

APPENDIX 1-6 COMPASS POINTS NEWSLETTERS

During the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Process a newsletter was provided that provided updates to the Comprehensive Plan. Prior to the adoption of the Village 2035 Comprehensive Plan, 12 Compass Points Newsletters were prepared by Kenosha County, SEWRPC and UW-Extension and distributed as shown in Figure 1-6a.

FIGURE 1-6a
COMPASS POINTS NEWSLETTERS

August, 2006

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Fast Facts about Kenosha County's Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan

Kenosha County receives planning grant

Kenosha County was awarded a \$364,000 grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration in March 2006. The grant will be used to prepare a comprehensive plan for Kenosha County and nine participating local governments:

- ◇ 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



Lt. Governor Barbara Lawton presents Mayor Antaramian and County Executive Allan Kehl with the comprehensive planning grant award.

Grant Guidelines:

Kenosha County staff and officials will work with local governments, SEWRPC, and UW-Extension to produce the comprehensive plan. SEWRPC staff will draft the plan chapters for review by County and UW-Extension staff, an advisory committee composed of county and local representatives and officials, citizens and interest groups.

Under the grant, the County and participating local governments will have three years to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan. The grant period will begin on June 1, 2006, and end on May 31, 2009.

The comprehensive plan must be adopted by an ordinance of the governing body. The Kenosha County Board and the Common Council, Village Board, and Town Board of each participating city, village, and town must adopt a comprehensive plan by the end of the grant period.

The County will provide the local match required by the grant. Participating local governments will not be asked for any direct financial contribution for preparation of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. Local governments may enter into a separate agreement with SEWRPC to prepare an optional local plan report. The cost for the local report would be based on the staff time and printing costs incurred by SEWRPC.

In This Edition:

- ◇ Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Grant
- ◇ Building Consistency Among Plans
- ◇ Impact on Growth and Development

Your Comprehensive Planning Team:

- ◇ John Roth, Planning Manager, Kenosha County Planning and Development



- ◇ Nancy Anderson, Chief Community Assistance Planner, SEWRPC
- ◇ Jesse Gotz, Community Assistance Planner, SEWRPC



- ◇ Annie Jones, Community Development Educator, Kenