19	1.6

Income Level[b]	Total Occupied Households				Total Households with a Housing Cost Burden	Total Households	Percent of Households with a Housing Cost Burden
	Cost Burden of 30.1 to 50 Percent		Cost Burden of Over 50 Percent				
	Number	Percent[c]	Number	Percent[c]			
Extremely Low (Below 30 Percent)	25	2.1	65	5.4	90	127	7.5
Very Low (30.1 to 50 percent)	40	3.3	24	2.0	64	74	5.3
Low (50.1 to 80 Percent)	39	3.2	20	1.7	59	210	4.9
Moderate (80.1 to 95 percent)	20	1.7	4	0.3	24	127	2.0
Other (above 95 Percent)	35	2.9	10	0.8	45	668	3.7
Total	159	13.2	123	10.2	282	1,206	23.4

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

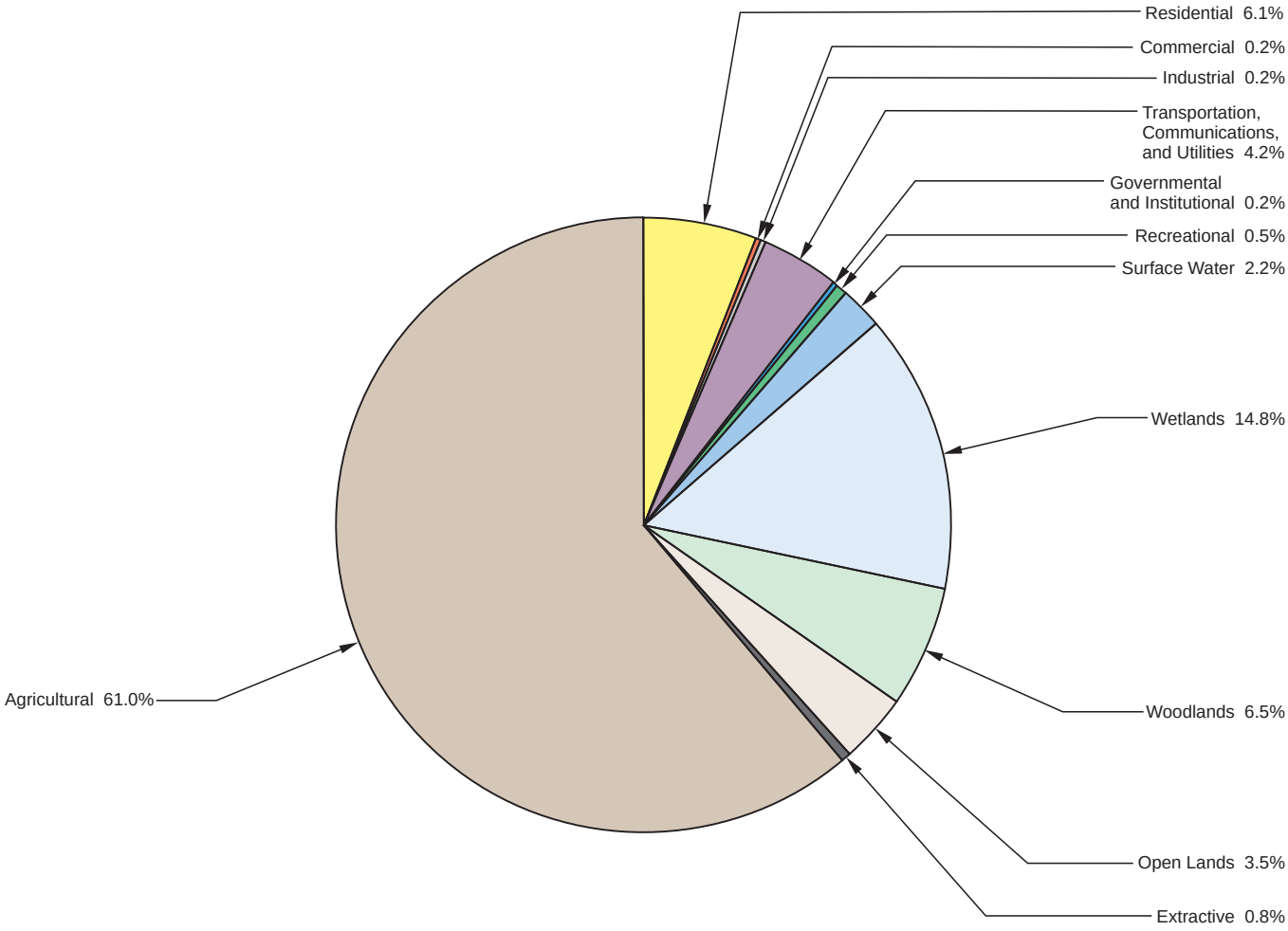
[b] *Income level categories are based on a percentage range of the 1999 median family income.*

[c] *Percent of total households (1,206).*

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

Figure K-1

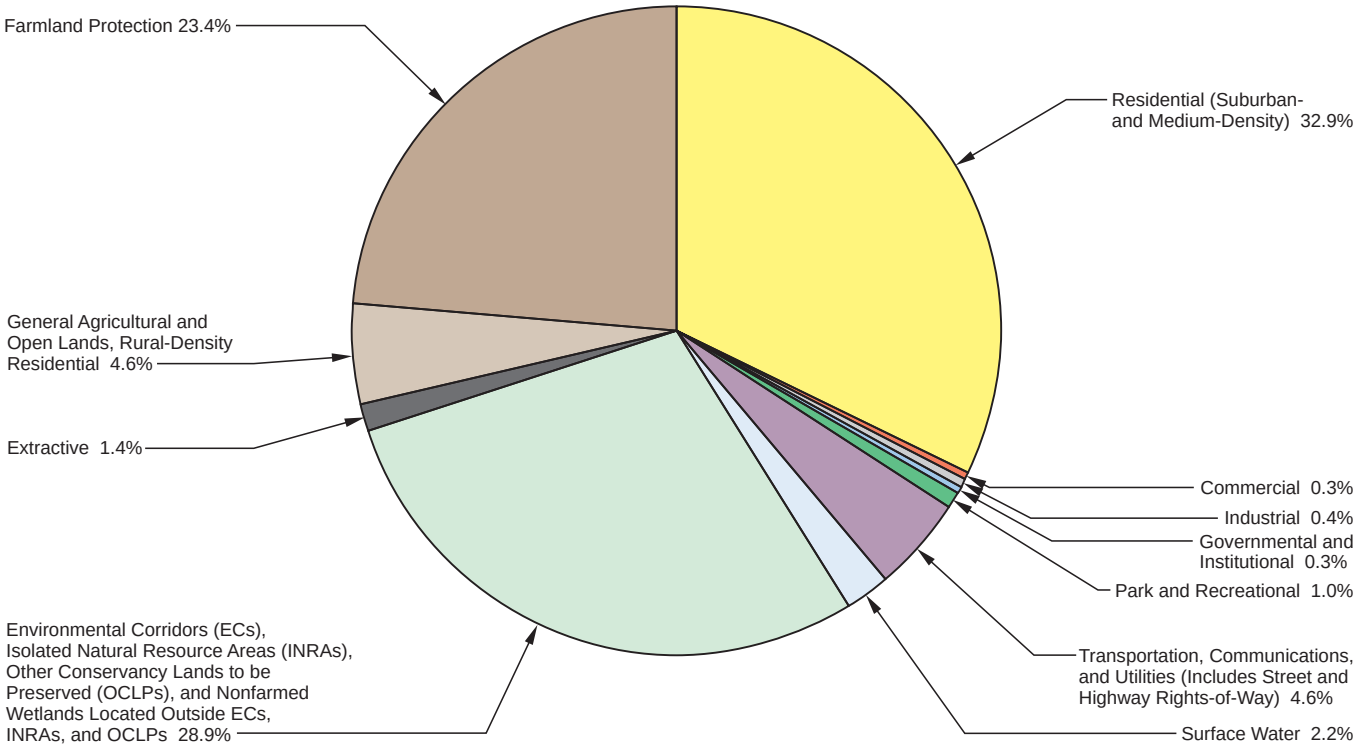
LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2000



Source: SEWRPC Land Use Inventory 2000.

Figure K-2

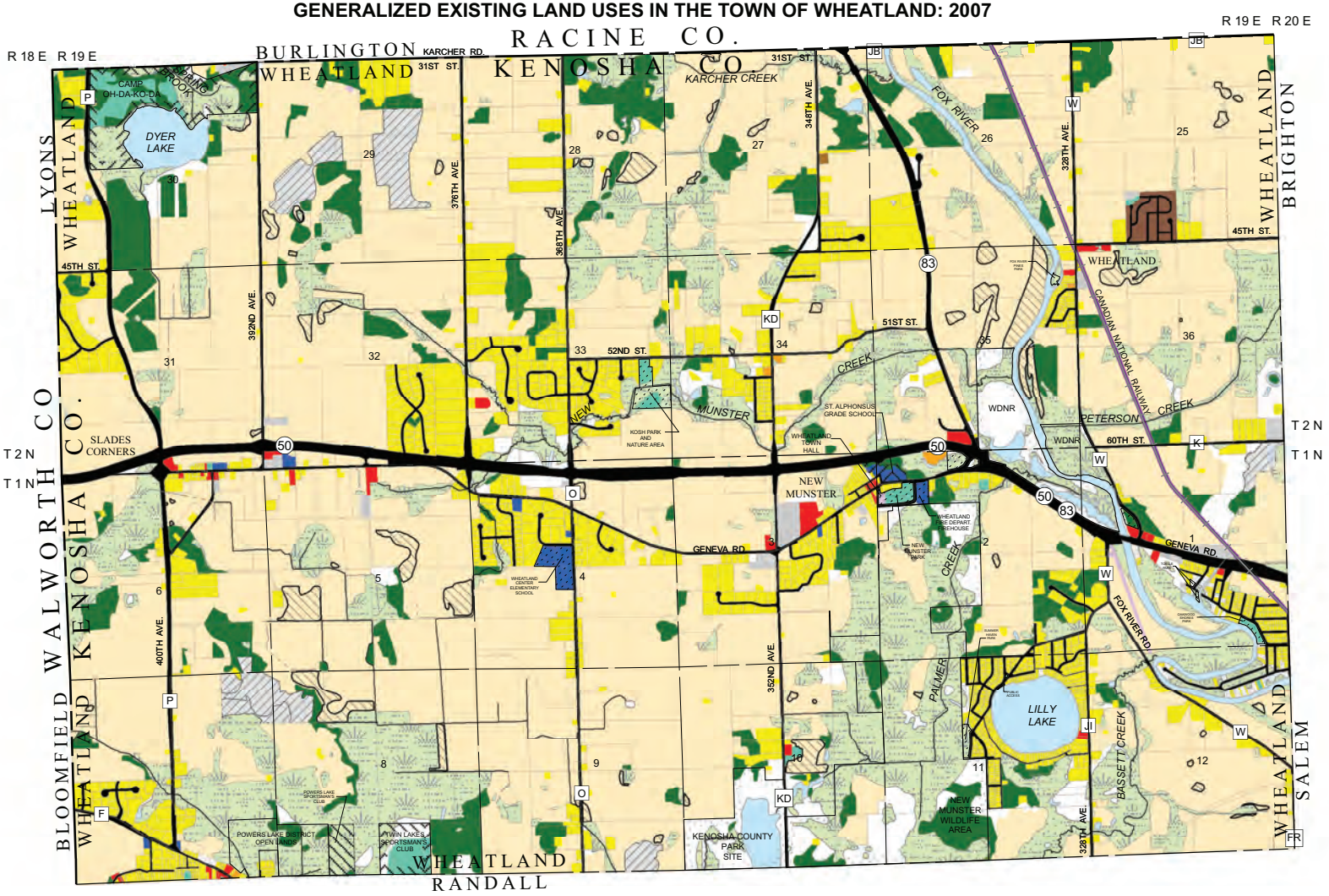
PLANNED LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2035



Source: SEWRPC.

Map K-1

GENERALIZED EXISTING LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND: 2007



- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MOBILE HOME
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- RAILWAY
- COMMUNICATION, UTILITY, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- EXTRACTIVE
- OPEN LAND
- FARMED WETLAND (2005)
- NONFARMED WETLAND (2005)
- WOODLAND
- SURFACE WATER
- STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY

Source: Town of Wheatland and SEWRPC.

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Appendix L

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES
IN NON-PARTICIPATING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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Table L-1

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE: 2006[a]

Number on Map L-1	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Village of Paddock Lake Sites	
1	Aleck McAlonan Park	1
2	Evelyn H. Erickson Park	3
3	North Park	1
4	Pathway Glen Park	1
5	Public Access – Hooker Lake	1
6	Public Access – Paddock Lake	1
7	Raymond W. Hoag Park	1
8	Senior Citizens Park	1
9	Village Hall "Baseball Diamond" Park	2
- -	Subtotal – Nine Sites	12
	School District Site	
10	Westosha Central Union High School	42[c]
	Private Sites	
11	North Shore Paddock Lake Community Park	1
12	Paddock-Hooker Lake Association Park	3
13	Union League Foundation - Boys and Girls Club of Chicago	81[d]
- -	Subtotal – Three Sites	85
- -	Total – 13 Sites	139

[a]*See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b]*Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

[c]*A 42-acre portion of the site is located in the Village of Paddock Lake and a 107-acre portion is located in the Town of Salem.*

[d]*A 168-acre portion of the site is located in the Town of Brighton. The site totals 249 acres.*

Source: SEWRPC Park and Open Space Site Inventory.

Table L-2

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF TWIN LAKES: 2006[a]

Number on Map L-2	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Village of Twin Lakes Sites	
1	Lance Park	8
2	Legion Park	8
3	Millennium Park	16
4	Mueller Park	2
5	Open Space Site	6
6	Open Space Site	1
7	Randall Elementary School	28
8	Twin Lakes Beach North	1
9	Twin Lakes Beach South	1
10	Village Land	1
11	Westside Park	16
- -	Subtotal – 11 Sites	88
	School District Site	
12	Lakewood Elementary School	13
	Private Sites	
13	Edgewater Motor Inn Beach	1
14	Elizabeth Manor Subdivision Park	1
15	Knobes Subdivision Association Park	1
16	Oak Ridge Subdivision Association Park	1
17	Oriole Camp Club	13
18	Pink House Resort	1
19	Rollie and Joe's Resort	11
20	Twin Lakes Country Club	126
- -	Subtotal – Eight Sites	155
- -	Total – 20 Sites	256

[a]*See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b]*Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

Source: SEWRPC Park and Open Space Site Inventory.

Table L-3

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF RANDALL: 2006[a]

Number on Map L-2	Public Sites	Size[b] (acres)
	Town of Randall Sites	
21	Bassett Park	15
22	Bassett Railroad Corridor	7
23	Bayview Park	1
24	Bel-Aire Wildlife Area	1
25	Benedict Lake Fire Lane	1
26	Benedict Lake Shoreline Park	1
27	Blackhawk Acres Open Space	8
28	Fox Park	1
29	Heigl Memorial Park	1
30	Jefferson Island Park	2
31	Lakeside Park	1
32	Nippersink Bowl	4
33	Nippersink Estates Park	1
34	Nippersink Park	1
35	Open Space – Fire Station	47
36	Public Access – Powers Lake	1
37	Randale Park	4
38	Wildwoods Park	1
- -	Subtotal – 18 Sites	98
	Private Sites	
39	Club Benedict	2
40	Dick and Rae's Resort	1
41	Nippersink Manor Golf Course	132
42	Old Mill Beach Resort	1
43	Powers Lake Sportsman's Club	16[c]
44	Wilmot Mountain Ski Area	204[d]
- -	Subtotal – Six Sites	356
- -	Total –24 Sites	454

[a]*See Tables 35, 36, and 37 for park and open space sites owned by the County, State, or private resource preservation organizations.*

[b]*Site area is rounded to the nearest whole number. Sites less than one acre are rounded up to one acre.*

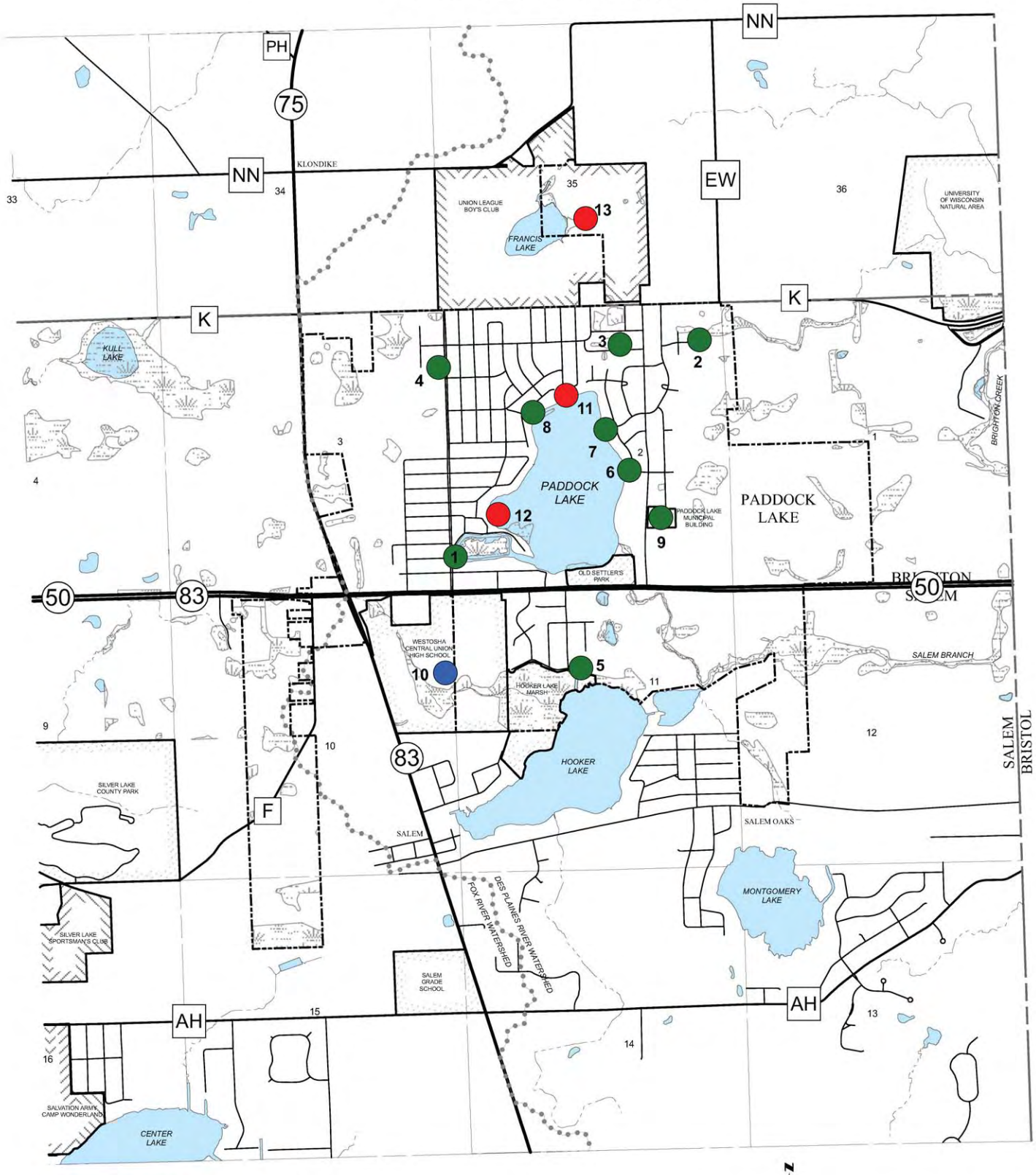
[c]*A 16-acre portion of the site is located in the Town of Randall and a 20-acre portion is located in the Town of Wheatland.*

[d]*A 204-acre portion of the site is located in the Town of Randall and a 132-acre portion is located in the Town of Salem.*

Source: SEWRPC Park and Open Space Site Inventory.

Map L - 1

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE: 2006



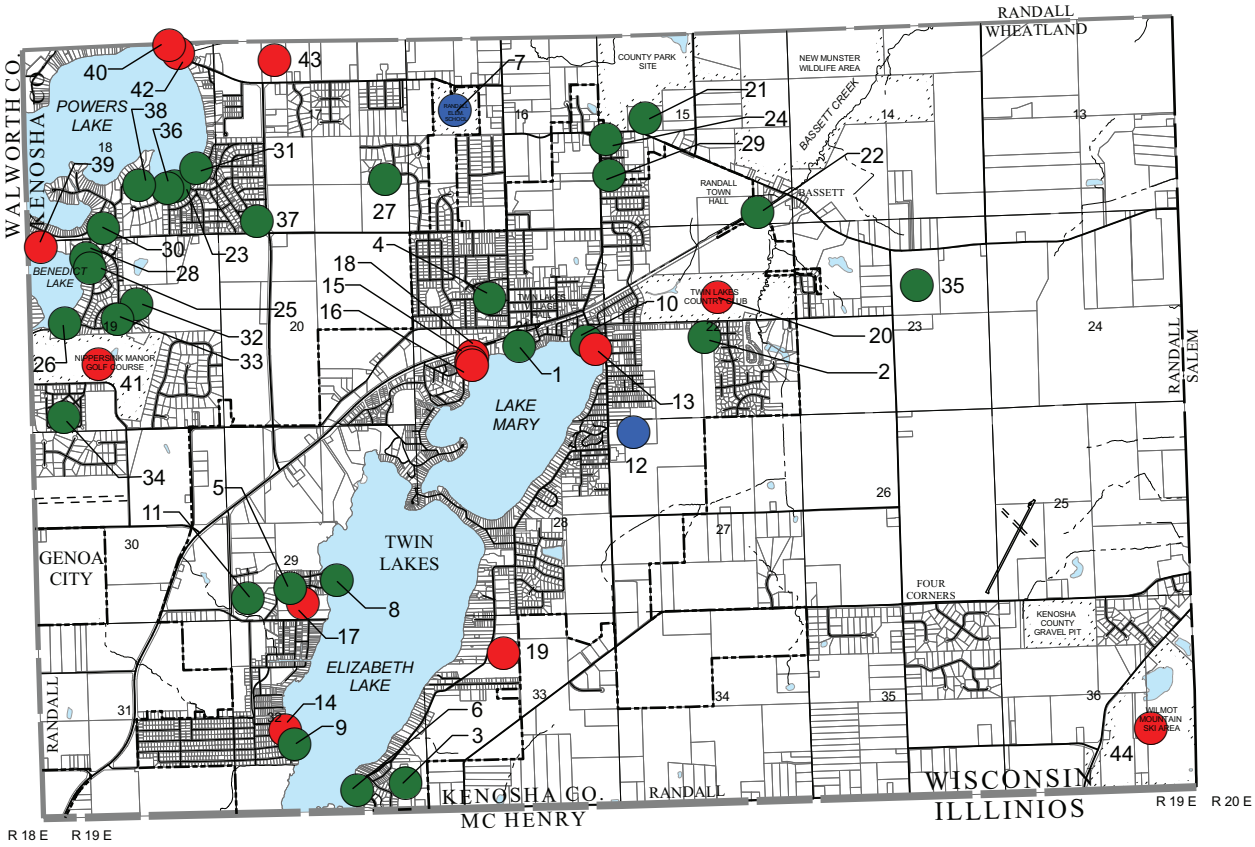
- PUBLICLY-OWNED SITE
- PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
- PRIVATELY-OWNED SITE
- 12 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE L-1)

Source: SEWRPC.

0 0.5 1 Mile

Map L - 2

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE VILLAGE OF TWIN LAKES AND THE TOWN OF RANDALL: 2006



- PUBLICLY-OWNED SITE
- PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
- PRIVATELY-OWNED SITE

44 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLES L-2 AND L-3)

Source: SEWRPC.

N

0 1 2 Miles

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Appendix M

CODES FOR 2000 LAND USE MAPS IN CHAPTER IV

Table M-1

LAND USE GROUPINGS SHOWN ON Map 30
(2000 LAND USES)

Generalized Land Use Category	Land Use Codes (See Table M-2)
Single-Family Residential	111, 199
Two-Family Residential	120
Multi-Family Residential and Mobile Homes	141, 142, 431, 150
Commercial	210, 220, 432
Industrial	310, 340, 433
Streets and Highways	411, 414, 418
Railway	441, 443, and 445
Communications, Utilities, and Other Transportation	425, 426, 430, 434, 435, 463, 465, 485, 510
Governmental and Institutional	611, 612, 641, 642, 661, 662, 681, 682, 436
Recreational	711, 712, 731, 732, 781, 782, 437
Open Lands	921, 922, 299, 399, 499, 599, 699, 799
Agricultural	811, 815, 816, 820, 841, 871
Wetlands	910
Woodlands	940
Surface Water	950
Extractive	360

Table M-2

CODES USED TO PREPARE 2000 SEWRPC LAND USE INVENTORY

Land Use Code	Land Use Description
	Residential
111	Single-Family
120	Two-Family
141	Multi-Family Low Rise (1-3 stories)
142	Multi-Family High Rise (4 or more stories)
150	Mobile Homes
199	Residential Land Under Development
	Commercial
210	Retail Sales and Service--Intensive
220	Retail Sales and Service--Nonintensive
299	Retail Sales and Service Land Under Development
	Industrial
310	Manufacturing
340	Wholesaling and Storage
360	Extractive
399	Industrial Land Under Development
	Transportation
	Motor Vehicle-Related
411	Freeway
414	Standard Arterial Street and Expressway
418	Local and Collector Streets
425	Bus Terminal
426	Truck Terminal
	Off-Street Parking
430	Multiple Land Use-Related
431	Residential-Related
432	Retail Sales and Service-Related
433	Industrial-Related
434	Transportation-Related
435	Communication and Utilities-Related
436	Government and Institution-Related
437	Recreation-Related
	Rail-Related
441	Track Right-of-Way
443	Switching Yards
445	Stations and Depots

Table M-2 (continued)

Land Use Code	Land Use Description
	Transportation (continued)
	Air-Related
463	Air Fields
465	Air Terminals and Hangars
485	Ship Terminal
499	Transportation Land Under Development
	Communication and Utilities
510	Communication and Utilities
599	Communication and Utility Land Under Development
	Government and Institutional
	Administrative, Safety, and Assembly
611	Local
612	Regional
	Educational
641	Local
642	Regional
	Group Quarters
661	Local
662	Regional
	Cemeteries
681	Local
682	Regional
699	Government and Institutional Land Under Development
	Recreational
	Cultural/Special Recreation Areas
711	Public
712	Nonpublic
	Land-Related Recreation Areas
731	Public
732	Nonpublic
	Water-Related Recreation Areas
781	Public
782	Nonpublic
799	Recreation Land Under Development

Table M-2 (continued)

Land Use Code	Land Use Description
	Agricultural
811	Cropland
815	Pasture and Other Agriculture
816	Lowland Pasture
820	Orchards and Nursery
841	Special Agriculture
871	Farm Building
	Open Lands
910	Wetlands
	Unused Lands
921	Urban
922	Rural
930	Landfills and Dumps
940	Woodlands
950	Surface Water
	Supplemental Land Use Suffix Codes[a]
X	High-density Residential (7.0-17.9 dwelling units/net residential acre)
M	Medium-density Residential (2.3-6.9 dwelling units/net residential acre)
L	Low-density Residential (0.7-2.2 dwelling units/net residential acre)
S	Suburban-density Residential (0.2-0.6 dwelling units/net residential acre)
F	Woodlands
G	Wetlands
H	Unused Lands

[a]*Supplemental land use suffix codes F, G, and H identify natural resource features and open space lands which may occur within certain urban uses. Residential density codes X, M, and L apply only to single-family residential development (Code 111).*

Source: SEWRPC.

Appendix N

SUMMARY OF LAND USE RELATED EXTRATERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES

Cities and villages in Wisconsin have several types of extraterritorial authority that may affect land development in adjacent towns. Under the *Wisconsin Statutes*, cities and villages have authority to exercise extraterritorial planning, platting (subdivision review), and official mapping by right. In order to exercise extraterritorial zoning, cities and villages must work cooperatively with the adjoining town to develop an extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map. Cities and villages also have extraterritorial authority over offensive industries and smoke emissions. Cities, villages, and towns have limited extraterritorial authority over navigational aids and uses surrounding airports owned by the city, village, or town. Each of these extraterritorial authorities is summarized below.

Extraterritorial Planning
Under Section 62.23(2) of the *Statutes*, the plan commission of a city has "the function and duty" to "make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the city, including any areas outside of its boundaries that in the commission's judgment bear relation to the development of the city." Section 61.35 grants this same authority to village plan commissions. The *Statutes* do not specify the distance outside the city or village boundaries that may be included in the city or village master plan.

Because the comprehensive planning law (Section 66.1001 of the *Statutes*) defines a city or village comprehensive plan as a plan developed in accordance with Section 62.23(2) or (3), a city or village comprehensive plan presumably could also include areas outside the city or village corporate limits, including any areas outside the city or village boundaries that in the plan commission's judgment bear relation to the development of the city or village.

The comprehensive planning law defines a county comprehensive plan as a plan developed under Section 59.69(2) or (3) of the *Statutes*. Section 59.69(3) sets forth the requirements for preparing and adopting a county development plan. Section 59.69(3)(b) requires that a County development plan shall include, without change, the master plan of a city or village adopted under Section 62.23(2) or (3). It is unclear, however, if a county development plan must include a city or village plan for areas outside the limits of a city or village. Regardless of whether the recommendations of a city or village plan for areas outside its corporate limits are incorporated into a county development or comprehensive plan, Section 59.69(3)(e) of the *Statutes* states that "a master plan adopted under Section 62.23(2) and (3) and an official map that is established under Section 62.23(6) shall control in unincorporated territory in a county affected thereby, whether or not such action occurs before the adoption of a development plan."

The language in Section 59.69(3)(e) of the *Statutes* appears to mean that, as of 2010, county actions and programs affecting land use in unincorporated areas included in a city or village master (or comprehensive) plan or official map must be consistent with the city or village plan or official map. It is unclear how this requirement would be applied in situations where a city or village plan recommendation for a specific property conflicted with a county responsibility under another statutory or regulatory requirement, such as shoreland zoning.

Town actions and programs (for example, zoning decisions) affecting land use in the extraterritorial area of a city or village must be consistent with the town comprehensive plan.

Extraterritorial Platting
Under Section 236.10 of the *Statutes*, a city or village may review, and approve or reject, subdivision plats located within its extraterritorial area if it has adopted a subdivision ordinance or an official map. Section 236.02 of the *Statutes* defines the extraterritorial plat review jurisdiction as the unincorporated area within three miles of the corporate limits of a city of the first, second, or third class, or within 1.5 miles of the corporate limits of a city of the fourth class or a village (see Map N-1[1]). All cities and villages in Kenosha County exercise extraterritorial platting authority and review plats in adjacent towns; although in some cases such review has been voluntarily limited based on boundary agreements.

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.

As of 2007, the City of Kenosha and the Village of Twin Lakes had adopted official maps.

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,

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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. The City of Kenosha is a city of the second class.*

which is automatically granted by the *Statutes* to cities and villages, a city or village must follow a procedure that involves the adjoining town before enacting a permanent extraterritorial zoning ordinance and map, as summarized below:

1. The common council or village board must adopt a resolution stating its intent to adopt an extraterritorial zoning ordinance. The city or village must publish a public notice and send a copy of the resolution and a map showing the boundaries of the proposed extraterritorial zoning area to the county and to the clerk of each affected town within 15 days of adopting the resolution.
2. The common council or village board may also adopt an interim ordinance that "freezes" the existing zoning within the extraterritorial area while the extraterritorial zoning ordinance is being prepared. A public notice must be published and the county and affected towns must be notified. An ordinance freezing existing zoning can remain in effect for up to two years. The common council or village board may extend the moratorium for one additional year upon the recommendation of the joint zoning committee.
3. A joint zoning committee must be formed to develop recommendations for the extraterritorial zoning ordinance regulations and map. The committee is made up of three members from the city or village plan commission and three members from each town affected by the proposed extraterritorial zoning ordinance. The town members are appointed by the town board and must be town residents. If more than one town is affected, one committee is formed to develop the regulations, but the *Statutes* provide that "a separate vote shall be taken on the plan and regulations for each town and the town members of the joint committee shall vote only on matters affecting the particular town which they represent."
4. The *Statutes* further provide that the common council or village board may not adopt the proposed extraterritorial zoning map and ordinance unless the map and ordinance receive a favorable vote of a majority of the six members of the joint committee.

There were no extraterritorial zoning ordinances in effect in Kenosha County in 2007.

Other Extraterritorial Authorities

Other city and village extraterritorial authorities include the following:

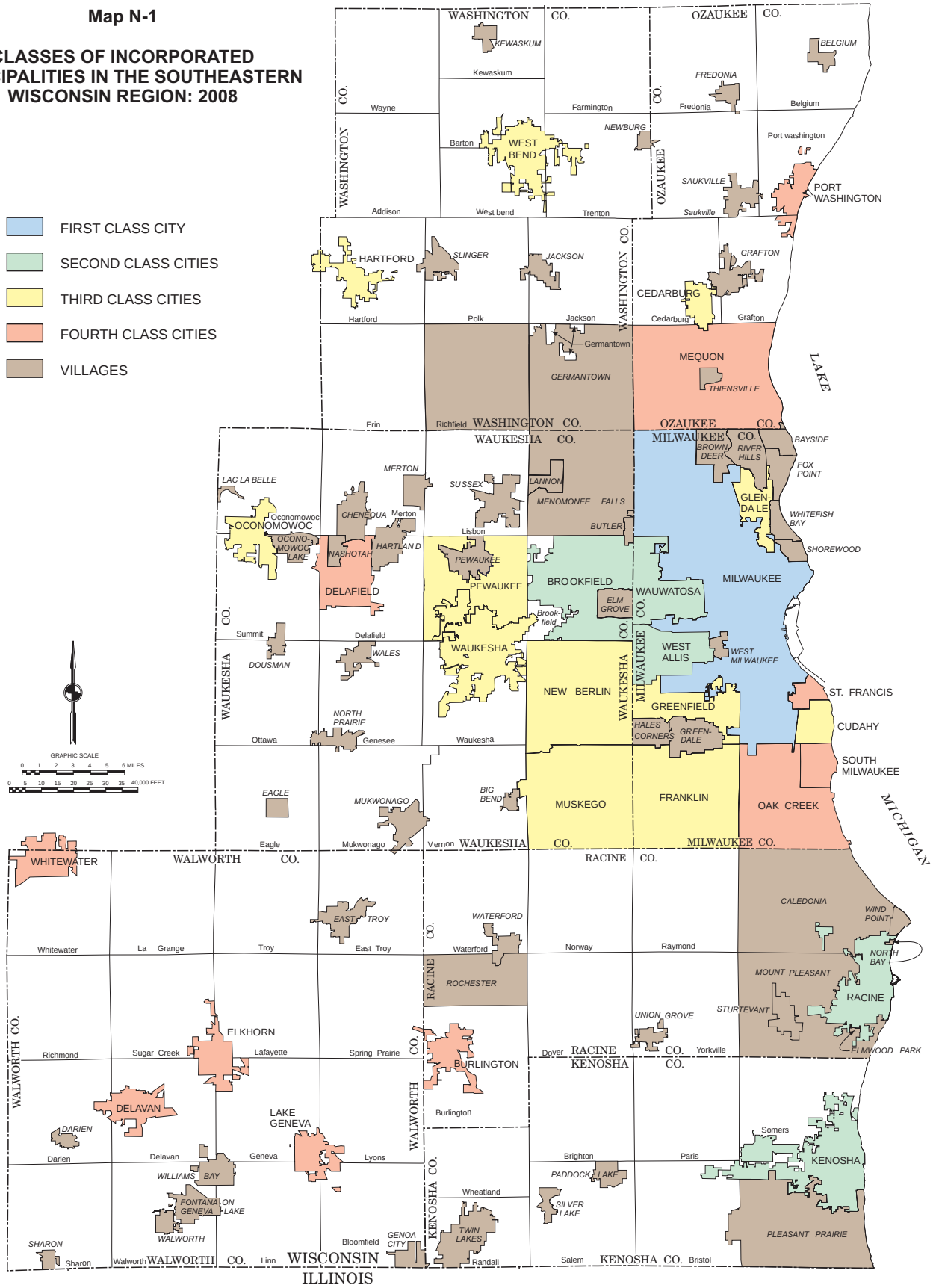
- Smoke: Under Section 254.57 of the *Statutes*, a common council or village board may regulate or prohibit the emission of dense smoke into the open air within city or village limits and up to one mile from city or village limits.
- Offensive Industry: Under Section 66.0415 of the *Statutes*, a common council or village board may regulate, license, or prohibit the location, management, or construction of any industry, thing, or place where any nauseous, offensive, or unwholesome business is carried out. This authority extends to the area within the city or village and up to four miles beyond the city or village boundaries. The City of Milwaukee may regulate offensive industries along the Milwaukee, Menominee, and Kinnickinnic Rivers and their branches to the outer limits of Milwaukee County, including along all canals connecting with these rivers and the lands adjacent to these rivers and canals or within 100 yards of them. A town board has the same powers as cities and villages within that portion of the town not regulated by a city or village under this section.

Cities, villages, and towns have the following extraterritorial authorities:

- Water Navigation Aids: Under Section 30.745 of the *Statutes*, a common council, village board, or town board may regulate water navigation aids (moorings, markers, and buoys) within one-half mile of the city, village, or town, provided the municipal ordinance does not conflict with a uniform navigations aids system established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources or the County.
- Aerial Approaches to Airports: Under Section 114.136 of the *Statutes*, any city, village, or town (or county) that is the owner of an airport site may protect the aerial approaches to the airport through an ordinance regulating the use, location, height, and size of structures and objects of natural growth surrounding the airport. An ordinance adopted by a local government that owns an airport site applies in all local governments within the aerial approach area, and may be adopted and enforced without the consent of other affected governing bodies.

Map N-1

CLASSES OF INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 2008



Source: State of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Appendix O

SUMMARY OF KENOSHA COUNTY CAFÉ

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Kenosha County
Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan

Kenosha County Café

May 12, 2007

Q1. What makes Kenosha a great community?

- Diversity – cultural, recreational, geography
- Location – accessibility/proximity to other locations and amenities, including lakefront, Chicago and Milwaukee
- Good size compared to Chicago and Milwaukee – small community atmosphere w/Big City – arts, transportation, airports, entertainment
- City of Kenosha redevelopment – lakefront and Harbor Park
- Education
- Schools on local level
- Pro-family
- Civic/volunteerism, active people
- Neighborhoods
- Diverse activities
- Control growth
- Less traffic
- Aesthetic and care of community
- Green space – even in subdivisions, yards are planted
- Natural resources
- Fair society and legal system
- Peaceful and calm
- Good communication
- Bike trails
- Ever-changing
- Good lay-out (grid-wise)
- Services
- Variety of development (urban ←→ rural)

Why is it important to you, personally, that Kenosha County is a great place to live, work, learn and play?

- Proper planning to preserve and promote variety of development
- Future for youth

Q2. What benefits have you experienced from the growth that has occurred in Kenosha County over the past several years?

- Good momentum → increased variety in education, commercial & recreational opportunities
- Countywide library system
- Positive economic benefit from new residents
- Sewer capacity (e.g. Salem)
- Neighborhood level planning in several areas
- Expanded retail – less outflow of local dollars
- Expanded health and public safety resources
- New & renewed interest in Green Preservation
- Schools are good
- Job opportunities – diversity in jobs and business growth
- Cost born to those that want or need by development
- Lakefront revitalization
- Diversity
- Family atmosphere

What negative impacts have you observed?

- Taxes up due to fast growth
- Uncontrolled growth: impact on taxes & infrastructure
- Infrastructure → sewer/water issues, including sewer capacity
- Zoning → existing zoning plans vs. developers
- School taxes and growth concerns
- Jobs → mixed bag (types of industry?)
- New residents searching for employment
- Concerns about impact on environment → water and air quality concerns
- Over-consumption of natural resources (e.g., water)
- Growth requires economic balance and problems with bedroom communities; balanced development
- Housing concerns→ less density; waiting lists (i.e., affordable housing concerns)
- Diminishing agricultural base – specifically dairy
- Loss of farmland → change of life; also change in farming methods impacted farmland, even more so than sprawl
- Disappearance of small farmers
- Need for economic balance → residential growth puts too much load on tax base; diversify land use for economic diversity
- Transportation: disconnect of City of Kenosha to freeway → bypass
- Concern with roads and access; Highway 50 the only east-west hwy in County; better East-West system to get into City of Kenosha and Lakefront

- Increase in traffic
- Inconvenient bus system
- Bars, lack of decent restaurants in some communities
- Litter

HARVEST

- Communication helps things happen
- Redevelopment of brownfields and of downtown Kenosha – attracting business and diversity of people with job skills
- Housing – more affordable and higher quality than Illinois
- More apartment houses but less dense
- Impact on farmers – adjacent land uses are incompatible
- Cost of services
- Variety in options – shopping, services, libraries, recreational, fitness
- Festivals in downtown Kenosha bring people downtown
- Colleges draw teaching staff with broader skills and more students

Q3. What conditions and structures will help or hinder our working together to strengthen our Kenosha County?

Help:

- Want local input for planning – home grown planning
- Developing trust between developers, government agencies and citizens
- Tax issues → taxing entities working together → provision of high quality services
- Water divide issues – Great Lakes Annex
- What we are doing now is a step in the right direction. What is best for the whole group. Keep it going → Momentum
- "Think futuristically"

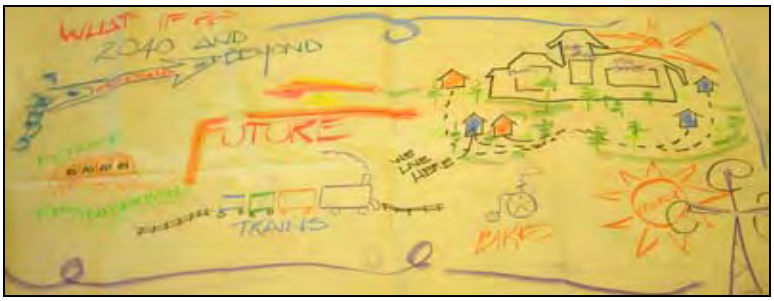
Hinder:

- Too many layers of government → takes too long to get approval
- Time of putting together multi-jurisdictional agreements
- Extra Territorial Zoning creates a war
- Lack of inter-governmental cooperation – political egos (e.g. agencies)
- Self-interest
- Ordinances that discourage development
- Not following through on plans
- People not keeping their word
- Outsiders coming in and "taking over" communities

- Urban vs. rural issues → prejudice and disconnect
- Lack of trust between rural and urban – someone has to win or it's not a good deal
- Focus not on benefit, but on what's missing
- Lack of education and interest
- Large city takes blame and that cascades and trickles down
- Growth is a strain on public services – limited dollars; County has to cooperate with local municipalities
- Density of housing impact on schools → developers don't worry about it
- Pressure from property taxes: relationship to Lake County, IL

As we move forward with comprehensive planning, what can we do to create the best possible future for Kenosha County?

- Focus on the end result – keep eye on the prize
- Consult expertise
- Need strong leadership
- Build and grow communication
- More interest by community leaders
- More participation



Q4. Imagine it is the year 2040 and we've done all that we can do to create the best possible future for Kenosha County.

What is Kenosha County like?

- 2040 – won't be relying on gas-powered cars
- "Healthy" communities/people
- Stay as is now, but with improvements like bike trails
- Traffic movement is independent
- United services: police and fire utilities
- Schools of higher education are greater part of Kenosha, Pleasant Prairie and Somers
- Energy, lively people
- Healthy options: run/walks

What is the one thing we should do together, now, to make that happen?

- Economic development – energy – incentives for solar and wind power and energy-related products – tax
- Generate local businesses – provide incentives – must be done on a countywide basis
- Attract businesses = more jobs
- Creation of jobs/careers
- Bio-fuels – tap into market through growing corn
- KRM
- East-West Transit corridor
- Increase in public transit, trail systems

- Better planning/retro-fitting to reduce dependence on driving – walk and bike to places
- Ecologically balanced development; green space requirements with development
- Keep environmental protection local
- Water issues: we have low H_2O rates compared to others; concerns over infrastructure costs
- Cluster zoning/green development/infill development/mixed use development
- Have investment grow in Kenosha
- Have individuals do more to help their children, becoming involved
- Community involvement

What is the one thing that you will do to make that happen?

- Help youth plan for future
- Walk around, find out about things
- Involvement, fairs
- Be a role model/creative
- Be a part of having government cooperate

LEAVING HARVEST

What is your 2040 vision for Kenosha County?

- Communities must work together to make Smart Growth happen.
- Diversity, Economic Energy Producer 1% in County of Kenosha
- A diverse community with economic diversity, mass transit and strong zoning
- A Green community with sustainability policies to protect the environment.
- Unified services
- Healthy people
- Start providing incentives and training to build industries related to the wind and solar energy
- Diversified economy while protecting the environment
- Keep growth under control. Let's not have another Chicago in 50 years.
- Natural areas/Quality of life
- I see Kenosha County as part of urban sprawl of Milwaukee & Chicago Metro. Public transportation will be more available.
- Together we should create a comprehensive plan for forest preserve and open spaces.
- Keno Cty is a community where people <u>love</u> to live, work, play, etc. and a leader in bio-fuel alternatives.
- Countywide transportation
- Employment opportunities
- Great schools
- Maintain/preserve natural resource bases, esp. environmental corridors
- Healthy
- Mass transit

What is the one thing <u>we</u> should do to make that vision a reality?

- Keep working together.
- Participation is the key
- Governmental leaders and boards need to communicate with each other. Leadership starts at the top.
- More diversified with proper infrastructure
- <u>Stick</u> to the plan
- Keep the lines of communication open – "don't drop the ball"
- Stricter ordinances in planning depts.: more qualified employees

- Change East/West mentality
- Manage growth
- Low density land use!
- How do we make the desirable Kenosha County vision happen? Key is a strong partnership of all cities/villages/towns being knit together by strong, focused leadership anchored at the County level
- Make the community more attractive to commercial and the industrial business w/o forgetting to hold them accountable and remind them we like our community nice and clean. So that the youth have employment options
- Proper planning of roads and main arteries
- Mass transit to get cars and pollution off roads
- More involvement from County on and with the smaller communities west of 94

What is the one thing <u>you</u> will do to make that vision a reality?

- Get involved
- Participate
- Work well with others!
- We should get involved in community planning and speak out on the issues that are important to our community
- Be a role model
- Continue to attend events like today's to spread the word
- Be a part of intergovernmental cooperation
- Stay active in community government and planning
- I will continue to donate my time to the MJAC and will continue this "conversation" with other citizens

Appendix P

COMMENTS FROM TOUR OF DEVELOPMENT SITES
September 30, 2008

When considering today's tour, which three ideas or concepts would you like to see incorporated as we plan for Kenosha County's future, and why?

- Concentrate on redevelopment of brown field areas before developing new areas.
- Use utilities, sewer, water wisely – create density around those improvements
- My observation about rural McHenry County was that they did a good job at limiting "isolated" residential subdivisions. The concept of expanding existing cities, villages and town centers should be promoted.

- Promote residential development closer to mass transit routes and/or closer to jobs to allow for walking, bus riding, trains or biking to work and stores.
- Encourage higher density transit-oriented development at appropriate sites
- Woodstock Station – The vision is excellent.

- We need to plan for the interconnection of non-motorized trails (i.e., bike, pedestrian) on a countywide basis.
- Walking trails – road profiles – wide enough

- Rethink how storm water management is handled. Consider redirecting and absorbing the energy of storm water over rip rap etc. instead of storm sewers or retention ponds.
- Ponds – detention – using natural features/wetlands for storage
- Natural stormwater management
- Rock waterfall – drainage – tile? No gutters, rainfall soaks into grassy areas.
- Some interesting stormwater concepts
- Open ditch conservancy and clustering of homes for more affordable housing; preservation of open space.
- Loved the waterfall feature for the retention pond at Bull Valley and the entire look of the pond.

- Encourage agricultural use
- Zoning encouraging preservation of farmland within conservation
- Walworth – The combination of agriculture and housing was excellent.
- Green space requirements approach. Saving wetlands and corridor spaces seem like a good concept.
- Provide accelerated review/approval (like Chicago) as incentive for environmentally sensitive design
- Allowed wetlands, environmental areas to count towards density or allow more density in building area

- Integration of living/recreation/conservation in single planned development
- Public parkland – reasonable developer contributions for the benefit of the whole public

- Set standards for development - if developer cannot or will not meet standards, approval will be denied, not renegotiated.
- More flexibility to allow innovative solutions to land development vs. standard "cookie cutter" approach which will pass (get approval) without controversy or thought

- I really liked the feel for the first subdivisions around the Bull Valley Golf Course. Not necessarily because of the size and value of the homes but the densities and amount of green space between and around the homes. This is in direct contrast to what is happening at Strawberry Creek which is, in my opinion, very poorly done. The idea of using a maximum percentage of the lot size that can be covered by the home is very appealing to me. Conservancy land with costs shared by all homeowners is a way to ensure things are properly maintained.
- Good example of residential subdivision and conservation subdivision that may work good in rural areas of the County.
- The Reserve and Sanctuary had the most desirable. Streets need to be wide. Lots should be a minimum of 1 and ½ acres. People should be able to decide if they want side entry garages or in front of the house.
- The Ponds at Bull Valley parks look more attractive
- Ridgeview looked fresh and wholesome

- Shared driveway for 3-4 homes – affordable housing, zero lot line idea

- Kenosha County and townships are doing a great job with planning and future developments. Subdivision plans have continually improved over the last 15 years – simply because developers have migrated north in many scenarios – just like people have in Kenosha County, whom have brought their designs from past projects. With town, county, DNR working jointly, Kenosha County has approved and developed some fine developments for the community that reside here. Joint cooperation between all City, villages and unincorporated townships must remain top priority for the whole of Kenosha County.
- As a whole, my preference is in Kenosha thanks to George Melcher

- We did not address non-residential development on today's tour. Development standards for commercial and industrial land use need to be addressed and appropriate policies considered.

Which three ideas or concepts do you like the least, and why?

- Both "conservation" subdivisions in Walworth were prime examples of how not to do it. Open space may have been preserved, but the land is now of no use to future generations. The first sub division used up a disproportionate amount of land for roadway, exposing every house to the ag land, increasing likelihood of conflicts, likelihood of trespassing into fields. Prime example of poor planning. We should be planning on how to live with fewer resources - both of these constitute unsustainable lifestyles - located far from transportation and services. By Nancy's own statement - located on prime soils.
- We saw a lot of sprawl today. Woodstock is using up a lot of land for a city of its population.
- The two "conservation" subdivisions in Walworth County did preserve natural environmental features, but I was not impressed by the lot layout and site design… Big lots and big houses in rural areas with the environmental areas preserved which should happen regardless.
- I don't like the idea of converting a lot of open space to a subdivision for only a few houses, like the one subdivision we toured with 5-acre lots for only a "handful" of homes. Although beautiful, it isn't the most efficient use of land.
- Large lots are not cluster sites.
- I don't like developments on tiny lots that look like White Caps. Most county residents don't like it either.

- Poor architecture and design. We saw a lot of unattractive housing today. Will be dated soon. We should be avoiding cookie cutter designs. The developments at Bull Valley showed what Strawberry Creek could have been with some architectural design integrity.
- Single-sided architecture – encourage "design" on all four facades

- The vast majority of the housing that was viewed today was not "affordable." This is something that will need to be addressed more effectively in the Kenosha County Plan.
- Conservation developments are great, but are they affordable when the dirt is so expensive?
- Be careful what you wish for. Know the price range of your homeowners and their limits. Wisconsin is conservative. People can't justify huge monthly or yearly expenses to preserve open space, yet want to enjoy them.

- Street grid solutions on rolling sites
- Too narrow of roads, especially at entrance of developments
- Too narrow of roads in some of the subdivisions, with trees planted too close to the roads.
- Make trees far enough away when planting streetscape for school buses, garbage trucks
- No planted cul-de-sac—pain to drive around and gets torn up by local traffic
- Applewood was a disaster as far as I was concerned. Garages were absolutely terrible and it was way too populated. School buses couldn't come in and God forbid you have a fire.

- The large common driveways with parking areas in the Kimball Hill development.
- Side-load garages were inconvenient – hard to pull into or back out of

- While interconnecting the various Woodstock subdivisions was accomplished, the creation of "neighborhoods" was not.

- Housing quality in Illinois subdivisions vary greatly. Life cycle would be of concern to me.

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Appendix Q

THE CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN PROCESS

Conservation subdivisions, sometimes called cluster developments, maintain a significant portion of a development site in common open space by minimizing individual lot sizes, while maintaining the overall density of development specified by a local master plan or zoning ordinance. Conservation subdivisions should be designed around the area proposed to be preserved in open space; that is, the areas for open space preservation should be set aside before the streets and lots are laid out. The design process for conservation subdivisions should follow three basic steps while taking into consideration applicable local regulations, such as zoning, official mapping, and land division control provisions; and pertinent adopted planning recommendations, such as recommended streets, parks, greenways, and recreational trails. The recommended three-step process is:

1. Identification and analysis of existing conditions, or site analysis;

2. Delineation of preservation areas; and

3. Layout of dwelling locations and street and lot pattern.

STEP ONE: SITE ANALYSIS

The design of a conservation subdivision around the area to be preserved first requires a proper site analysis. The analysis should identify existing features that determine the landscape character of a site and analyze those features to determine the desirability of preserving them. A site analysis should also identify features that present obstacles that must be considered and overcome in the design.

The inventory of existing conditions should include all natural and human-made features of a site. Some of these will be natural areas protected by law, such as floodplains, wetlands, shoreland areas, and water bodies. Other areas that are developable, but contain certain features that may lend character to the rural landscape (see Figures Q-1 and Q-2), should also be identified. Such areas could include hedgerows along an abutting road or dividing two fields; a healthy stand of trees atop a rise in terrain; diverse woodlands; wildflower meadows; fallow farm fields; wildlife habitats; areas that afford good views; historic buildings or ruins; fencerows; and even lone specimen trees. Other site features that must be accommodated in the design may include power line rights-of-way, transmission towers, utility easements, and drainage ways.

It should be noted that a site analysis completed for the sketch-plan layout of a conservation subdivision is not usually as technically comprehensive as those required for engineered preliminary plats. Although the engineering

Figure Q-1

Woodlands, hedgerows, and large single trees are important landscape elements to identify in a site analysis and to preserve in a final design.

Source: SEWRPC.

Figure Q-2

Ruins, such as this old stone silo, are strong rural landscape elements which may be worthy of preservation.

Source: SEWRPC.

constraints on a site should be generally considered, the site analysis for the purposes of designing a sketch plan for conservation subdivision layout is intended primarily to identify landscape character, preservation areas, and building areas. While some of the elements required for sketch plans and typical preliminary plats will be the same (topography, for instance), the level of detail and accuracy required for documenting conditions for engineering purposes is not needed at the sketch-plan level. The elements of a site analysis for the purposes of conservation subdivision design would supplement and precede the site information normally required for conventional subdivision design. When the approval process moves on to the preliminary plat stage, complete documentation and analysis oriented toward proper engineering practices would then be needed. The conservation subdivision layout would then be adjusted, if necessary, to accommodate engineering considerations.

A good site analysis done for the purpose of conservation subdivision sketch-plan layout will include field investigations and should, at a minimum, consist of a map, or set of maps, showing the following:

1. A topographic analysis identifying slopes over 12 percent and under 2 percent. The topographic map should have a scale of one inch equals 100 feet or more, with a vertical contour interval of two feet or less. Hilltops and ridge lines should be highlighted.

2. An analysis of drainage patterns. The management of stormwater runoff from a site depends largely upon the existing drainage patterns which, for greatest economy and site preservation, generally should not be altered. Onsite drainage patterns are part of a larger drainage network and connect to the drainage patterns of adjacent sites. The role a particular site plays in the overall watershed should be recognized.

3. A vegetation analysis, identifying woodlands, hedgerows, specimen trees, meadows, prairie remnants, pastures, and active or fallow farm fields. Vegetation should be identified as evergreen or deciduous. The health and condition of each vegetative type should be identified. Predominant species in hedgerows and woodlands should be identified. Specimen trees should be identified by species, size, and health. Unique or endangered plant species should be noted.

4. A delineation of soil types and identification of selected soil characteristics, as provided by the information in the regional soil survey completed for the Regional Planning Commission by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service. Such characteristics would include, for example, suitability of soils for crops, pasture, woodland, wildlife habitat, and recreation, as well as for building foundations, roadways, and onsite sewage-disposal systems. Prime agricultural soils and alluvial floodplain soils should be noted.

5. Shoreland protection areas, including any required building setbacks from the ordinary high-water mark of navigable waters, the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain boundaries, and lakes, ponds, streams, and wetlands. Significant groundwater recharge or well-head protection areas, if such information is available, should also be noted.

6. Boundaries and characteristics of primary and secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas, as identified in the adopted regional plans or local comprehensive or master plans.

7. Wildlife habitat, whether in fields, wetlands, or woodlands. Predominant species of birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and fish should be identified when possible. The presence of rare or endangered species should be noted, along with the boundaries of identified natural areas and critical species habitat sites.

8. Historic or cultural features, including ruins and stone fencerows.

9. Other existing buildings and structures. All buildings in a farm complex should be located and identified as to their use, as well as the locations of existing wells and onsite sewage-disposal systems.

10. Scenic vistas, both into the site from adjacent roads, trails, and hilltops and outward from the site.

11. Classifications of existing streets and highways adjacent to the development parcel as well as desirable or undesirable points of entry into the parcel. Street connections required by the local official map should be noted.

12. Existing physical conditions surrounding the development parcel within 200 feet. These might include such notes as “adjacent residential homes,” “connection to county trail,” or “view to historic barn.” The size and extent of existing adjacent open space areas should be noted, as well as any further open space connections these spaces may have.

13. Future areawide plans that may affect the physical layout of the site should also be taken into account. These could include, among others, plans for future parks; open space, trail, and bikeway systems; agricultural preservation areas; arterial and other street networks; stormwater management facilities and other utilities; and general land use plans.

Figure Q-3 is an example of a typical site analysis. This is often accompanied by a written narrative that further explains the existing conditions on the site.

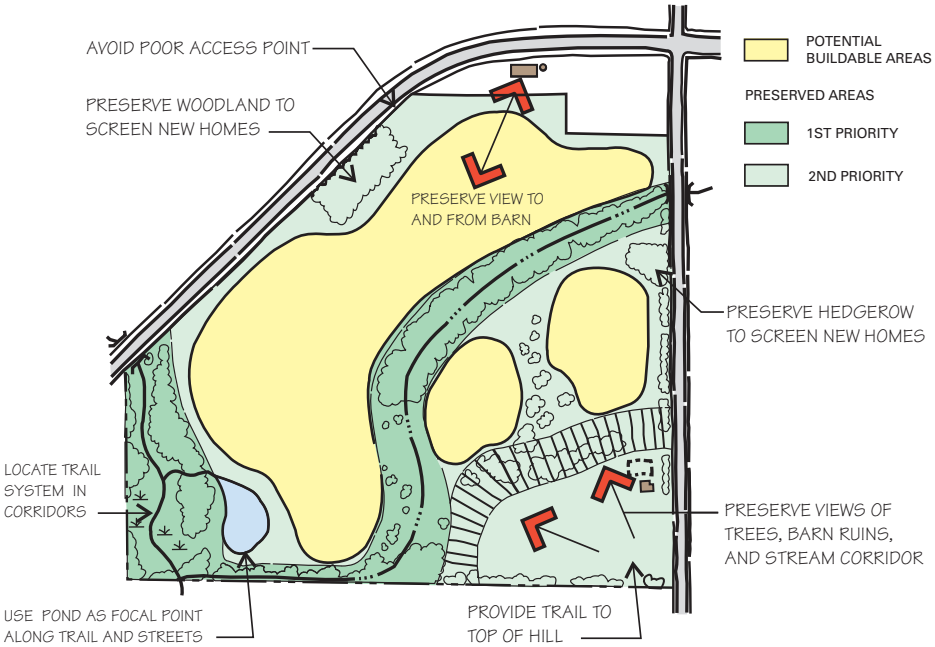
STEP TWO: DELINEATION OF PRESERVATION AREAS

After determining the existing conditions on a site, the next step is to determine which areas should be preserved, as shown in Figure Q-4. Areas of first and second priority for preservation should be identified.

Figure Q-4

CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN: STEP 2

PRESERVED AREAS PLAN



Areas of first and second priority for preservation should be identified and preservation areas should be connected.

Source: SEWRPC.

Areas of first priority will include two types of areas: those protected through State and Federal regulations, such as floodplains, wetlands, and shorelands, and those connecting to larger municipal, county, or regional park and greenway systems, such as primary environmental corridors. The more open space areas are connected, the more valuable they become. The concept of connectedness is very important when trying to preserve meaningful open space. Fragmented open space areas lead to disrupted wildlife migration paths, nonfunctional wildlife corridors, inefficient farming operations, and piecemeal trail systems. Areas of disconnected open space preserved on a variety of development parcels, while valuable to some degree, cannot have the same impact on preservation of landscape character as continuous open space does. When areas of open space in conservation subdivision developments on adjacent parcels abut each other, the impact on landscape character is greater than if they are separated by visible development.

The goal of connectedness in open space should always be kept in mind, not only in terms of the importance of connecting onsite open space with offsite open space, but also in terms of connecting all onsite open space as much as possible. While the opportunity to connect areas of onsite open space with adjacent offsite areas is not always available, areas of open space within the site can and should be connected. In this way, it may even be possible to restore key gaps between presettlement vegetation relicts, which were separated by agricultural operations. Zoning ordinance regulations should require that acceptable open space parcels be of a specified minimum size and that areas of open space be connected as much as is practicable.

After designating first priority areas for preservation, regulated environmentally constrained areas and areas that provide connections to offsite open space, areas of second priority are added. These would include other developable areas with natural features that have been identified as contributing to the particular rural landscape

character of the site, as seen from adjacent roads and other public ways, as well as from within the site. Some judgments may have to be made at this stage as to the desirability of preserving certain areas of marginal value. For example, a hedgerow with weak-wooded or diseased trees may not be desirable for preservation, while retaining open areas to eventually be landscaped to screen new homes is desirable.

Not all the open space will be environmentally constrained land, nor should it be. On parcels that have a great deal of environmentally constrained land, not all of it may be accepted as meeting the open space requirement of the zoning ordinance. In part, this is because development may be precluded anyway, such as in floodways; and, in part, the fact that such open space may not be considered publicly usable, such as with certain wetlands. On parcels with few constraints, much of the open space will be in well-drained upland areas that would be considered buildable. Decisions would have to be made as to which portions of these areas should be used for lots and which should be saved for open space. These decisions should be based on the overriding objective of preserving rural landscape character.

In the process of determining the preservation areas, the areas available for buildings, streets and lots are, by default, also identified. These are the "left over" areas. This process is the opposite of that often used in the design of a conventional subdivision, where the leftover areas are the areas considered unsuitable for building. Often the areas with the most attractive natural amenities in a conventional subdivision are set aside first to be included in a few prime lots that can be sold at a premium price. By contrast, all of the lots within a conservation subdivision may become more valuable, leveraged upward by the presence of open space amenities.

STEP THREE: CONCEPTUAL DELINEATION OF STREET AND LOT LAYOUT (SKETCH PLAN)

When preservation areas are set aside, their outlines give shape to the building areas. On many development parcels, the areas available for building will be larger than the area needed to accommodate the permitted number of lots. Thus, the third step in the conservation subdivision design process is to determine more specifically the preferred locations of building lots and how best to provide access to them with streets (see Figure Q-5).The street and lot layout at this stage in the design process is conceptual only. Because of the large variety of street layouts that are possible through the flexibility permitted by conservation subdivision regulations, agreement on the general acceptability of a plan should be reached before the plan is more precisely detailed. While general municipal engineering principles should be followed, no detailed site engineering is done at this stage, although all zoning and subdivision regulations should be consulted to determine achievability of the proposed development concepts. It is beneficial for both the developer and the municipality to reach a consensus on a conceptual sketch plan before the developer incurs the costs of preliminary engineering. During review of the sketch plan, design changes can be made at little cost to the developer, lesser review time to the municipality, and with frustrations minimized. Thus, before the preparation of a preliminary plat is initiated, both the developer and the municipality should have agreed upon a conceptual layout.

The result of this process will be that streets and houses blend into the landscape in a natural way that protects the character of the site as seen within the site and from adjacent streets. This is again the opposite of houses being forced onto the landscape in a form determined by rigid lot sizes and the configuration of parcel boundaries, as is often the case in conventional subdivision design and development.

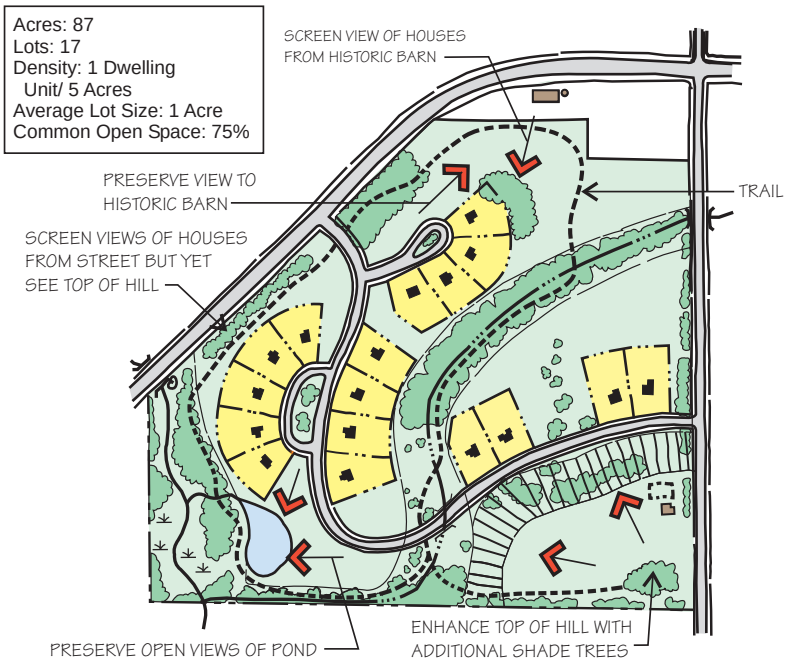
EXAMPLES OF CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGNS

Hypothetical examples of conservation subdivision designs, contrasted with conventional designs for the same site, are presented in Figure Q-6. Additional examples of conservation subdivision designs, along with means for implementing the conservation subdivision design concept, are presented in SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 7, *Rural Cluster Development*, December 1996 (see www.sewrpc.org).

Figure Q-5

CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN: STEP 3

STREET AND LOT LAYOUT



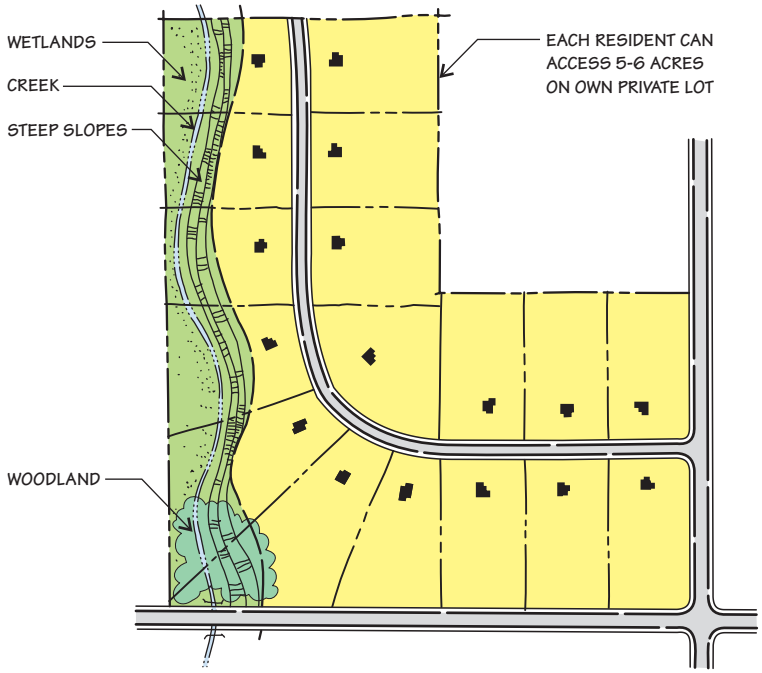
After areas for preservation are identified, specific locations for building lots and streets are determined.

Source: SEWRPC.

Figure Q-6

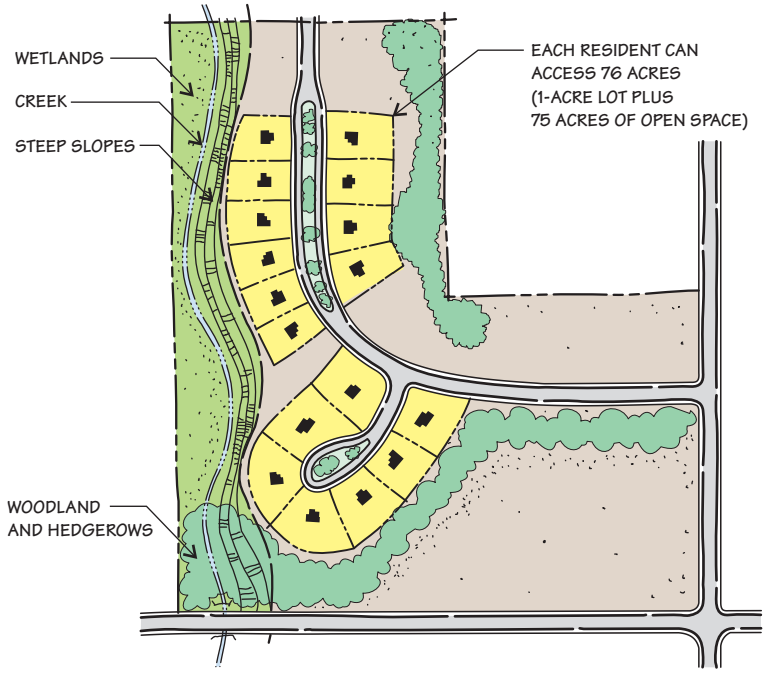
COMPARISON OF CONVENTIONAL AND CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGNS

A-1. CONVENTIONAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN



Acres: 104
Lots: 17
Density: 1 Dwelling Unit / 6 Acres
Average Lot Size: 5 Acres
Common Open Space: 0%

A-2. CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN

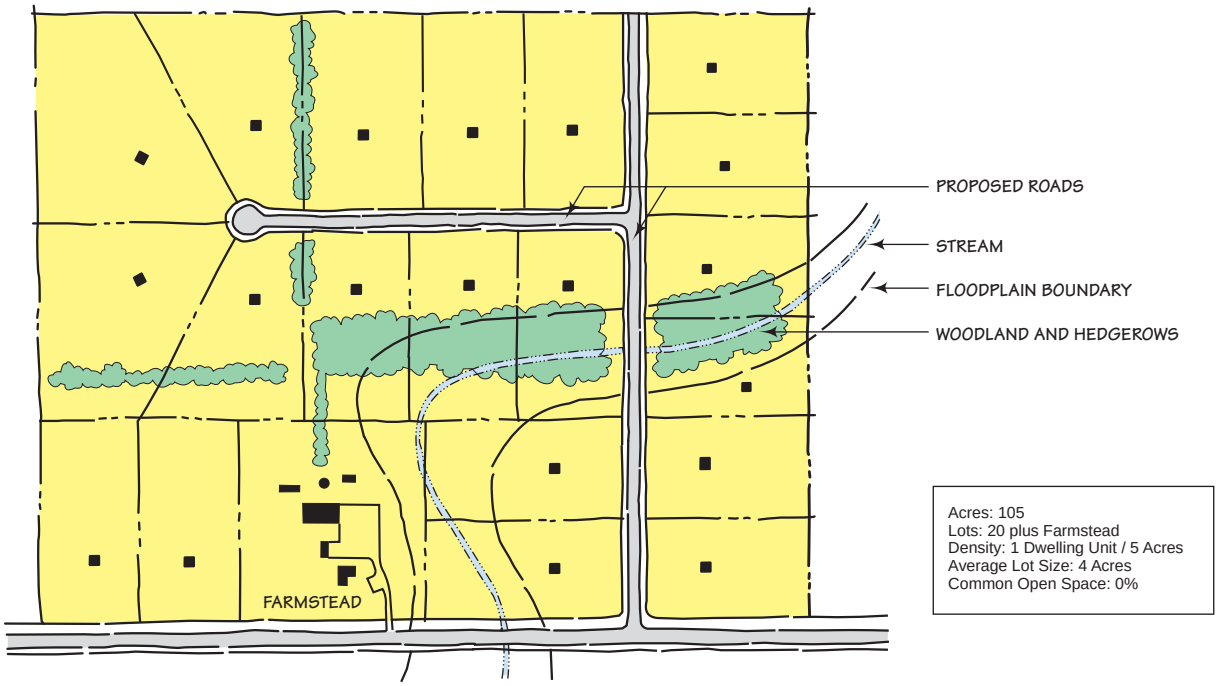


Acres: 104
Lots: 17
Density: 1 Dwelling Unit / 6 Acres
Average Lot Size: 1 Acre
Common Open Space: 75%

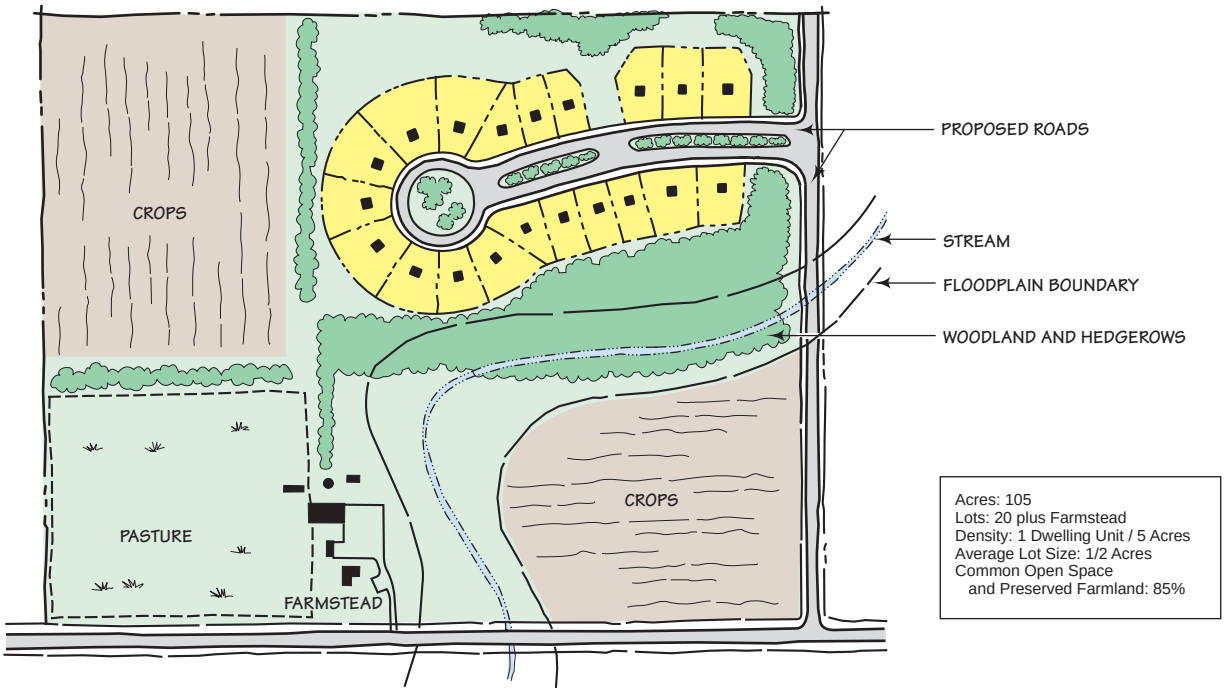
Through a reduction in lot size, open space can be created without losing density.

Figure Q-6 (continued)

B-1. CONVENTIONAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN



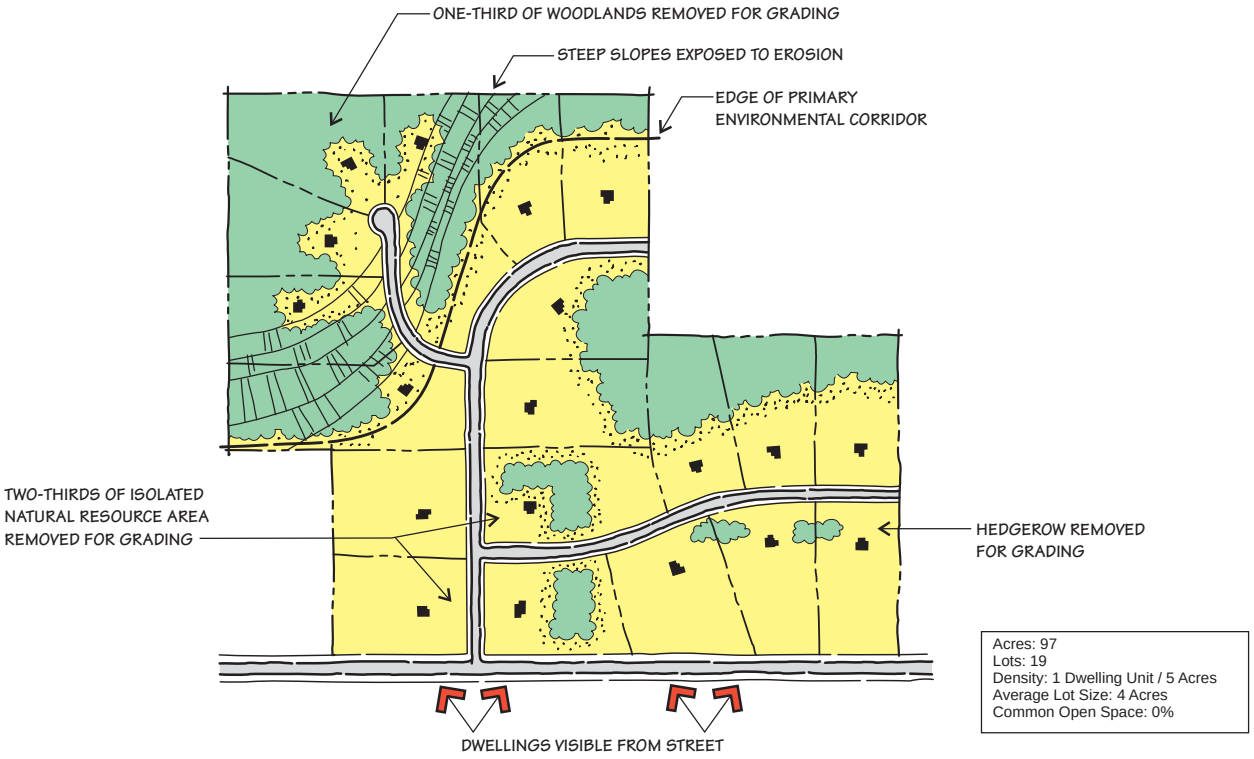
B-2. CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN



Conservation subdivision development can help preserve farming activities.

Figure Q-6 (continued)

C-1. CONVENTIONAL SUBDIVISION DESIGN



C-2. CONSERVATION SUBDIVISION DESIGN

Conservation subdivisions can preserve environmental features and views.

Source: SEWRPC.

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Appendix R

SUMMARY OF GREAT LAKES COMPACT LAW

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

Great Lakes Compact Law (2007 Wisconsin Act 227): Executive Summary of the Act

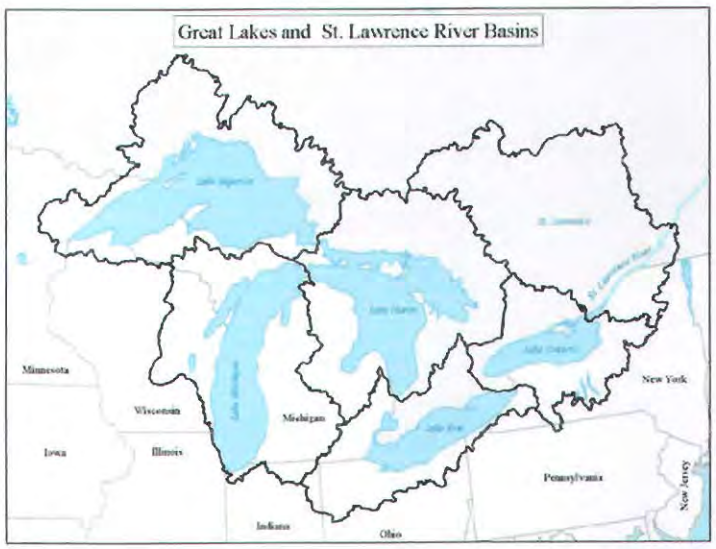
The endorsement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact (the "compact") by the governors of the eight Great Lakes states in December 2005 led to an extensive review and consideration of the compact by the Wisconsin Legislature. This consideration included a Joint Legislative Council study committee on the compact and culminated in the enactment of 2007 Wisconsin Act 227 (the "act").

Act 227 does the following:

- Contains Wisconsin's ratification of the compact.
- Regulates water use in the Wisconsin portion of the Great Lakes basin until Congress consents to the compact.
- Implements the compact in Wisconsin when the compact takes effect.
- Establishes other state water use programs.

BACKGROUND

In Wisconsin, as shown in the accompanying map, approximately the eastern one-fourth of the state is in the Lake Michigan part of the Great Lakes basin, and a smaller area in the northern part of the state is in the Lake Superior basin. The remainder of Wisconsin is in the Upper Mississippi River basin, and is not subject to regulation by the compact.



The compact takes effect when ratified in Wisconsin and by the other seven Great Lakes states through legislation, and consented to by Congress. Thus far, the compact has been ratified by

IM-2008-03

all eight Great Lakes states. When the compact takes effect, it will establish the legal framework for: (1) prohibiting or, in a few cases, authorizing and regulating new or increased diversions of water to places outside of the Great Lakes basin; and (2) for regulating large withdrawals and consumptive uses of water within the basin. Throughout the act, "water" includes groundwater and surface water.

The use of Great Lakes basin waters was addressed prior to the act in the following two programs:

- The Great Lakes Charter of 1985, which is a voluntary agreement among states for cooperative management of waters of the Great Lakes. (Wisconsin adopted legislation implementing this agreement. See s. 281.35, Stats.)

- The U.S. Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986, which is a federal law that requires the unanimous approval of the governors of the eight Great Lakes states for any proposed out-of-basin diversion of water from the Great Lakes basin. WRDA does not contain standards or procedures that governors must use in deciding whether to approve a proposal to divert or export water. (Presumably, Congress will amend or repeal this law when it acts on the compact.)

In 2001, the eight Great Lakes governors concluded in essence that WRDA did not adequately protect and manage the Great Lakes and those governors and the premiers of Ontario and Quebec agreed to prepare basin-wide binding agreements, such as an interstate compact, to protect and improve the quantity and quality of water in the Great Lakes.

In December 2005, the Great Lakes governors signed the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Sustainable Water Resources Agreement (the "agreement") and called for enactment of the draft compact, which was endorsed by the governors in that month.

The Joint Legislative Council created the Special Committee on Great Lakes Water Resources Compact, chaired by Senator Kedzie, to consider ratification and implementation of the compact in Wisconsin. After many meetings between September 2006 and September 2007, the committee was adjourned without reaching a consensus on legislation. The Governor then convened a group of individuals to prepare legislation to ratify the compact. The Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources introduced the draft legislation as 2007 Senate Bill 523 on February 21, 2008. The Senate passed Senate Bill 523 on March 6, 2008. The Assembly did not concur in this bill before the end of the regularly scheduled floorperiod.

Subsequently, the Governor called the Legislature into Special Session to consider the compact and revised implementing legislation. The Legislature passed April 2008 Special Session Senate Bill 1 on May 14, 2008, and the Governor approved it on May 27, 2008 as 2007 Wisconsin Act 227. Act 227 took effect on June 11, 2008.

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

REGULATION AND REVIEW OF PROPOSALS TO WITHDRAW OR DIVERT WATER FROM THE BASIN

For purposes of the compact, the Great Lakes basin is composed of the surface water and groundwater of the individual basins of each of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River basin upstream from Trois-Rivières, Quebec, as depicted in the map on page 1.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Council (the "council"), created by the compact, consists of the governors of the eight Great Lakes states or their alternatives. Under the compact, the council's review and approval authority relates primarily to reviewing exceptions to the prohibition on diversions of water from within the basin to places outside the basin. The compact contains a standard of review for the council and the states to use in making these decisions (called the "exception standard"), which the council may modify to make more or less restrictive. The council also oversees implementation of the compact, including identifying water conservation and efficiency objectives.

The compact also assigns tasks to a "regional body," created by the agreement, that consists of the members of the council and the premiers of Ontario and Quebec. The regional body provides advisory opinions on certain diversions and withdrawals but has no decision-making authority.

Any person who takes water from the basin (i.e., "withdraws" the water) for use within the basin that exceeds the specified amounts or diverts any amount of basin water to any place outside of the basin or between basins of the Great Lakes must, under the compact, register with the state and provide information to the state about the withdrawal or diversion.

With a few exceptions, new or increased diversions of water from the basin are prohibited under the compact. A "diversion" is when water is removed from the Great Lakes basin. Most proposals for diversions are likely to be from communities seeking a public water supply consisting of water from the Great Lakes basin. In particular, the compact authorizes the following three exceptions to its general ban on new or increased diversions:

- Diversions to areas outside the basin that are within communities that are partly outside of (i.e., straddle) the boundary of the basin.
- Transfers of water within the basin, but from the watershed of one Great Lake into another, referred to as an "intrabasin transfer."
- Diversions to communities that are outside the basin, but that are entirely within a county that straddles the basin limits.

The compact provides that council approval is required for the last of the three exceptions above and for large intrabasin transfers, and requires approval by the council without a dissenting vote.

The compact requires each of the eight Great Lakes states to regulate new and increased withdrawals and consumptive uses of water from the basin. "Consumptive use" means that

water is removed and not returned to the basin, such as by evaporation. Each state sets the volume of water withdrawn or consumed that triggers regulatory review by that state. Any proposal that exceeds the volume of water to trigger review under the compact must obtain approval from the state based on the "decision-making standard" established in the compact. The council may also modify this standard.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPACT

The act implements the compact for Wisconsin in two stages. The first stage of state regulation applies prior to the ratification of the compact by the Great Lakes states and consent to the compact by Congress. These regulations are specific to Wisconsin and consist of the modification of current statutes and the enactment of new statutes. Many of these provisions are similar or identical to provisions in the compact. For example, the regulation of interbasin transfers in this period is generally based on the regulation of diversions under the compact.

The second stage of state regulation establishes statutory provisions that apply commencing on the effective date of the compact and that replace the pre-compact regulations. The act creates regulatory provisions to implement the standards imposed directly by the compact, and to adopt state policies within state discretion as authorized by the compact. Interbasin transfer approvals issued before the compact takes effect continue to be valid diversions after the compact's effective date. The threshold for regulating a new or increased withdrawal under the compact (i.e., subjecting it to the compact decision-making standard) is essentially whether the withdrawal is at least 10,000,000 gallons per day (GPD) in any 30 consecutive days and the water loss resulting from the withdrawal is at least 5,000,000 GPD in any 90-day period.

WATER CONSERVATION

The act establishes a statewide water conservation and efficiency program, to be administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Public Service Commission (PSC), and the Department of Commerce. Elements of this program are used as part of the regulation of interbasin transfers, diversions, and withdrawals from the waters of the Great Lakes basin under the act. Use of water from the Upper Mississippi River basin is subject only to voluntary water conservation and efficiency measures.

WATER SUPPLY PLANS

The act establishes a new statewide requirement for water supply plans. This planning requirement applies to a public water supply system serving a population of 10,000 or more that withdraws waters from any location in the state after 2025. The act also requires a public water supply system to prepare a water supply plan as a condition of receiving approval of a proposal for a new or increased withdrawal after the compact's effective date, if the system serves more than 10,000 people, or for an interbasin transfer or diversion for any size of system after the act's effective date.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This memorandum is one of a series of memoranda summarizing Act 227. Other memoranda in this series address the following topics:

- IM-2008-04: *Summary of the Compact.*
- IM-2008-05: *New State Water Use Regulations.*
- IM-2008-06: *Water Supply Planning.*
- IM-2008-07: *Water Loss, Legislative Oversight, and Other Provisions.*
- IM-2008-08: *DNR Rule-Making.*

For additional background information on the compact, see the Council of Great Lakes Governor's website at http://www.cglg.org. This site includes this Council's resource kit on the compact.

For information on the work of the Special Committee on Great Lakes Water Resources Compact, consult the Joint Legislative Council's website for the Special Committee (2006 study committees) at http://www.legis.state.wi.us/lc.

The DNR website on the compact is at:
http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/water/greatlakes/annex2001/.

The DNR website on Wisconsin's Objectives for Water Use Efficiency and Conservation in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin is at: http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/dwg/wiglobjectives.htm. This website includes links to the PSC's water conservation program and the Department of Commerce's plumbing program.

This memorandum is not a policy statement of the Joint Legislative Council or its staff.

This memorandum was prepared by ***John Stolzenberg, Chief of Research Services, and Mark C. Patronsky, Senior Staff Attorney, on July 21, 2008.***

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Appendix S

COMPARISON OF COUNTY AND LOCAL LAND USE PLAN CATEGORIES

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Table S-1

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY YEAR 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP, THE CITY OF KENOSHA YEAR 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP, AND THE ADOPTED CITY OF KENOSHA NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS AND ZONING DISTRICTS

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	City of Kenosha Land Use Plan: 2035[a] (See Map 69)	City of Kenosha Neighborhood Plans and Zoning Districts[b]
Farmland Protection	N/A	N/A
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A	N/A
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A	N/A
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential uses are allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A	N/A
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Medium-Density Residential[c] (Attached and detached single-family with an average density of 7,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Detached Single-Family Residential (St. Peter's and that portion zoned RS-2 in Wilson Neighborhood); Single-Family Residential (Green Bay Road, Corridor, Parkside South, and Hillcrest); Proposed Single Family Residential (Gateway, Pike Creek, and South Sheridan); RR-1, RR-2, RR-3, RS-1, and RS-2 zoning districts
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Medium-High Density Residential[c] (Single- and two-family with an average density of 3,000 to 6,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Attached Single-Family (St. Peter's and Wilson); Detached Single-Family (Wilson, except areas zoned RS-2); Existing Residential (Washington); Existing Industrial to be Phased Out (Washington); Proposed Two-Family Residential (South Sheridan); Rural Highway Single-Family Residential (Bristol); Single-Family Residential (Columbus and Lincoln); Single- and Two-Family Residential (Bristol and McKinley-Roosevelt); RS-3, RD, RG-1, RG-2, and TRD-1 zoning districts

Table S-1 (continued)

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	City of Kenosha Land Use Plan: 2035[a] (See Map 69)	City of Kenosha Neighborhood Plans and Zoning Districts[b]
High-Density Residential (Average density less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	High-Density Residential (Two- and Multi-Family with an average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	Elderly and Handicapped Housing (South Sheridan); Former Bain School redevelopment (Washington); Low-Density Multi-Family Development (St. Peter's and South Sheridan); Medium-Density Multi-Family Residential (South Sheridan); High-Density Multi-Family Residential (South Sheridan); Multiple-Family Residential (Bristol, Corridor,[d] Columbus, Harborpark, McKinley-Roosevelt, Parkside South, and Wilson); Proposed Multi-Family Residential (Gateway and Pike Creek); Residential 40 DU/AC, 32 DU/AC, 16 DU/AC, 8 DU/AC(Tirabassi); RM-1, RM-2, RM-3, and TRD-2 zoning districts
Commercial	Commercial	Commercial/Office (Gateway, Hillcrest, McKinley-Roosevelt, St. Peter's, South Sheridan, Wilson); Proposed Commercial/Business (Pike Creek); Community Commercial (Bristol and Tirabassi); Neighborhood Commercial (Tirabassi); Community and Regional Commercial (Bristol); Commercial (Columbus, Corridor,[e] Lincoln, Washington); Large-Scale Planned Non-Residential Development or Redevelopment (Corridor-those areas south of STH 158 not zoned M-2); Neighborhood Business (B-1) zoning; Community Business (B-2) zoning; Central Business (B-3) zoning
Mixed Use	Mixed Use	Mixed Use Development (Lincoln[f]); Mixed Use (Harborpark); Multiple Uses for Traditional Buildings (Bristol); Multiple-Family Residential (Corridor)[d] Mixed Use (B-4) zoning district
Office/Professional Services	N/A	N/A

Table S-1 (continued)

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	City of Kenosha Land Use Plan: 2035[a] (See Map 69)	City of Kenosha Neighborhood Plans and Zoning Districts[b]
Industrial	Industrial	Light Industrial (Columbus, Lincoln, and Sheridan); Heavy Industrial (Columbus and Sheridan); Industrial (Corridor and Wilson); Commercial/Office, Institutional, and Industrial/Manufacturing/Warehousing (McKinley-Roosevelt); Large-Scale Planned Non-Residential Development or Redevelopment (Corridor); Light Manufacturing (M-1) zoning; Heavy Manufacturing (M-2) zoning
Business/Industrial Park	N/A	N/A
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental, Institutional, and Office	Institutional/Utility (Bristol, Gateway, Hillcrest, Lincoln, St. Peter's, South Sheridan, and Wilson); Institutional/Office (Green Bay Road); Institutional Uses (Parkside South); Proposed Institutional/Office (Pike Creek); Public-Institutional (Columbus); Governmental and Institutional (CTH HH); Institutional/Government/Utility (McKinley-Roosevelt); Institutional-Park (Corridor); Institutional (Harborpark and Washington); Institutional Park (I-P) zoning
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Transportation, Communication, and Utility; Railroad Right-of-Way[g]	Airport (Corridor); Public Utility (CTH HH); Institutional Park (I-P) (for areas with existing or planned transit stations, detention basins, or other utilities); Railroad Corridor (McKinley-Roosevelt); Other Railroad Rights-of-Way
Park and Recreational	Park and Open Space	Proposed Park (Pike); Parks/Open Space (Columbus, Lincoln, Tirabassi, and Wilson); Park/Open Space (CTH HH, St. Peter's, and Washington); Open Space/Park (Bristol); Neighborhood Park (Hillcrest); Institutional-Park (Corridor); Institutional Park (I-P) zoning

Table S-1 (continued)

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	City of Kenosha Land Use Plan: 2035[a] (See Map 69)	City of Kenosha Neighborhood Plans and Zoning Districts[b]
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	Existing Public Street and Highway Right-of-Way; Proposed Public Street and Highway Right-of-Way	Existing and proposed public streets shown on neighborhood plans[h]
Extractive	N/A	N/A
Landfill	N/A	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor (Corridor[i]); Wetlands (South Sheridan); Park and Open Space (CTH HH); Urban land use categories located within the primary environmental corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor (Corridor[i]); Open Space/Park (Bristol); Urban land use categories located within the secondary environmental corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area (Corridor[i]); Lowland Conservancy (Hillcrest); Open Space/Park (Bristol); Park (Washington); Shoreland (Gateway, Hillcrest, St. Peter's); Park/Open Space (St. Peter's) Upland Conservancy (Hillcrest); Wetlands (Gateway, St. Peter's); Woodlands (St. Peter's) Proposed Park (Pike Creek) Urban land use categories located within isolated natural resource areas
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	N/A	N/A
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor and Isolated Natural Resource Area[j]	Shorelands (St. Peter's);[k] Wetlands zoned C-2 within the City; Wetlands zoned C-1 in portions of the Town of Somers located within the City's planning area
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	N/A	N/A
Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water

Table S-1 (continued)

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	City of Kenosha Land Use Plan: 2035[a] (See Map 69)	City of Kenosha Neighborhood Plans and Zoning Districts[b]
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	Floodplain Beyond Environmental Corridor (Corridor); Floodway (FW) zoning district; Floodplain Fringe (FFO) Overlay zoning district; Urban Land Use Categories

[a]*Reflects a composite of the 17 adopted neighborhood plans and existing City zoning for areas that are not included in an adopted neighborhood plan. The locations of the neighborhoods are shown on Map C-2.*

[b]*Lists land use categories from adopted neighborhood plans and existing zoning districts included in each category on the County and City land use plan maps.*

[c]*Both the Medium-Density Residential and the Medium-High-Density Residential categories on the City land use plan map are included in the Medium-Density Residential category on the County land use plan map.*

[d]*The area shown as multiple-family residential at the northeast corner of STH 50 and 104th Avenue on the Corridor Neighborhood Plan Map is shown as Mixed Use on the City and County land use plan maps, based on the neighborhood plan recommendation that a mixed use development of multi-family residential, neighborhood commercial, and/or professional offices would be an acceptable alternative for the site.*

[e]*The areas shown as commercial on the northeast corner of IH 94 and STH 50 and on the northwest corner of STH 50 and STH 31 on the Corridor Neighborhood Plan Map may also be developed with a mix of multi-family residential, commercial, and/or office uses, based on the recommendations of the neighborhood plan.*

[f]*Light industrial uses may also be allowed in the mixed use areas shown on the Lincoln Neighborhood Plan Map.*

[g]*The City land use plan map also includes an overlay depicting the limit of the "Airport Overlay" zoning district included on both the City and Kenosha County zoning maps.*

[h]*Existing public streets shown on the City land use plan map include streets where right-of-way has been dedicated to the City. The streets may or may not be currently developed.*

[i]*Includes adjustments to environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas based on wetland field delineations and other refinements since the neighborhood plan was prepared.*

[j]*Wetlands zoned C-2 within the City (which include all field-delineated wetlands) and C-1 in those portions of the Town of Somers in the City's planning area are mapped as wetlands. Not all wetlands shown on the 2005 Wisconsin Wetland Inventory are included on the City land use plan map.*

[k]*The City land use plan map includes an overlay identifying areas within the County shoreland zoning area in 1980. County shoreland zoning regulations continue to apply in shoreland areas annexed by the City after May 7, 1982.*

Source: City of Kenosha, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC.

Table S-2

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Village of Paddock Lake Comprehensive Plan: 2025[a] (See Map 71)
Farmland Protection	N/A
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Agriculture/Rural
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential uses are allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Agriculture/Rural; Rural Single Family
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Village Single Family
High-Density Residential (Average density is less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	Mixed Residential
Mixed Use	Planned Mixed Use; Planned Neighborhood
Commercial	Planned Business[b] General Business
Business/Industrial Park	Planned Industrial
Office/Professional Services	N/A
Industrial	General Industrial
Governmental and Institutional	Institutional
Park and Recreational	Open Space
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	N/A
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Landfill	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	N/A
Isolated Natural Resource Area	N/A
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	N/A
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Environmental Corridor
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	N/A
Surface Water	Surface Water
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	N/A

[a]*Map 4 from the* 2025 Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Paddock Lake, *adopted April 20, 2005. Only land use categories located within existing Village corporate limits and the area included in the boundary agreement between the Village and the Town of Salem were converted to Kenosha County land use categories in this table and on Map 65.*

[b]*Certain areas designated as "Planned Business" include a "Redevelopment Overlay" designation on the Village plan map.*

Source: Vandewalle & Associates, Village of Paddock Lake, and SEWRPC.

Table S-3

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Village of Pleasant Prairie Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 72)
Farmland Protection	N/A
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Agricultural Lands
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential uses are allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Low Density Residential; Low-Medium Residential; Upper-Medium Residential
High-Density Residential (Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	High Density Residential
Mixed Use	Mixed Use Lands (all)
Commercial	Neighborhood Retail and Service Centers (N); Community Retail and Service Centers (C); Freeway-Oriented Service Centers (F); Freeway-Oriented Regional Retail Centers (R)
Business/Industrial Park	BA-1 PDD-1 Business Area 1 Sub-District; BA-2 PDD-1 Business Area 2 Sub-District; BA-3 PDD-1 Business Area 3 Sub-District
Office/Professional Services	Freeway Office Centers (O)
Industrial	Limited Industrial; General Industrial; CA-PDD-1 Core Area Sub-District
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional (all)
Park and Recreational	Park, Recreation, and Other Open Space Lands
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	Existing Rights-of-Way; Dedicated but not Constructed Rights-of-Way
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Pleasant Prairie Power Plant; Railroads; Weigh Station; Overhead High Tension Wires
Extractive	N/A
Landfill	Active Landfill
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridors[a]
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridors[a]
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Areas[a]
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Park, Recreation, and Other Open Space Lands
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Park, Recreation, and Other Open Space Lands; Field Verified Wetlands; Interpolated Wetlands
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	Interpolated Wetlands
Surface Water	Surface Water
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	100-Year Floodplain (floodplain boundary shown on Village map)

NOTE: The Village of Pleasant Prairie land use plan map also includes an "Urban Reserve Area" overlay. See the description for "Urban Reserve Areas" in the text describing the Village of Pleasant Prairie land use plan map in Chapter IX.

[a]*The Village of Pleasant Prairie 2035 Land Use Plan Map includes patterns that identify interpolated (identified from air photos) and field verified wetlands within environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.*

Source: Village of Pleasant Prairie and SEWRPC.

Table S-4

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE 2035 LAND USE PLAN

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Village of Silver Lake Land Use Plan: 2035[a] (See Map 73)[a]
Farmland Protection	N/A
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential uses are allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Single-Family Residential; Two-Family Residential; Multi-Family Residential; Mobile Home Park; Residential Planned Development
High-Density Residential (Average density is less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	N/A
Mixed Use	N/A
Commercial	Business
Office/Professional Services	N/A
Industrial	Industrial
Business/Industrial Park	N/A
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park and Recreational[b]
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	Street and Highway Right-of-Way
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
Extractive	N/A
Landfill	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	N/A
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor and Isolated Natural Resource Area
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	N/A
Surface Water	Surface Water
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)

[a]*Only land use categories located within existing Village corporate limits were converted to Kenosha County land use categories in this table and on Map 65.*

[b]*Areas designated as "Park and Recreational" reflect existing uses. The Village land use plan map also includes symbols indicating general locations for future parks, based on the Village's park and open space plan.*

Source: Village of Silver Lake and SEWRPC.

Table S-5

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE VILLAGE OF TWIN LAKES SMART GROWTH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan: 2024[a] (See Map 74)
Farmland Protection	N/A
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential uses are allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	N/A
High-Density Residential (Average density is less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	N/A
Mixed Use	Village Centers; Lake Community; Residential Neighborhood; Rural Residential
Commercial	Special District-Business Park
Business/Industrial Park	N/A
Office/Professional Services	N/A
Industrial	N/A
Governmental and Institutional	N/A
Park and Recreational	N/A
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	N/A
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities[b]	N/A
Extractive	Special District-Quarry
Landfill	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	N/A
Secondary Environmental Corridor	N/A
Isolated Natural Resource Area	N/A
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	N/A
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	N/A
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	N/A
Surface Water	Water
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	N/A

[a]*Map J-3 from the* Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Twin Lakes and Town of Randall*, adopted March 14, 2005, and amendments thereto adopted by the Twin Lakes Village Board on December 21, 2009. Only land use categories located within existing Village corporate limits were converted to Kenosha County land use categories in this table and on Map 65.*

Source: Village of Twin Lakes and SEWRPC.

Table S-6

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON LAND USE PLAN

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Town of Brighton Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 75)
Farmland Protection	Farmland Protection
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	General Agricultural and Open Land
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Rural-Density Residential
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential use allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Suburban-Density Residential
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Medium-Density Residential
High-Density Residential (Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	N/A
Mixed Use	N/A
Commercial	Commercial
Business/Industrial Park	N/A
Office/Professional Services	N/A
Industrial	Industrial
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park and Recreational
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	Street and Highway Right-of-Way
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	N/A
Extractive	Extractive
Landfill	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	Farmed Wetland (Overlay)
Surface Water	Surface Water
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)

Source: Town of Brighton and SEWRPC.

Table S-7

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF BRISTOL LAND USE PLAN

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Town and Village of Bristol Land Use Plan: 2035[a] (See Map 76)
Farmland Protection	Agricultural Preservation (A-1)
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	General Agricultural (A-2) and Rural Cluster/General Agricultural (RC/A-2)
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Countryside Single-Family Residential (R-1) and Rural Cluster/Countryside Single-Family Residential (RC/R-1)
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential use allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	Agricultural Equestrian Cluster Single Family (AE-1)
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Estate Single-Family Residential (R-2)
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Suburban/Estate Single-Family Residential (R-3); Suburban Single-Family Residential (R-4); Urban Single-Family Residential (R-5); Village, Hamlet, and Lakefront Residential Neighborhood Conservation (R-6); Medium Density Urban Residential (R-8); Medium Density Urban Residential/Institutional (R-8/I-1)
High-Density Residential (Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	High Density Urban Residential (R-9)
Mixed Use	Village Center (VC)
Commercial	Neighborhood Business (NB); Community Business (CB); Highway Corridor Business (HC); Village/Hamlet Business (VHB); Estate Single-Family Residential/Highway Corridor Business (R-2/HC)
Business/Industrial Park	Business Park (BP); Business Park/Professional Office (BP/PO)
Office/Professional Services	Professional Office (PO)
Industrial	Limited Industrial (M-1); General Industrial (M-2); Agricultural-Related Manufacturing, Warehousing, and Marketing (A-3)
Governmental and Institutional	Institutional (I-1);[b] Institutional/Agricultural Preservation (I-1/A-1); Institutional/General Agricultural (I-1/A-2)
Park and Recreational	Park and Recreational (PR-1); Park and Recreational/General Agricultural (PR-1/A-2)
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	Street and Highway Right-of-Way
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Institutional (I-1)[b]
Extractive	Quarrying and Extractive (M-3)
Landfill	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor Overlay[c]
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor Overlay[c]
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area Overlay[c]
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	N/A
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Lands to be Preserved	N/A
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	N/A
Surface Water	Surface Water[d]
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	100-Year Floodplain Overlay

Footnotes to Table S-7 (continued)

[a]*Based on Map 6.1 from the* 2035 Land Use Plan for the Town of Bristol*, adopted September 25, 2006, with minor amendments and updates. In some cases, the Bristol land use map includes two alternative land use districts for a parcel. The County land use plan map and acreages on Tables G-11 and G-12 are based on the more intensive land use district.*

[b]*Airport facilities within the I-1 District on the Town and Village land use plan map were converted to the "Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities" category on the County plan.*

[c]*The primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas shown as overlays on the Town and Village land use plan map were updated to 2009 and converted to basic-use land use categories on the county land use plan map.*

[d]*Surface waters are not included in associated primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource area overlays shown on the Town and Village land use plan map.*

Source: Meehan & Company, Inc., Town of Bristol, Village of Bristol, and SEWRPC.

Table S-8

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF PARIS 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Town of Paris Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 77)
Farmland Protection	Farmland Protection; Potential Landfill Expansion[a]
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	General Agricultural and Open Land
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Rural-Density Residential
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential use allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Suburban-Density Residential
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	N/A
High-Density Residential (Average density is less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	N/A
Mixed Use	Commercial/Residential Mixed Use
Commercial	Commercial
Business/Industrial Park	Commercial/Light Industrial[b]
Office/Professional Services	N/A
Industrial	Industrial
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park and Recreational
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	Street and Highway Right-of-Way
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	N/A
Extractive	N/A
Landfill	Landfill; Potential Light Industrial[c]
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	N/A
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor and Isolated Natural Resource Area
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	Farmed Wetland (Overlay)
Surface Water	Surface Water
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)

[a]*The area shown as "Potential Landfill Expansion" on the Town land use plan map is adjacent to the Pheasant Run Landfill and is owned by the landfill operator. The landfill may be expanded in the future if all necessary permits and approvals are granted. Continued agricultural uses are recommended until such time as a landfill expansion is approved. The potential landfill expansion area is shown as "Farmland Protection" on the County land use plan map.*

Footnotes to Table S-8 (continued)

[b]*The Town Land Use Plan map designates an area along portions of IH 94 for potential development of commercial or light industrial uses. Although shown on the County map as "Business/Industrial Park," the Town, in cooperation with the County, may allow the development of individual or multiple properties for commercial or light industrial use without requiring a unified site plan, consistent signage and landscaping, and other elements associated with business parks.*

[c]*The Waste Management Landfill has a setback of at least 1,200 feet from USH 45 and CTH K for the active landfill area. The Town, in cooperation with the County, will consider light industrial development within the setback area, which is designated by symbols on the Town land use plan map (Map 77).*

Source: Town of Paris and SEWRPC.

Table S-9

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF RANDALL SMART GROWTH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Town of Randall Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan: 2024[a] (See Map 78)
Farmland Protection	N/A
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential uses are allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	Agricultural/Forest/Wetland/Rural Residential; Agricultural/Forest/Wetland Preservation
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Urban Residential to be Developed as a Conservation Subdivision or Traditional Neighborhood Development at a Minimum Density of 1 Dwelling Unit per 2 Acres; Urban Residential to be Developed as a Conservation Subdivision or Traditional Neighborhood Development at a Minimum Density of 1 Dwelling Unit per Acre
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Urban Residential to be Developed as a Conservation Subdivision or Traditional Neighborhood Development
High-Density Residential (Average density is less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	N/A
Mixed Use	N/A
Commercial	Business Commercial
Business/Industrial Park	Manufacturing to be Developed as One Parcel
Office/Professional Services	N/A
Industrial	Manufacturing
Governmental and Institutional	Education Services; School Expansion; Government Services; Other Public and Semipublic Services[b]
Park and Recreational	Park or Recreation; Future Park to be Acquired by the Village or Town, Otherwise will be Residential; Future Park to be Acquired by the Village, Otherwise will be Residential or Business Park; Private Recreation
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	N/A[c]
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Other Transportation and Utilities; Other Public and Semi-Public Services[b]
Extractive	Non-Metallic Mining
Landfill	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Environmental Corridor; Wetlands
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Environmental Corridor; Wetlands
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Environmental Corridor; Wetlands
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Natural Storm Water Drainage Area to be Protected
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Wetlands
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	Wetlands
Surface Water	N/A[c]
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	N/A

Footnotes to Table S-9 (continued)

[a]*Map J-3 from the* Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Twin Lakes and Town of Randall*, adopted March 14, 2005. The Village of Twin Lakes adopted an update to Map J-3 in December 2009; as a result, SEWRPC created a separate map for the Town of Randall (shown on Map 78 in Chapter IX) based on Map J-3 for areas within the Town. This table reflects only those land use categories for areas located within the Town of Randall. See Table S-5 for information regarding the updated Village of Twin Lakes land use plan map.*

[b]*Airport facilities within the "Other Public and Semipublic Services" category on the Town land use plan map were converted to the "Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities" category on the County land use plan map.*

[c]*Map J-3 included surface waters and street and highway rights-of-way on the map, but these features were not included in the original map legend. These two categories are included in the legend on Map 78 in Chapter IX.*

Source: Mid-America Planning Services and SEWRPC.

Table S-10

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF SALEM LAND USE PLAN MAP

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Town of Salem Comprehensive Plan: 2025-2035 (Phase 2)[a] (See Map 79)
Farmland Protection	Agricultural Preservation District (A-1)
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	General Agricultural District (A-2);[b] Rural Cluster/General Agricultural (RC/A-2); General Agricultural/Planned Unit Development (A-2/PUD)
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Rural Cluster Development Single-Family Residential District (RC); Countryside Single-Family Residential District (R-1); Rural Cluster/Countryside Single-Family Residential (RC/R-1)
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential use allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Estate Single-Family Residential District (R-2); Rural Cluster/Estate Single-Family Residential (RC/R-2)
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Suburban/Estate Single-Family Residential District (R-3); Suburban Single-Family Residential District (R-4); Urban Single-Family Residential District (R-5); Village, Hamlet, and Lakefront Residential Neighborhood Conservation District (R-6); Medium Density Urban Residential District (R-8)
High-Density Residential (Average density of less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	High Density Urban Residential District (R-9)
Mixed Use	N/A
Commercial	Neighborhood Business District (NB); Community Business District (CB); Highway Corridor Business District (HC); Village/Hamlet Business District (VHB); Highway Corridor Business District/Professional Office (HC/PO)
Business/Industrial Park	Business Park District (BP)
Office/Professional Services	Professional Office District (PO)
Industrial	Limited Industrial District (M-1); General Industrial District (M-2)
Governmental and Institutional	Institutional District (I-1)[b]
Park and Recreational	Park and Recreational District (PR-1)
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	Street and Highway Right-of-Way
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Institutional District (I-1);[b] Railroad Right-of-Way
Extractive	Mineral Extraction District (M-3)
Landfill	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	N/A[d]
Secondary Environmental Corridor	General Agricultural (A-2)[c,d]
Isolated Natural Resource Area	N/A[d]
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	General Agricultural (A-2)[c,d]
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	N/A[d]
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	N/A[d]
Surface Water	Surface Water[d]
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	N/A[d]

Footnotes to Table S-10 (continued)

[a]*Based on Map 24 from the* Town of Salem Comprehensive Plan: 2035*, adopted March 8, 2010. In some cases, the Salem land use plan map includes two alternative land use districts for a parcel. The County land use plan map and the corresponding acreages on Tables I-9 and I-10 are based on the more intensive land use district.*

[b]*Airport facilities within the I-1 District on the Town plan map were placed in the "Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities" category on the County plan map.*

[c]*The common open space of the existing rural cluster subdivision in Sections 13 and 24 is designated as General Agricultural (A-2) on the Town plan map but is shown as "Secondary Environmental Corridor" and "Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved" on the County plan map.*

[d]*See Note 1 on Map 79 in Chapter IX and the Town comprehensive plan for Town policies regarding protection of primary and secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and natural resources such as wetlands, surface waters, and floodplains, among others.*

Source: Meehan & Company, Inc., Town of Salem, and SEWRPC.

Table S-11

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF SOMERS NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS AND EXISTING COUNTY ZONING DISTRICTS[a]

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Town of Somers Composite Neighborhood Plan Map[b] (See Map J-2)	Town of Somers Parkside East Neighborhood Plan[c] (See Map J-3)	Town of Somers Lakeshore Neighborhood Plan[d] (See Map J-4)	Zoning Districts in Those Portions of the Town Not Included in an Adopted Neighborhood Plan
Farmland Protection	N/A	N/A	N/A	Agricultural Preservation (A-1)
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A	N/A	Agriculture	General Agricultural (A-2)
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Low Density Residential	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential use allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Low to Medium Density Residential	N/A	N/A	Suburban Single-Family Residential (R-2)
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Medium Density Residential; Medium to High Density Residential	Single-Family Residential; Two-Family Residential	Single-Family Residential	Urban Single-Family Residential (R-3); Mobile Home Park/Subdivision (R-12)
High-Density Residential (Average density is less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	High Density Residential	Multi-Family Residential	Multi-Family Residential	N/A
Mixed Use	Mixed Use Areas A, B, and C	N/A	Neighborhood Commercial Center – Mixed Use Redevelopment	N/A
Commercial	Commercial; Regional Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	Community Business (B-2)
Business/Industrial Park	Business Park; Special Planning Area	N/A	N/A	N/A
Office/Professional Services	Professional Office/Office Conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
Industrial	Industrial	N/A	Industrial	Limited Manufacturing (M-1)
Governmental and Institutional	Institutional	Governmental and Institutional	Institutional	N/A
Park and Recreational	Recreational	Park and Recreational Trail	Outdoor Recreation	N/A
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	N/A	Existing Public Street Right-of-Way; Proposed Public Street Right-of-Way	N/A	N/A

Table S-11 (continued)

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Town of Somers Composite Neighborhood Plan Map[b] (See Map J-2)	Town of Somers Parkside East Neighborhood Plan[c] (See Map J-3)	Town of Somers Lakeshore Neighborhood Plan[d] (See Map J-4)	Zoning Districts in Those Portions of the Town Not Included in an Adopted Neighborhood Plan
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Communication and Utilities; Railroads[e]	Transportation and Utility	N/A	N/A
Extractive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Landfill	Landfill	N/A	N/A	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor[f]	Natural Area; Known Wetlands	Wetlands, Woodlands, Stormwater Management, Floodplain, and Other Open Space	Forest Land	N/A
Secondary Environmental Corridor[f]	Natural Area	N/A	N/A	N/A
Isolated Natural Resource Area[f]	Natural Area; Known Wetlands	Wetlands, Woodlands, Stormwater Management, Floodplain, and Other Open Space	N/A	N/A
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Natural Area; Open Land (Potential Floodway Management Facility)	Wetlands, Woodlands, Stormwater Management, Floodplain, and Other Open Space	N/A	N/A
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Natural Area; Known Wetlands	Wetlands, Woodlands, Stormwater Management, Floodplain, and Other Open Space	N/A	Lowland Resource Conservancy (C-1)
Farmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved (Overlay)	Natural Area; Known Wetlands	Wetlands, Woodlands, Stormwater Management, Floodplain, and Other Open Space	N/A	Lowland Resource Conservancy (C-1)
Surface Water	Natural Area; Surface Water	N/A	N/A	N/A
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	N/A	Wetlands, Woodlands, Stormwater Management, Floodplain, and Other Open Space	N/A	Floodplain Overlay (FPO)

[a]*The Town land use plan map shown on Map 80 includes the same land use categories as the County land use plan map. Map 80 consolidates the neighborhood plans prepared for portions of the Town and also includes land use categories based on existing County zoning districts for those portions of the Town not included in an adopted neighborhood plan (areas mostly in the northwest part of the Town).*

[b]*Includes 16 adopted neighborhood plans with a design year of 2030 prepared by Ruekert & Mielke, Inc.*

[c]*Includes neighborhood plan (Parkside East) prepared by SEWRPC.*

[d]*Includes neighborhood plan (Lakeshore) prepared by Crispell-Snyder, Inc. and the Town of Somers.*

[e]*Airport overlay districts shown on the composite neighborhood plan map are not shown. Airport approach zones in the Town are regulated under the Kenosha County zoning ordinance and map (see Map 40 and Table 51 in Chapter VI for additional information).*

[f]*Primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas are shown on the Town-wide land use plan map (Map 80).*

Source: Ruekert & Mielke, Inc.; Crispell-Snyder, Inc.; Town of Somers; and SEWRPC.

Table S-12

COMPARISON OF PLAN CATEGORIES FOR THE KENOSHA COUNTY 2035 LAND USE PLAN MAP AND THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND 2035 LAND USE PLAN

Kenosha County Land Use Plan: 2035 (See Map 65)	Town of Wheatland Land Use Plan: 2009-2035 (Phase 2)[a] (See Map 81)
Farmland Protection	Farmland Protection
General Agricultural and Open Land (If residential uses are allowed, then average density of 10 to 34.9 acres per dwelling unit)	General Agricultural and Open Land
Rural-Density Residential (Average density of 5 to 9.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Rural-Density Residential
Agricultural and Rural-Density Residential (If residential use allowed, then density of at least 5 acres per dwelling unit)	N/A
Suburban-Density Residential (Average density of 40,000 square feet to 4.9 acres per dwelling unit)	Suburban-Density Residential
Medium-Density Residential (Average density of 6,000 to 39,999 square feet per dwelling unit)	Medium-Density Residential
High-Density Residential (Average density is less than 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit)	N/A
Mixed Use	N/A
Commercial	Commercial; General Location – Potential Future Commercial or Industrial Developmentb
Business/Industrial Park	N/A
Office/Professional Services	N/A
Industrial	Industrial; General Location – Potential Future Commercial or Industrial Developmentb
Governmental and Institutional	Governmental and Institutional
Park and Recreational	Park and Recreational
Street and Highway Right-of-Way	Street and Highway Right-of-Way
Other Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	Other Transportation, Communication, and Utility
Extractive	Extractive
Landfill	N/A
Primary Environmental Corridor	Primary Environmental Corridor
Secondary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor
Isolated Natural Resource Area	Isolated Natural Resource Area
Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved
Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved	Nonfarmed Wetland Outside Environmental Corridor, Isolated Natural Resource Area, and Other Conservancy Land to be Preserved
Farmed Wetland (Overlay)	Farmed Wetland (Overlay)
Surface Water	Surface Water
100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)	100-Year Floodplain (Overlay)

[a]*Based on Map 14 from the* Town of Wheatland Comprehensive Plan: 2035*, adopted March 16, 2010.*

[b]*The Town Land Use Plan map designates general areas along STH 50 and Geneva Road for potential development of commercial or industrial uses (see Map 81). These areas are not shown on the County map; however, the Town, in cooperation with the County, may allow the development of individual or multiple properties for commercial or industrial use in these general areas. The Town and County land use plan maps should be amended to designate specific parcels to be developed with commercial or industrial use on the maps at the time rezoning to the appropriate business or manufacturing zoning district is approved.*

Source: Town of Wheatland and SEWRPC.

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Appendix T

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO KENOSHA COUNTY

A number of transportation-related agencies or organizations and programs have been established to assist in the construction and maintenance of transportation facilities. Principal-government sponsored transportation programs are described in this Appendix to provide information to help meet various types of transportation needs in Kenosha County and local communities. Additional information regarding transportation-related agencies and programs is included in the 2035 Regional Transportation System Plan.[1]

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)
Signed into law in 2005, the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) governs Federal surface transportation spending through the year 2010. It replaces two landmark Federal transportation funding bills, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). SAFETEA-LU guarantees funding for operational, planning, and capital expenses for public transportation, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, highways, highway safety, and addresses challenges such as improving safety, reducing congestion, improving efficiency in freight movement, increasing intermodal connectivity, and protecting the environment. SAFETEA-LU is also designed to set forth groundwork for addressing future transportation issues and needs.

U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Programs
The Federal Transit Administration provides many funding and grant programs that address specific needs of State and local transit agencies. Most funds are allocated by formula to States for capital improvement projects, and States may sub-allocate funding to public agencies or nonprofit organizations. The following list of Federal programs are provided in Wisconsin and administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT).

Section 5307
The FTA Section 5307, otherwise known as the Urbanized Area Formula Program, provides funding for operating and planning expenses for public transit systems in urbanized areas (over 50,000 residents). In addition, it provides funding for the capital expenses of public transit systems in areas that serve populations over 200,000. Funding is through a combination of several formula grants most of which comes from the Mass Transit Account of the Federal Highway Trust Fund. Local share generally requires 50 percent matching funds for projects.

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[1]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 49,* "A Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035," *June 2006.*

Section 5309
The FTA Section 5309 provides a combination of formula grants and matching funds for capital expenses, primarily for transit bus and bus facilities but also for rail and fixed guideway modernization projects. Assistance may be used for the acquisition of equipment, fleet and service expansion, fleet repairs, and facilities development and maintenance. Local share generally requires a match of 20 percent of total program costs. Funding is based on the annual Congressional earmark for the State of Wisconsin for capital projects and on a formula for fixed guideway/rideway modernization funds.

Section 5310
The FTA Section 5310 is a formula grant program that provides assistance for capital expenses for public and private nonprofit transit systems that assist mobility for the elderly and persons with disabilities. Under this program, the local or program share generally requires a match of 20 percent of total costs. The Federal annual allocation of funds is based on the elderly and disabled population within each State as identified by the latest Census.

States are allowed to sub-allocate funds to private nonprofit organizations and public agencies that are designated to provide coordinated services. For example, in Kenosha County, the Kenosha Achievement Center, Inc. (KAC) contracts with the Kenosha County Department of Human Services, Division of Aging Services to provide transit services for the "Care-A-Van" program, which provides door-to-door services for the elderly and disabled. In this case, KAC acts as the grantee and applies for the Section 5310 funding to assist in the purchase costs of the buses. In 2008, KAC received approximately $320,000 under this program.

Section 5311
The FTA Section 5311, also known as the Nonurbanized Area Formula Program, provides both operating and capital assistance for public transit in small urban (populations under 50,000) and rural areas. Under SAFETEA-LU, this program requires that a portion of the funding available to each State be used for intercity bus transportation.

Section 5314
Similar to Section 5311, FTA Section 5314, also called the Supplemental Transportation Rural Assistance Program (STRAP), provides operating, planning, and capital assistance to supplement and expand new and existing rural transit systems. STRAP is a new pilot program created under SAFETEA-LU and is currently available in a few selected states including Wisconsin. In 2008, Kenosha County was awarded a match of about $345,000 for a project with a total cost of $446,000 under STRAP to help establish transit service in the western portion of the County.

Section 5316
FTA Section 5316, also called the Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC) Program, is a formula grant program that provides assistance for job access transportation to meet the needs of individuals that are not effectively served by the existing public transportation systems. Such individuals may include the disabled, elderly, low-income workers, or reverse commuters. WisDOT works with the Department of Workforce Development to combine JARC funds with other State funds under the Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance Program (WETAP). In 2008, the KAC was awarded over $250,000 in assistance from JARC.

Section 5317
FTA Section 5317, also called the New Freedom program, is a formula program that provides operating and capital funding for new transportation services and public transportation alternatives to assist persons with disabilities. This program funds projects that go beyond the requirements set forth for public transit under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. Local public entities, nonprofit organizations that provide transit, and private operators of public transit are eligible to receive funding. WisDOT administers funding for urban as well as rural and small urban programs and assigns program priorities.

U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Programs
The FHWA is the major agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation that is responsible for ensuring the safety of and setting standards for the construction and development of streets and highways throughout the United States. The FHWA provides technical and financial support to State, local, and tribal governments for the construction, improvement, and preservation of the U.S. Highway System. The FHWA is currently preparing the first full-scale update of its 1998 strategic plan which is anticipated to be released in late 2008, and will take into consideration emerging issues and trends based on the FHWA's "post-Interstate vision and mission".

The current annual budget of the FHWA of approximately $30 billion is funded by fuel and motor vehicle excise taxes and is primarily divided between the following two major programs:

Federal Lands Highway (FLH) Program
The FLH provides funding for public roads and highways within Federally- and tribally-owned lands, essentially all lands that are not under State or local government jurisdiction including national parks, national forests, Indian lands, and other lands under Federal stewardship. This program provides funding to maintain and improve access to such areas.

Federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP)
The U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) provides funding to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as part of the Federal Recreational Trails Program to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for non-motorized and motorized recreational uses. The DNR administers the funds as matching grants to acquire or develop land, facilities, or easements for public trails, parks, and outdoor recreation. Funding for the RTP is provided through Federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used by off-road vehicles. Eligible sponsors, including towns, villages, cities, counties, tribal governing bodies, school districts, State agencies, Federal agencies, and incorporated organizations, may receive reimbursement for up to 50 percent of project costs.

Federal-Aid Highway Program
The Federal-Aid Highway Program provides Federal financial resources and technical support to State and local governments for the construction, preservation, and improvement of the National Highway System, a 160,000 mile network that carries 40 percent of the Nation's highway traffic. This program also provides financial and technical resources and support for one million miles of urban and rural roads that are not part of the National Highway System, but that are eligible for Federal aid. The Federal-Aid Highway Program in Wisconsin is administered by WisDOT.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) Programs
The following programs are administered by WisDOT. Many programs are funded, at least in part, using "pass-through" money from the Federal government.

Multi-Modal Programs
Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)
The Highway Safety Improvement Program, formerly the Hazard Elimination Program, is focused on reducing the number of fatalities and injuries on public roads and providing funds for projects intended for locations that have a documented history of previous crashes. In accordance with SAFETEA-LU requirements for HSIP, WisDOT has identified the top 5 percent ("5% Report") of crash locations exhibiting the most "severe" safety needs occurring on State Trunk Highways.

In 2007, two locations in Kenosha County were identified within the "5% Report" and recommended for specific highway improvements; State Trunk Highway (STH) 31 at its intersection with 45th Street in the Town of Somers and the City of Kenosha, and Route STH 50 at its intersection with CTH P in the Town of Wheatland. Although currently the HSIP project is limited to State Trunk Highways, Wisconsin plans to incorporate local routes into the "5% Report" by August 2008.

Statewide Multi-Modal Improvement Program (SMIP)
Under SAFETEA-LU, WisDOT receives Surface Transportation Program (STP) funding, including funds directed at two specific programs: the Transportation Enhancement Program (TE) and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program (BPFP). These two programs are combined to make up the SMIP. Although not a grant program, State and local agencies are eligible for reimbursement assistance (80 percent of approved project costs incurred) under SMIP, if all federal project requirements are satisfied.

Transportation Enhancement Program
In 1991, the U.S. Congress, created the Transportation Enhancements (TE) Program to address growing concerns about air quality, open space, and traffic congestion. WisDOT administers the local TE Program under the SMIP to fund multi-modal transportation alternatives and projects that enhance communities and the environment. Eligible enhancements must be transportation-related activities that are designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of transportation systems. Communities may use the program to revitalize local and regional economies by restoring eligible historic buildings, renovating streetscapes, or providing transportation museums and visitor centers. The program also fosters more choices for travel by providing funding for sidewalks, bikeways, and the conversion of abandoned railroad corridors into trails. In addition, many communities use the program to acquire, restore, and preserve scenic or historic sites. The TE program provides up to 80 percent matching funds for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional transportation projects.

Project funds are intended to accomplish something unique rather than what is normally accomplished on a highway project while not expanding or replacing traditional project funding. Such projects could include the preservation of historic transportation facilities, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, streetscaping or landscaping and scenic beautification, and mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff. Most of the requests and projects awarded in Wisconsin have been for bicycle facilities. Examples of bicycle projects include multi-use trails (in greenways and former railways, for example), paved shoulders, bicycle lanes, bicycle route signage, bicycle parking, and overpasses or underpasses.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program (BPFP)
The BPFP is similar to the TE program, with a focus on eligible bicycle and pedestrian programs. Many projects may also be eligible for TE assistance, but there are a few minor differences and restrictions. Pedestrian-only projects (sidewalks or pedestrian-only bridges) and streetscaping projects are not eligible for BPFP funding, but would remain eligible for TE assistance. State agencies are not eligible applicants (only local governments and Indian Tribal Nations are eligible). Non-bicycle or pedestrian projects to reduce single-occupant vehicle travel, such as public bus acquisitions, are not eligible. Bicycle and pedestrian planning projects are eligible.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)
In accordance with SAFETEA-LU and administered by WisDOT, CMAQ provides Federal funding for transportation projects that improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion in counties classified as air quality non-attainment and maintenance areas. Kenosha County and most other counties within the Southeastern Wisconsin Region (Milwaukee, Racine, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties) as well as most counties bordering Lake Michigan (Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and Door Counties) are presently designated non-attainment areas, and thus are eligible for CMAQ funds. Counties are designated as non-attainment areas based on the Federal criteria for pollution from ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), or small particulate matter.

Generally, eligible CMAQ projects are those that reduce motor vehicle trips or miles traveled, reduce emissions by improving traffic congestion, and/or reduce emissions through improved vehicle and fuel technologies. Bicycle and pedestrian projects are eligible for CMAQ funds if they reduce the number of vehicle trips and vehicle miles traveled; however, a higher burden of proof that the project will reduce air pollution may be required. Non-construction activities such as maps and brochures are also eligible for funding. Most county and local governments in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region are presently eligible to apply for CMAQ funds. In addition, private nonprofit entities may apply for funds if the project is sponsored by a public entity with taxing authority. CMAQ provides up to 80 percent matching grants for projects and programs. In 2008, two CMAQ grants were awarded to Kenosha Area Transit, in excess of $150,000, and the City of Kenosha received a $3.2 million grant for the proposed expansion of streetcar service.

Surface Transportation Program – Urban (STP-U)
WisDOT administers SAFTEA-LU funding through surface transportation grants to local units of government to improve transportation on eligible streets in urban areas. Counties, towns, cities, villages, and eligible public entities located within urbanized areas may be eligible for funding for arterial and collector streets that are not listed on the State Trunk Highway system. Projects must meet Federal and State requirements and funds can be used on a variety of improvement projects. These funds have also been used to provide bicycle and pedestrian improvements when streets or highways are constructed or reconstructed.

Funds are allocated based on the size of the community. Urban areas with populations of more than 200,000 receive designated annual funding, while annual allocations are made to each of the 13 Wisconsin communities with populations of 50,000 to 200,000, including the City of Kenosha. Smaller communities, those with populations of 5,000 to 50,000 are allocated funds, depending on population size.

Surface Transportation Program – Rural (STP-R)
In addition to STP-U, WisDOT also administers SAFETEA-LU funding for the Surface Transportation Program – Rural (STP-R). The objective of the STP-R program is to improve transportation in rural areas, primarily the County Trunk Highway system, and to streets in rural areas functionally classified as principal arterial, minor arterial, or major collector. Minor collector roads and streets are no longer eligible for STP-R funds under SAFETEA-LU.

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 improvements 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 street or highway improvement, if the bicycle and pedestrian accommodation is "incidental" in scope and cost to the overall project. Most bicycle and pedestrian accommodations within Wisconsin are made as incidental improvements.

Transit Programs
SAFETEA-LU provides funding, planning, and policy tools that allow each State to operate programs that assist public transit systems. The purpose of the State's public transit programs is to financially support the 26 urban bus and 43 shared-ride taxi operating systems located throughout Wisconsin. In 2005, State support for local transit systems totaled $98.6 million, among the highest in the nation. State funding provides a significance percentage of the total revenue for transit systems; 41 percent of operating costs of the State's largest transit system in Milwaukee County, 33.3 percent of the operating costs of bus systems in other urbanized areas, and 32.5 percent of the operating costs of smaller bus and shared-ride taxi systems.

WisDOT administers all of the Federal funding to public transit systems and private nonprofit agencies that provide transportation. In addition to FTA funding mentioned above, WisDOT also administers State programs and coordinates with other agencies to provide specialized funding programs for persons with special needs.

State Urban Transit Operating Assistance Program
WisDOT administers the State Urban Transit Operating Assistance Program, which provides operating funds to urban public transit systems and leverages Federal public transit funds under Sections 5307 and 5311 of the Federal Transit Authority appropriations. Eligible applicants include local public bodies[2] in urban areas[3] served by urban mass transit systems incurring an operating deficit. Project costs are limited to operating expenses of urban mass transit systems and may include materials and supplies, purchased transportation services, utilities, insurance, license fees, lease expenses, and labor and fringe benefits.

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[2] *"Local public bodies" refer to counties, cities, villages, towns, or transit or transportation commissions or authorities.*

[3] *"Urban areas" refer to any area that includes a city or village having a population of 2,500 or more and is appropriate, in the judgment of WisDOT, for an urban mass transit system.*

Specialized Transportation Assistance Program for Counties
WisDOT administers the Specialized Transportation Assistance Program for Counties, a formula grant based on each county's elderly and disabled population. Counties are the eligible applicants and funding may be used for operating, planning, and capital expenses for transportation programs that assist the elderly and disabled.

Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance Program (WETAP)
Many low-income workers face barriers to accessing and keeping jobs due to the lack of transportation or ineffective transit. WETAP provides funding to transportation programs that assist in eliminating transportation barriers that affect low-income workers.[4] WETAP encourages local public and private entities to work collaboratively to assess the transportation needs of low-income workers and develop plans and opportunities to alleviate those barriers. WETAP integrates State and Federal funding sources and is jointly administered by WisDOT and the Department of Workforce Development.

Highway and Street Programs
WisDOT maintains 11,753 miles of the 112,262 miles of public streets in the State. The State highway system includes 750 miles of interstate freeways and 11,010 miles of state and U.S.-marked highways. Although the State highway system represents only 10.5 percent of all of the public street mileage in Wisconsin, the State highways carry about 60 percent of the highway travel or about 35 billion vehicle miles of travel a year. The following programs provide State and Federal funds to assist local governments.

Wisconsin Highway Improvement Program
The Wisconsin Highway Improvement Program currently invests over $750 million each year in the street and highway system, resulting in over 565 miles of streets improved or rehabilitated annually. The program addresses deficiencies in the highway and bridge system and incorporates needed improvements to increase the safety and mobility of the system. The program is divided into two subprograms, Major Highway Projects and the State Highway Rehabilitation subprograms. By State Statute, a "major highway project" denotes a project that has a total cost over $5 million and involves any of the following:

- Constructing a new highway 2.5 miles or more in length.
- Reconstructing or reconditioning an existing highway by any of the following:
    1. Relocating 2.5 miles or more of the existing highway.
    2. Adding one or more lanes five miles or more in length to the existing highway.
    3. Improving to freeway standards 10 miles or more of existing divided highway having two or more lanes in either direction.

The State Highway Rehabilitation (SHR) Subprogram involves three components:

- Existing highways
- State bridges
- Backbone rehabilitation

Corridors 2020
Corridors 2020 is a part of WisDOT's long-range highway improvement plan designed to provide essential links to key employment and population centers throughout the State. As part of the planning process, Wisconsin's highways were classified based on operational and economic factors. Gaps in the system were identified and improvements scheduled. Since the plan was created in the late 1980's, about 900 miles of new highways have been built to accommodate network needs.

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[4]*For WETAP funding purposes, low-income is defined as family income that is less than 200 percent of the Federal Poverty level.*

The plan's goal is to complete all backbone improvements, which will connect all communities with a population of 5,000 or more to the State highway system. To date, the majority of the improvements have been completed on schedule. IH 94, which passes through Kenosha County, is classified as a backbone route in the Corridors 2020 plan. IH 94 serves as a major arterial route through Wisconsin, connecting the City of Chicago to the southeastern Wisconsin Cities of Kenosha, Racine, and Milwaukee, and to points west including the Cities of Madison and Minneapolis. STH 50, which serves as a major east-west arterial in Kenosha County, is classified as a connector route or a connecting route in the Corridors 2020 plan. WisDOT is in the process of updating the 2020 Corridors plan to project the State's needs through 2030. This updated plan will be called the Connections 2030 plan.

Transportation Economic Assistance Program
The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Program is a rapid response grant program designed to create new employment, retain existing employment, and encourage private investment in Wisconsin. Communities can apply for TEA funds to encourage new businesses or business expansions in their regions by building such transportation improvements as access roads, highway improvements, or rail spurs. The program covers up to 50 percent of the total cost of eligible projects.

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program
The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 created the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program (DBE) to increase participation of firms owned by disadvantaged individuals in all Federal aid and State transportation facility contracts. The 1982 Act set a national goal of placing at least 10 percent of Federal highway and transit funds with persons who qualify as disadvantaged small business operators, and in 1987, a subsequent act included women. The DBE program strives to ensure a level playing field and foster equal opportunity for firms owned and operated by disadvantaged individuals on USDOT-assisted contracts and procurements.

WisDOT administers the DBE program and provides between $600 and $700 million annually in Federal and State dollars for highway, airport, and transit projects in Wisconsin. A current list of participating DBE businesses is available from WisDOT.

In This Together Program
"In This Together" is a WisDOT program that targets statewide businesses facing road construction in their community. The program's goal is to help businesses maintain business while construction is underway.

WisDOT recognizes that businesses located in work zones have special needs. It is critical that customers have access and continue to patronize the businesses during any roadwork inconvenience. Early in the project development process, business owners receive a workbook, case studies, and video that contains successful marketing and promotion ideas used by other businesses facing the same situation.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Trails and Facilities Programs
SAFETEA-LU provides funding, planning, and policy tools to create more walkable and bicycle-friendly communities and continues the integration of bicycling and walking into the transportation mainstream. It enhances the ability of communities to invest in projects that can improve the safety and practicality of bicycling and walking for everyday travel.

SAFETEA-LU provides funding for bicycle and pedestrian facilities under a variety of programs. Bicycle projects must be primarily for transportation (sometimes referred to as commuter or utilitarian purposes), rather than recreational purposes, and must be designed and located pursuant to the transportation plans required of the State and Metropolitan Planning Organizations.[5] The following related programs are administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation:

- Transportation Enhancements Program (TE) (under the SMIP)

[5]*SEWRPC is the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the seven counties in Southeastern Wisconsin.*

- Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program (BPFP) (under the SMIP)
- Safe Routes To School (SRTS)
- Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)
- Incidental Improvements
- National Recreational Trails Program
- Surface Transportation Program – Urban (STP-U)
- Wisconsin Highway Improvement Program

Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Program
Developed under SAFETEA-LU, WisDOT administers grants for Safe Routes to School (SRTS) programs to local governments for projects that encourage children to walk and bike to and from school. SRTS focuses on creating safer walking and biking routes to schools for children from kindergarten to eighth grade, and is an effort to reverse the trend of increased traffic congestion and childhood obesity. Projects must be within two miles of a school that serves kindergarten to eighth grade and may be eligible for 100 percent Federal funding. Currently, the Kenosha Unified School District has received a grant and is in the planning process to develop a Safe Routes to School pilot program for six schools in the district.

Transit and Transportation Programs to Meet Specific Needs of the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities, and Other Transit-Dependent Users
In addition to providing assistance for multiple modes of transportation (multi-modal transportation) including transit, highway, and bicycle and pedestrian facility funding, SAFETEA-LU also provides funding, planning, and policy tools to assist projects that benefit those who face challenges to mobility, including the elderly, disabled, and other transit users including low-income riders. SAFETEA-LU provides funding under a variety of programs that enhance the ability of communities to invest in projects that can improve mobility for everyday travel as well as for workforce commuting.

Projects must be principally for transportation programs that assist the elderly, disabled, or low-income residents and workers, and must be designed and located pursuant to the transportation plans required of the State and Metropolitan Planning Organizations. Based on guidance set forth under SAFETEA-LU, WisDOT administers the following related programs:

- Specialized Transportation Assistance Program for Counties
- WisDOT combines FTA Section 5310 funding with additional State funding under Section 85.22 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to provide additional capital funding for projects for the elderly and disabled, primarily for nonprofit organizations
- Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC) Program (FTA Section 5316) with additional State funding provided through the Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance Program (WETAP)
- New Freedom Program (FTA Section 5317)

Harbors
Harbor Assistance Program (HAP)
The Harbor Assistance Program, administered by WisDOT, provides assistance to select harbor communities to maintain and improve waterborne commerce in order to make Wisconsin businesses better able to compete in the world marketplace and generate more income in the State. Eligible projects typically include dock reconstruction, mooring structure and replacement, dredging, and the construction of facilities to hold dredged material. Projects must be identified under current Three-Year Harbor Development Plans. Projects must pass a rigorous cost-benefit analysis, and must benefit facilities that are used for purposes of commerce. HAP provides matching grants of up to 80 percent of the total project cost to publicly-owned harbors for facility improvements. Applicants may be either a local government unit or private owners of harbor facilities. In Kenosha County, the City of Kenosha dock/marina is eligible for assistance under HAP, and grants for both the north and south dock walls were awarded in the 1980s.

Railroads

Freight Rail Infrastructure Improvement Program (FRIIP)

Freight Rail Infrastructure Improvement Program loans are awarded to private industries, railroads, and local governments to improve freight rail infrastructure and to construct new rail-service facilities. The overall goal is to boost economic development and jobs, and increase the use of rail service. FRIIP provides funding for the following types of railroad projects:

- Connect an industry to the national railroad system. Examples include construction of industrial spur tracks to various industries, and a pipeline from an ethanol plant to a nearby railhead.
- Make improvements to enhance transportation efficiency, safety, and intermodal freight movement. Recent projects include grain and fertilizer storage/handling facilities, warehousing facilities to provide rail access, and improved loading and delivery products and transloading facilities.
- Accomplish line rehabilitation. FRIIP funds have been used to fund rehabilitation projects on privately owned rail lines and rail facilities, and projects that are needed to provide increased efficiencies and benefits that are beyond the basic level of service.
- Complete rail-related projects in a timeframe that would not otherwise be possible.

Freight Rail Preservation Program (FRPP)

The Freight Rail Preservation Program (FRPP) provides grants to local units of government, industries, and railroads for the purpose of preserving essential rail lines and rehabilitating them following purchase. FRPP provides grant assistance for the following types of projects:

- Acquisition of trackage needed to preserve rail service that would otherwise be lost. WisDOT, in cooperation with various rail transit commissions, owns approximate 450 miles of operating rail line in Wisconsin.
- Rehabilitate acquired trackage to allow a reasonable level of service. Recent projects in Wisconsin include rehabilitation of the Horicon to Cambria line to maintain service to the Didion Milling facility in Cambria, an upgrade of the Janesville to Monroe line to handle the traffic generated by the Badger State Ethanol plant in Monroe, and improvements to the Janesville to Milton Junction line, which is currently underway.
- Preserve railroad corridors for future rail service. WisDOT has worked closely with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and other entities to preserve rail corridors under the National Trail Systems Act (Rails to Trails). These corridors are held for future rail use while being used on an interim basis for a recreation trail or other transportation or recreational uses.
- Construct connections to reduce the cost of replacing lost rail service.

Midwest Regional Rail Initiative

The Midwest Regional Rail Initiative (MWRRI) is a joint venture between nine state transportation departments (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Ohio), the Amtrak rail system, and the Federal Railroad Administration. This 3,000 mile rail system with Chicago as its hub would connect the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Omaha at speeds of up to 110 miles per hour. A key requirement for the success of the MWRRI is Congressional passage of a Federal passenger rail funding program. Discussion has recently occurred regarding inter-city rail service along the Madison-Milwaukee corridor with local rail station stops including Brookfield, Hartland, and Oconomowoc; however, no dedicated funding source has been identified or provided.

Kenosha-Racine-Chicago (KRM) Commuter Rail Funding

If KRM commuter rail is to be implemented, government funding programs for operating the KRM commuter rail would be eligible for the same type of funding programs available for operating bus systems. The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Transit Authority (RTA) was created by the Wisconsin State Legislature and Governor in July 2005 to serve the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine. The principal duty of the RTA is to recommend to the State Legislature and Governor a permanent dedicated funding source for the local share of capital and operating costs of commuter rail and public transit.

Airports

Government agencies that implement plans for airport facilities in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region are identified in the Regional Airport System Plan.[6] In addition to current property-tax revenues and user fees, the agencies and units of government concerned with airport development can utilize State and Federal grants-in-aid.

Federal Airport Improvement Program (AIP)

The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, administers the Federal Airport Improvement Program providing grants for the planning and development of public-use airports that are part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPAIS). Eligible projects are generally capital improvements including enhancements or improvements to safety, capacity, security, and environmental issues. AIP provides Federal aids of up to 90 percent of the total allowable project costs for eligible capital improvement and land acquisition programs and for the preparation of airport master plans.

State Airport Improvement Program

Administered by WisDOT's Bureau of Aeronautics, the State Airport Improvement Program combines Federal, State, and local resources to help fund improvements for nearly 100 public-use airports throughout the State. WisDOT is responsible for assisting in the development of a coordinated system of airports in Wisconsin. To do this, WisDOT guides airport development through a process that begins with broad policy planning and includes progressively more detailed elements of system planning, airport master planning, programming, and finally individual airport development. Through an agency agreement with the airport owner, WisDOT oversees project planning, coordination, design, land acquisition and construction, as well as financial transactions for an airport project.

Transportation Programs for Enhancing Local Tourism

Rustic Roads Program

The Rustic Roads Program is used to help citizens and local governments preserve the remaining scenic country roads designated for the leisurely enjoyment of hikers, bikers, and motorists. Wisconsin is unique in its efforts to preserve low volume, low function rural roads and since the designation of the State's first Rustic Road in 1975, the Statewide system has grown to include 101 Rustic Roads in 54 counties with a total mileage of 562 miles. Although WisDOT pays the cost of furnishing and installing Rustic Road marking signs, officially designated rustic roads remain under local control and are eligible for State aid the same as any other public street. Currently, there is one designated Rustic Road in Kenosha County, Highway R-43 (also known as County Trunk Highway B) between STH 11 in the Town of Dover, Racine County, and STH 142 in the Town of Brighton.

Scenic Byways Program

The purpose of the National Scenic Byways Program is to recognize and promote some of America's memorable roads for the enjoyment of the traveling public. The goal of the Wisconsin Scenic Byways Program, administered by WisDOT, is to identify, designate, promote, and preserve a system of State Trunk Highways recognized for their outstanding scenic views and ability to offer travelers an exceptional travel experience. These byway corridors highlight the best scenic resources along with the natural, historic, archaeological, cultural and recreational opportunities available in Wisconsin. It is anticipated that this program will promote tourism and economic development by encouraging people to visit the route and spend money at local motels, restaurants and tourist attractions. Currently, no official Scenic Byway is designated in Kenosha County.

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[6]*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 38 (2nd Edition),* A Regional Airport System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2010*, November 1996, and in SEWRPC Memorandum Report No. 133,* Review and Update of the Regional Airport System Plan Forecasts*, August 2004.*

Tourist Oriented Directional Sign Program
The Tourist Oriented Directional Sign Program provides signs with directional information for qualifying tourist-related businesses, services, or activities. This program supports the tourism industry's effort to promote businesses and economic development in Wisconsin.

To qualify for a special blue and white sign, the major source of income for a business must come from visitors who do not live in the immediate area. The business also must be located within five miles of a State or U.S. highway, but cannot have direct access to a State or U.S. highway. TODS are prohibited on freeways and expressways and in most urban areas.

Businesses that qualify for this program fall into five categories:

- Gasoline - Open at least 12 hours per day, seven days a week and provide restrooms, drinking water and a public telephone.
- Food - Open five days a week from at least 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. and have at least 50 percent of gross receipts from food and non-alcoholic beverages.
- Lodging - Includes hotels, motels, resorts, boarding houses, or bed and breakfast establishments with parking accommodations.
- Camping - Provides restrooms, drinking water, and a public telephone.
- Tourist Attraction - Open at least eight hours a day, five days a week for at least three consecutive months, and provides restrooms and drinking water. The attraction must also be of significant interest to the traveling public.

Adopt-A-Highway Program
WisDOT oversees and coordinates the Adopt-A-Highway program in the State of Wisconsin. The Adopt-A-Highway program allows groups to volunteer and support Wisconsin's anti-litter program. The goal of the program is to reduce litter along Wisconsin's highways, build support for the anti-litter and highway beautification programs, educate the traveling public to properly dispose of litter, and enhance the environment and beautify roadsides. Under the program, each volunteer group is assigned a segment of State highway and is required to pick up litter along the segment at least three times per year, between April and November.

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Appendix U

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND GRANTS AVAILABLE IN KENOSHA COUNTY

(See Part 2 in Chapter XIII 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 community in which the project is located. Eligible activities include construction and expansion; working capital; and acquisition of existing businesses, land, buildings, and equipment.

Economic Diversification Loan (EDL) Program
The EDL program was established to assist a local community's economy diversify in order to become less dependent upon revenue from Gaming. The EDL program is a low interest loan program designed to help businesses establish and expand operations.

Economic Impact Loan (EIL) Program
The EIL program was established to help Wisconsin businesses that have been negatively impacted by Gaming. The EIL recognizes that qualified businesses may have difficulty accessing capital, and is designed to cover a portion of the cost associated with modernizing and/or improving business operations. Ultimately, it is anticipated that such improvements will increase revenues and reduce the impact that Gaming has had on the business. The EIL program is a low interest loan program designed to help finance a portion of the costs of these improvements.

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 Kenosha County except the City of Kenosha and Village of Pleasant Prairie are eligible for this program.

WHEDA Agribusiness Guarantee
WHEDA Agribusiness Guarantee is a low interest loan available to businesses in rural areas that use, develop, and promote Wisconsin-grown agricultural commodities. Eligible businesses must be involved in product development, processing, or marketing of Wisconsin-grown commodities, and loans are available to start-ups or existing businesses seeking to expand or increase efficiency. Businesses must also be located in communities with a population under 50,000. The maximum guarantee of 80 percent of loans up to $750,000 can be used for equipment, land, buildings, working capital, inventory, and marketing expenses.

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.

Brownfield Remediation Programs
The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) 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 DNR 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 Brownfield Assessment Grants
  - Federal Brownfield Site Cleanup Grants
  - Federal Brownfield 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)

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 Kenosha (the Kenosha County Jobs Center).

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.

Wisconsin Manufacturing Extension Partnerships (WMEP)

The WMEP is a nonprofit consulting agency that provides assistance to small and midsize manufacturers on advanced manufacturing technologies and business practices in order to help them compete more effectively in the global marketplace. WMEP provides technical advice and hands-on assistance to identify improvement opportunities to increase efficiency. The WMEP also offers technical training through its partnership with the Wisconsin Technical College system. If included in the Wisconsin State budget in 2007, WMEP will manage the proposed ‘Get LEAN Initiative’ which would provide state funds to assist in advanced manufacturing.

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.

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Appendix V

LOCAL PLAN COMMISSION RESOLUTIONS AND LOCAL GOVERNING BODY ORDINANCES ADOPTING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR KENOSHA COUNTY AS THE VILLAGE OR TOWN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Appendix V-1	Village of Bristol
Appendix V-2	Village of Silver Lake
Appendix V-3	Town of Brighton
Appendix V-4	Town of Bristol
Appendix V-5	Town of Paris
Appendix V-6	Town of Somers

The City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Salem, and Town of Wheatland participated in the multi-jurisdictional planning process, but adopted separate comprehensive plan reports. Refer to the individual reports for Plan Commission resolutions and Governing Body ordinances adopting the local comprehensive plan.

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RESOLUTION NO. V.9-10
VILLAGE OF BRISTOL PLAN COMMISSION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Village of Bristol, pursuant to Sections 62.23 and 61.35 of the Wisconsin Statutes, has established a Village Plan Commission; and

WHEREAS, it is the duty and function of the Village Plan Commission, pursuant to Section 62.23(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to make and adopt a comprehensive (master) plan for the development of the Village, and to recommend that the Village Board adopt the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Village has cooperated with Kenosha County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC to prepare a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan that will serve as the comprehensive plan for the Village of Bristol and for Kenosha County, which is documented in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035," containing all maps, references and other descriptive materials, to be the comprehensive (master) plan for the Village; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the comprehensive plan includes the following nine elements: Issues and Opportunities; Land Use; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources; Economic Development; Intergovernmental Cooperation; and Implementation; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board adopted a Public Participation Plan for the comprehensive planning process as required by Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes on January 11,2010, and the Village has conducted meetings as the Town of Bristol (prior to December 1,2009 incorporation) during the planning period and other public participation activities during the course of development of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Village has duly noticed a public hearing on the comprehensive plan and the Plan Commission and Village Board held a joint public hearing following the procedures in Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

WHEREAS, the Village does not support the Kenosha Racine Milwaukee (KRM) line or a Regional Transit Authority (RTA) that would support a KRM line.

WHEREAS, the Village supports the land use plan to include AE1 planned land use designation in the plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that pursuant to Sections 62.23(3)(b) and 66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Plan Commission of the Village of Bristol hereby approves the comprehensive (master) plan embodied in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Plan Commission does hereby recommend that the Village Board enact an Ordinance adopting the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan as the Village of Bristol comprehensive plan.

Adopted this 2nd day of March, 2010.

Ayes 3 Noes 2 Absent 1

Chairperson
Village of Bristol Plan Commission

Attest: Amy E Wemmo
Village of Bristol Clerk

Ordinance No. 16

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL, WISCONSIN

The Village of the Village of Bristol, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Sections 62.23(2) and (3) and Section 61.35 of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Village of Bristol 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 Bristol, 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 Village has cooperated with Kenosha County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC to prepare a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan that will serve as the comprehensive plan for the Village of Bristol and for Kenosha County, which is documented in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035."

SECTION 4. The plan commission of the Village of Bristol, by a majority vote of the entire commission recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the Village Board the adoption of the document entitled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035," containing all of the elements specified in Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 5. 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 6. The Village Board of the Village of Bristol, Wisconsin, does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035," pursuant to Section 66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes, as the Village of Bristol comprehensive plan.

SECTION 7. The Village Board does not support the Kenosha Racine Milwaukee (KRM) line or an Regional Transit Authority (RTA) that would support a KRM line.

SECTION 8. The Village Board supports the inclusion of AE1 planned land use designation in the plan.

SECTION 9. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Village Board and publication or posting as required by law.

ADOPTED this 2nd day of March, 2010.

Richard Gosling
Village President

Ayes 4 Noes 2 Absent 1

Attest: Amy E Veenstra
Village Clerk

Date Published/Posted: March , 2010

VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE
RESOLUTION NO. 010110

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission of the Village of Silver Lake, Kenosha County, Wisconsin has reviewed the proposed Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Comprehensive Plan 2035; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission held a public hearing on the proposed Plan on February 24, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission has considered the comments of the public;

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, by the Plan Commission of the Village of Silver Lake, Kenosha County, Wisconsin:

That the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan 2035 as prepared by Kenosha County, City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Village of Silver Lake, Town of Brighton, Town of Bristol, Town of Paris, Town of Salem, Town of Somers, Town of Wheatland, UW-Extension and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission be adopted by the Village Board of Silver Lake

VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE

BY: _____
Roger Johnson, Village President

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Terry Faber, Village Clerk-Treasurer

VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE
ORDINANCE NO. 487

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission of the Village of Silver Lake, Kenosha County, Wisconsin has reviewed the proposed Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan 2035; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission held a public hearing on the proposed Plan on February 24, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission considered the comments of the public and recommended approval of said Comprehensive Plan to the Village Board of Trustees of Silver Lake;

NOW THEREFORE, the Village Board of Silver Lake, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, does hereby create Ordinance No. 487 Adopting the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan 2035 as prepared by Kenosha County, City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Village of Silver Lake, Town of Brighton, Town of Bristol, Town of Paris, Town of Salem, Town of Somers, Town of Wheatland, UW-Extension and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. A copy of said Comprehensive Plan is on file and available for inspection at the Village Clerk-Treasurers Office during normal business hours.

Introduced this 3rd day of March 2010.

Adopted this 3rd day of March 2010.

VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE

BY: _____
Roger Johnson, Village President

ATTEST:

BY: _____
Terry Faber, Village Clerk-Treasurer

Voted Aye	7
Voted Nay	0
Abstain	
Absent	

1012

RESOLUTION 2010-02

TOWN OF BRIGHTON PLAN COMMISSION

A RESOLUTION APPROVING A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND RECOMMENDING ADOPTION BY THE TOWN BOARD

WHEREAS, the Town of Brighton, pursuant to Sections 62.23, 61.35, and 60.22(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, has adopted Village powers and created a Town Plan Commission; and

WHEREAS, it is the duty and function of the Town Plan Commission, pursuant to Section 62.23(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to make and adopt a comprehensive (master) plan for the development of the Town, and to recommend that the Town Board adopt the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the comprehensive plan includes the following nine elements: Issues and Opportunities; Land Use; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources; Economic Development; Intergovernmental Cooperation; and Implementation; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board adopted a Public Participation plan for the comprehensive planning process as required by Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes on September 12, 2005, and the Town has conducted meetings and other public participation activities during the course of development of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town has duly noticed a public hearing on the comprehensive plan and the plan Commission and Town Board will hold on March 3, 2010 a joint public hearing following the procedures in Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that pursuant to Sections 62.23(3)(b) and 66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Plan Commission of the Town of Brighton hereby approves the comprehensive (master) plan embodied in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Plan Commission does hereby recommend that the Town Board enact an Ordinance adopting the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan as the Town of Brighton comprehensive plan.

Adopted this 8th day of March, 2010.

Ayes 3 Noes 0 Absent 0

Chairperson, Town of Brighton Plan Commission

Attest: Linda Lehrer

Town of Brighton Clerk

Town of Brighton Ordinance No. 2010-01
Chapter XVIV

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON, KENOSHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

The Town Board of the Town of Brighton, Wisconsin, does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Sections 62.23 (2) and (3), Section 61.35, and Section 60.22 (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Town of Brighton 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 Town Board of the Town of Brighton, 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 Town of Brighton has cooperated with Kenosha County, UW-Extension and SEWRPC to prepare a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan that will serve as the comprehensive plan for the Town of Brighton and for Kenosha county, which is documented in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha county: 2035."

SECTION 4. The Plan Commission of the Town of Brighton, by a majority vote of the entire Commission recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution approving the comprehensive plan and recommending to the Town Board the adoption of the document entitled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035," containing all of the elements specified in Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 5. The Town of Brighton has duly noticed and held at least one public hearing of the comprehensive plan, in compliance with the requirements of Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 6. The Town Board of the Town of Brighton, Wisconsin, does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035," pursuant to Section 66.1001(4)© of the Wisconsin Statutes, as the Town of Brighton comprehensive plan.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Town Board and publication or posting as required by law.

ADOPTED this 3rd day of March, 2010

Dawn D. Otto
Town Chairperson

Ayes 4 Noes 0 Absent 3

Attest: Linda L. Pierce
Town Clerk

Date Posted: March 9, 2010

RESOLUTION NO. T.3-10
TOWN OF BRISTOL PLAN COMMISSION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Town of Bristol, pursuant to Sections 62.23, 61.35, and 60.22(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, has adopted Village powers and created a Town Plan Commission; and

WHEREAS, it is the duty and function of the Town Plan Commission, pursuant to Section 62.23(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to make and adopt a comprehensive (master) plan for the development of the Town, and to recommend that the Town Board adopt the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Village/Town has cooperated with Kenosha County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC to prepare a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan that will serve as the comprehensive plan for the Town of Bristol and for Kenosha County, which is documented in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035," containing all maps, references and other descriptive materials, to be the comprehensive (master) plan for the Town; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the comprehensive plan includes the following nine elements: Issues and Opportunities; Land Use; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources; Economic Development; Intergovernmental Cooperation; and Implementation; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board adopted a Public Participation Plan for the comprehensive planning process as required by Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes on September 12, 2005, and the Town has conducted meetings and other public participation activities during the course of development of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town has duly noticed a public hearing on the comprehensive plan and the Plan Commission and Town Board held a joint public hearing following the procedures in Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

WHEREAS, The Town does not support the Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee (KRM) line or a Regional Transit Authority that would support a KRM line.

WHEREAS, the Village supports the land use plan to include AE1 planned land use designation in the plan.

WHEREAS, The Town supports the change in the land use plan for all of the tax key parcels 35-4-121-323-0400, 35-4-121-323-0100, 35-4-121-324-0310, 35-4-121-324-0308 which comprise of the property known as the Sun Flower Farms to the AE1 land use designation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that pursuant to Sections 62.23(3)(b) and 66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Plan Commission of the Town of Bristol hereby approves the comprehensive (master) plan embodied in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Plan Commission does hereby recommend that the Town Board enact an Ordinance adopting the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan as the Town of Bristol comprehensive plan.

Adopted this 2 day of March, 2010.

Ayes 4 Noes 0 Absent 0

Chairperson
Town of Bristol Plan Commission

Attest: Amy E Vlemmo
Town of Bristol Clerk

Ordinance No. 16

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF BRISTOL, WISCONSIN

The Town Board of the Town of Bristol, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Sections 62.23(2) and (3), Section 61.35, and Section 60.22(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Town of Bristol 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 Town Board of the Town of Bristol, 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 Town has cooperated with Kenosha County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC to prepare a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan that will serve as the comprehensive plan for the Town of Bristol and for Kenosha County, which is documented in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035."

SECTION 4. The plan commission of the Town of Bristol, by a majority vote of the entire commission recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the Town Board the adoption of the document entitled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035," containing all of the elements specified in Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 5. The Town 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 6. The Town Board of the Town of Bristol, Wisconsin, does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035," pursuant to Section 66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes, as the Town of Bristol comprehensive plan.

SECTION 7. The Town Board does not support the Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee (KRM) line or a Regional Transit Authority (RTA) that would support a KRM line.

SECTION 8. The Town Board supports the inclusion of AE1 planned land use designation in the plan.

SECTION 9. The Town Board supports the change in the land use plan for all of the tax key parcels 35-4-121-323-0400, 35-4-121-323-0100, 35-4-121-324-0310, 35-4-121-324-0308 which comprise of the property known as the Sun Flower Farms to the AE1 land use designation.

SECTION 10. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Town Board and publication or posting as required by law.

ADOPTED this 2 day of March, 2010. Cullen Frisch
Town Chair

Ayes 5 Noes 0 Absent 0

Attest: Amy E Veenho
Village/Town Clerk

Date Published/Posted: March ,2010

Appendix V-5

RESOLUTION #02-25-10

TOWN OF PARIS PLAN COMMISSION

A RESOLUTION APPROVING A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND RECOMMENDING ADOPTION BY THE TOWN BOARD

WHEREAS, the Town of Paris, pursuant to Section 62.23, 61.35, and 60.22(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, has adopted Village powers and created a Town Plan Commission; and

WHEREAS, it is the duty and function of the Town Plan Commission, pursuant to Section 62.23(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to make and adopt a comprehensive (master) plan for the development of the Town, and to recommend that the Town Board adopt the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town has cooperated with Kenosha County, UW-Extension and SEWRPC to prepare a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan that will serve as the comprehensive plan for the Town of Paris and for Kenosha County, which is documented in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035" containing all maps, references and other descriptive materials, to be the comprehensive (master) plan for the Town; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the comprehensive plan includes the following nine elements: Issues and Opportunities; Land Use; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources; Economic Development; Intergovernmental Cooperation; and Implementation; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board adopted a Public Participation Plan for the comprehensive planning process as required by Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes on 11/28/2006 and the Town has conducted meetings and other public participation activities during the course of development of the comprehensive plan.

WHEREAS, the Town has duly noticed a public hearing on the comprehensive plan and the Plan Commission and Town Board held a joint public hearing following the procedures in Section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that pursuant to Sections 62.23(3)(b) and 66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Plan Commission of the Town of Paris hereby approves the comprehensive (master) plan embodied in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County:20.35".

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Plan Commission does hereby recommend that the Town Board enact an Ordinance adopting the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan as the Town of Paris Comprehensive Plan.

ADOPTED THIS 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2010.

Ayes: 5 Noes 0 Absent 2

John Holloway – Plan Commission Chairman

Attest:

Town of Paris Deputy Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 03-01-10

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF PARIS, WISCONSIN

The Town Board of the Town of Paris, Wisconsin does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: Pursuant to Section 62.23(2) and (3), Section 61.35, and Section 60.22(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Town of Paris is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in Sections 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 2: The Town Board of the Town of Paris, 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 Town has cooperated with Kenosha County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC to prepare a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan that will serve as the comprehensive plan for the Town of Paris and for Kenosha County, which is documented in the report titled A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035".

SECTION 4: The Plan Commission of the Town of Paris, by a majority vote of the entire Commission recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution approving the comprehensive plan and recommending to the Town Board the adoption of the document entitled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035," containing all of the elements specified in Section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION 5: The Town 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 6: The Town Board of the Town of Paris, Wisconsin, does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County, 2035," pursuant to Section 66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes, as the Town of Paris comprehensive plan.

SECTION 7: This Ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Town Board and publication or posting as required by law.

ADOPTED THIS 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 2010.

VIRGIL GENTZ – Town Chairman

Ayes 2 Noes 0 Absent 1

Attest: Laura J. Huston

Notary Public Comm. 6-24-12

Date Posted: 3-2-10

Notary Public * Laura J. Huston * State of Wisconsin

(Rev. 1/13/10)

RESOLUTION NO. PC-10-001

A RESOLUTION APPROVING A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND RECOMMENDING ADOPTION BY THE TOWN BOARD

WHEREAS, the Town of Somers, pursuant to §62.23, §61.35 and §60.22(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, has adopted village powers and created a Town Plan Commission; and

WHEREAS, it is the duty and function of the Town Plan Commission, pursuant to §62.23(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, to make and adopt a comprehensive (master) plan for the development of the Town, and to recommend that the Town Board adopt the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town has cooperated with Kenosha County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC to prepare a multi jurisdictional comprehensive plan that will serve as the comprehensive plan for the Town of Somers and for Kenosha County, which is documented in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035", containing all maps, references and other descriptive materials, to be the comprehensive (master) plan for the Town; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with §66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the comprehensive plan includes the following nine elements: Issues and Opportunities; Land Use; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources; Economic Development; Intergovernmental Cooperation; and Implementation; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board adopted a Public Participation Plan for the comprehensive planning process as required by §66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes on January 23, 2007, and the Town has conducted meetings and other public participation activities during the course of development of the comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town had duly noticed a public hearing on the comprehensive plan and the Plan Commission and Town Board held a joint public hearing following the procedures in §66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that pursuant to §62.23(3)(b) and §66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Plan Commission of the Town of Somers hereby approves the comprehensive (master) plan embodied in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035".

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Plan Commission does hereby recommend that the Town Board enact an ordinance adopting the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan as the Town of Somers comprehensive plan.

Dated at Somers, Wisconsin, this 3 day of March, 2010.

TOWN OF SOMERS

By: James M Smith
James Smith, Chairperson

Attest: Timothy Kitzman
Timothy Kitzman, Clerk/Treasurer

DAVISON & MULLIGAN, LTD.
1207 55th Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140
Telephone No. (262) 657-5165 Fax No. (262) 657-5517 E-mail: dmltd@sbcglobaLnet

ORDINANCE NO. 10- 003

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE SECTION 18.095
OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF SOMERS
RELATING TO ADOPTION OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Town Board of Supervisors of the Town of Somers, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, hereby creates Section 18.095 of the Code of Ordinances of the Town of Somers relating to adoption of a comprehensive plan to read as follows:

18.095 ADOPTION OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

(A) **Authority**. Pursuant to §62.23(2) and (3), §61.35 and §60.22(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Town of Somers is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in §66.1001(1)(a) and §66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(B) **Public Participation**. The Town Board of the Town of Somers, Wisconsin, had adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan, as required by §66.1001(4)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(C) **Intergovernmental Cooperation**. The Town has cooperated with Kenosha County, UW-Extension, and SEWRPC to prepare a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan that will serve as the comprehensive plan for the Town of Somers and for Kenosha County, which is documented in the report titled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035".

(D) **Plan Commission Review**. The Plan Commission of the Town of Somers, by a majority vote of the entire Commission recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution approving the comprehensive plan and recommending to the Town Board the adoption of the document entitled "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035", containing all of the elements specified in §66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(E) **Public Hearing**. The Town has duly noticed and held at least one (1) public hearing on the comprehensive plan, in compliance with the requirements of §66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(F) **Adoption**. The Town Board of the Town of Somers, Wisconsin, does, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, "A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035", pursaunt to §66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes, as the Town of Somers comprehensive plan.

DAVISON & MULLIGAN, LTD.
1207 55th Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140
Telephone No. (262) 657-5165 Fax No. (262) 657-5517 E-mail: dmltd@sbcglobal.net

(G) **Effective Date**. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Town Board and publication or posting as required by law.

Dated at Somers, Wisconsin, this 9 day of March, 2010.

TOWN OF SOMERS

By: James M Smith
James Smith, Chairperson

Attest: Timothy Kitzman
Timothy Kitzman, Clerk/Treasurer

DAVISON & MULLIGAN, LTD.
1207 55th Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin 53140
Telephone No. (262) 657-5165 Fax No. (262) 657-5517 E-mail: dmltd@sbcglobal.net

Appendix W

KENOSHA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS RESOLUTION AND ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR KENOSHA COUNTY AS THE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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COUNTY OF KENOSHA — COUNTY CLERK

Mary T. Schuch-Krebs

1010 - 56th Street
Kenosha WI 53140
(262) 653-2552
Fax: (262) 653-2564

STATE OF WISCONSIN

KENOSHA COUNTY

I, Mary T. Schuch-Krebs, am duly elected, qualified and Clerk of the County of Kenosha.

I hereby certify that the attached hereto is a true and correct copy of an ordinance as adopted by the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors at its meeting held on the 20th day of April, 2010.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have executed this certificate in my official capacity this 3rd day of May, 2010.

Mary T. Schuch-Krebs

Mary T. Schuch-Krebs – County Clerk

(seal)

Kenosha County

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ORDINANCE NO. 28

Subject:	AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE CHAPTER 11 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF KENOSHA COUNTY PERTAINING TO COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING.		
Original ☐	Corrected ☐	2nd Correction ☐	Resubmitted ☐
Date Submitted:	April 7, 2010	Date Resubmitted:	
Submitted By:	Land Use Committee		
Fiscal Note Attached ☐		Legal Note Attached ☐	
Prepared By:	George E. Melcher, Director Planning and Development	Signature:	

The Kenosha County Board of Supervisors does hereby ordain that Chapter 11 of the Municipal Code of Kenosha County be, and hereby is created and to read as follows:

11.01-1 Comprehensive Plan

The Kenosha County Board of Supervisors, pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes Section 59.62(2) and (3) and the recommendation of the Kenosha County Board Land Use Committee Resolution approved March 17, 2010 (see Appendix 1) adopts as a Comprehensive Land Use Plan the document entitled "Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission/SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 299, a Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County:2035" consistent with and addressing the requirements of Wisconsin Statutes Section 66.1001.

11.01-2 Consistency

All actions referenced in Wisconsin Statutes Section 66.1001(3), including but not limited to, official mapping, County subdivision regulations, zoning ordinances and shoreland and wetland zoning, shall be consistent with the aforementioned Plan.

11.01-3 Implementation

The aforementioned Plan and amendments thereto shall be implemented in accordance with Chapter XV of said Plan and the procedures therein provided.

11.01-4 Incorporation, Availability and Publication

The Plan designated in Section 11.01-1 and any future amendments thereto is incorporated herein as if fully set forth and shall be made available for inspection by the general public at the Office of the County Clerk and for purchase by the general public at the Office of Planning and Development. The aforementioned Plan and amendments thereto shall also be posted on the County web site.

Due to the length of the aforementioned Plan, this ordinance shall be published in accordance with the provisions of Wisconsin Statutes Section 66.0103. A copy of this portion of the Municipal Code of Kenosha County shall be made available for public inspection not less than 2 weeks before it is enacted and notice of such availability for public inspection shall be published in accordance with State statutory requirements.

11.01-5 Effective Date

This Ordinance and Plan shall become effective upon passage by the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors and publication as provided by law.

Approved by:

LAND USE COMMITTEE	Aye	No	Abstain	Excused
Fred R. Ekornaas, Chairman	☒	☐	☐	☐
Gabe Nudo	☒	☐	☐	☐
Kimberly Breunig	☒	☐	☐	☐
Gordon West	☒	☐	☐	☐
Brian Morton	☒	☐	☐	☐

COUNTY OF KENOSHA — COUNTY CLERK

Mary T. Schuch-Krebs

1010 - 56th Street
Kenosha WI 53140
(262) 653-2552
Fax: (262) 653-2564

STATE OF WISCONSIN

KENOSHA COUNTY

I, Mary T. Schuch-Krebs, am duly elected, qualified and Clerk of the County of Kenosha.

I hereby certify that the attached hereto is a true and correct copy of a resolution as adopted by the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors at its meeting held on the 20th day of April, 2010.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have executed this certificate in my official capacity this 3rd day of May, 2010.

Mary T. Schuch-Krebs

Mary T. Schuch-Krebs – County Clerk

(seal)

Kenosha County

Appendix 1

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

RESOLUTION NO. 132

Subject: Approving the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035			
Original ☐	Corrected ☐	2nd Correction ☐	Resubmitted ☐
Date Submitted: April 7, 2010		Date Resubmitted:	
Submitted By: Land Use Committee			
Fiscal Note Attached ☐		Legal Note Attached ☐	
Prepared By: George E. Melcher, Director Planning and Development		Signature:	

WHEREAS, Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law, set forth in Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes, requires County and local governments that enforce general zoning, shoreland zoning, subdivision, or official mapping ordinances to adopt a comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010; and,

WHEREAS, Kenosha County, in cooperation with the City of Kenosha, Village of Bristol, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Village of Silver Lake and the Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Salem, Somers and Wheatland, has developed a comprehensive plan that meets the requirements set forth in Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and,

WHEREAS, the comprehensive plan includes all nine elements specified in Section 66.1001 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and,

WHEREAS, copies of the plan report were available for public review in the Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development, at public libraries in Kenosha County, and on the County's website; and,

WHEREAS, throughout the development of the plan Kenosha County has solicited public input consistent with the Public Participation Plan adopted in 2007 to ensure the public had ample opportunity for involvement in the development of the comprehensive plan; and,

WHEREAS, each of the ten municipal partners (City of Kenosha, Village of Bristol, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Village of Silver Lake, Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Salem, Somers and Wheatland, has adopted the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan or a local plan based on the multi-jurisdictional plan, including changes presented at the March 17, 2010 public hearing for Kenosha County and the April 5, 2010 public hearing for the City of Kenosha; and,

WHEREAS, Kenosha County has duly noticed a public hearing on the comprehensive plan and held said public hearing on March 17, 2010 in accordance with Section 66.1001(4); and,

WHEREAS, after a well publicized series of public informational meetings and public hearing, the Kenosha County Land Use Committee recommends approval of the plan by ordinance by the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that pursuant to Sections 59.69 and 66.1001(4) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors hereby approves the comprehensive plan as set forth in a report entitled, *A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035.*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors enact an ordinance adopting the comprehensive plan.

Approved by:

LAND USE COMMITTEE	Aye	No	Abstain	Excused
Fred R. Ekornaas, Chairman	☒	☐	☐	☐
Gabe Nudo	☒	☐	☐	☐
Kimberly Breunig	☒	☐	☐	☐
Gordon West	☒	☐	☐	☐
Brian Morton	☒	☐	☐	☐

Appendix X

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TEXT AMENDMENTS

The following are proposed Kenosha County sponsored text amendments made to the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan (A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035) as part of the annual report process:

2010–2011 ANNUAL REPORT

1. Added to Part 2 of Chapter XV – Implementation Element:

Exceptions for Amendments to the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan
The following actions are not considered amendments to the multi-jurisdictional plan, and will not require review and approval by the Planning, Development & Extension Education Committee and County Board.

- *Minor lot line adjustments between two different, but adjacent, land use districts or categories that do not create substandard or nonconforming lots will not require an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan.*
- *Wetland/surface water delineations resulting in a change in boundaries will not require an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. Areas determined to no longer be wetland/surface water will acquire the land use category of those adjacent lands of that same parcel.*
- *Primary Environmental Corridors, Secondary Environmental Corridors, and Isolated Natural Resource Area delineations resulting in a change in boundaries will not require an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. Areas determined to no longer be Primary Environmental Corridors, Secondary Environmental Corridors, or Isolated Natural Resource Area will acquire the land use category of those adjacent lands of that same parcel.*
- *The addition and/or subtraction of street and highway right-of-way will not require an amendment to the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. Areas of subtracted street and highway right-of-way will acquire the land use category of those adjacent lands of that same parcel.*

2. Added Appendix X:

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE PLAN MAP AMENDMENTS

The following is a list of land use plan map amendments that have been made to the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan (*A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035*).

Δ *Notes that an amendment to the Adopted Land Use Plan Map for Kenosha County: 2035 (Map 65) was required. Comparisons of plan categories between the local plan maps and the County map are shown in Appendix S.*

MAY 21, 2010 – MAY 21, 2011

City of Kenosha

Ordinance No. 55-10 Δ
An ordinance amending the comprehensive plan for the City of Kenosha to eliminate a future street, portion of 21st Street between 26th and 27th Avenues. Adopted by the City of Kenosha on August 16, 2010.

Ordinance No. 5-11 Δ
An ordinance amending the comprehensive plan for the City of Kenosha to change the land use category of Governmental, Institutional, and Office to Commercial on Tax Parcels 03-122-03-150-001, 03-122-03-151-003, and 03-122-03-151-008. Adopted by the City of Kenosha on January 19, 2011.

Ordinance No. 13-11 Δ
An ordinance amending the comprehensive plan for the City of Kenosha to change the land use category of Medium-High Density Residential to Commercial on Tax Parcels 11-223-30-357-011. Adopted by the City of Kenosha on March 7, 2011.

Village of Bristol

Ordinance No. 16-1-1 Δ
An ordinance amending the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Bristol to change the land use category of R-1 Countryside Single-Family Residential District and the RC Rural Cluster Development Overlay Land Use District to be A-3 Agricultural-Related Manufacturing, Warehousing, and Marketing District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-062-0300. Adopted by the Village of Bristol on August 23, 2010.

Ordinance No. 16-1-2 Δ
An ordinance amending the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Bristol to make the following changes in land use category:

- PR-l Land Use District to VHB Land Use District classification on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-083-0308
- PR-I Land Use District to VHB Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-083-0770
- PK-I Land Use District to VHB Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-083-0768
- PR-I Land Use District to VHB Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-083-0766

- R-4 Land Use District to I-1Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-083-0244
- I-1 Land Use District to M-2 Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-083-0331
- M- l/B-3/PR-1 Land Use District to I-1/PR-1 Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4- 121-083-0302
- R·3/R-4/I-1/PR-1 Land Use District to R-3 Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-174-0100
- I-1/PR-3 Land Use District to R-3 Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-171-0425
- PR-1/I-1 Land Use District to R-3 Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-171-0200
- PR-1/I-1/R-8 Land Use District to R-3 Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-171-0300
- R-8/R-4/I-1/BP Land Use District to R-3 Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-173-0410
- BP/PR-1 Land Use District to BP Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-178-0320
- A-1 Land Use District to A-2 Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-294-0200
- A-1 Land Use District to A-2 Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-293-0400
- R-2 Land Use District to R-2/VHB Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-283-0310
- R-2 Land Use District to R-2/VHB Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-283-0305
- R-2 Land Use District to R-2/VHB Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-283-0300
- R-2 Land Use District to R-2/PO Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-231-0100
- R-2 Land Use District to R-2/PO Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-133-0326
- R-2 Land Use District to R-2/PO Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-133-0320
- R-2 Land Use District to R-2/PO Land Use District on Tax Parcel 37-4-121-133-0322

The above land use plan amendments were adopted by the Village of Bristol on January 25, 2011.

Village of Pleasant Prairie

Ordinance No. 10-36 Δ
An ordinance amending the Village of Pleasant Prairie 2035 comprehensive plan to change the category of Low-Medium Density Residential to Community Park within Park, Recreational and Open Space lands on a portion of Tax Parcel 92-4-122-151-0020, a portion of Tax Parcel 92-4-122-154-0060, and a portion of Tax Parcel 92-4-122-154-0070. Adopted by the Village of Pleasant Prairie on June 21, 2010.

Ordinance No. 10-43
An ordinance amending the Village of Pleasant Prairie 2035 comprehensive plan to correctly identify the field delineated wetlands on Tax Parcel 93-4-123-203-0185. Adopted by the Village of Pleasant Prairie on August 16, 2010.

Ordinance No. 10-45
An ordinance amending the Village of Pleasant Prairie 2035 comprehensive plan to remove the wetland land use category on Tax Parcel 92-4-122-264-0067. Adopted by the Village of Pleasant Prairie on August 16, 2010.

Ordinance No. 10-49 Δ
An ordinance amending the Village of Pleasant Prairie 2035 comprehensive plan to change the category of Park, Recreational and Other Open Space to Low-Density Residential on Tax Parcels 92-4-122-242-0035, 92-4-122-242-0036, 92-4-122-242-0039, 92-4-122-242-0048, 92-4-122-242-0057, 92-4-122-243-0075, 92-4-122-243-0080, 92-4-122-243-0085, 92-4-122-243-0090, 92-4-122-243-0095, 92-4-122-243-0107, 92-4-122-243-0109, 92-4-122-243-0110, 92-4-122-243-0112, 92-4-122-243-0113, 92-4-122-243-0115, and 92-4-122-243-0140; and the removal of Wetland land use category on Tax Parcel 92-4-122-243-0125. Adopted by the Village of Pleasant Prairie on September 20, 2010.

Ordinance No. 10-56 Δ
An ordinance amending the Village of Pleasant Prairie 2035 comprehensive plan to change the category of Limited Industrial Land Use to Other Transportation, Communications and Utilities Land Use category in the area of the existing ATC Transmission easement on Tax Parcel 91-4-121-252-0203. Adopted by the Village of Pleasant Prairie on October 18, 2010.

Ordinance No. 10-59 Δ
An ordinance amending the Village of Pleasant Prairie 2035 comprehensive plan to change the Wetland Land Use category on Tax Parcel 91-4-121-252-0202. Adopted by the Village of Pleasant Prairie on October 18, 2010.

Ordinance No. 11-08 Δ
An ordinance amending the Village of Pleasant Prairie 2035 comprehensive plan to change the Upper-Medium Residential Land Use category to Agricultural Land Use on Tax Parcel 92-4-122-141-0061. Adopted by the Village of Pleasant Prairie on April 18, 2011.

Ordinance No. 11-09 Δ
An ordinance amending the Village of Pleasant Prairie 2035 comprehensive plan to change the Lower-Medium Residential Land Use category with an Urban Reserve designation to the Agricultural Land Use on Tax Parcel 92-4-122-251-0151. The Isolated Natural Resource Area and Wetland Land Use categories remain unchanged. Adopted by the Village of Pleasant Prairie on April 18, 2011.

Kenosha County

Ordinance No. 4 (04-19-2010) Δ
An ordinance to amend the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan (A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035) to change the land use category from Farmland Protection District to Suburban Density Residential District on a portion of Tax Parcel 45-4-221-254-0201in the Town of Paris. Adopted by Kenosha County: April 19, 2010

Ordinance No. 23 (05-17-2011) Δ
An ordinance to amend the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan (A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County: 2035) to change the land use category from Mixed Use District to Governmental and Institutional District on Tax Parcel 80-4-222-161-0104 in the Town of Somers. Adopted by Kenosha County: May 17, 2011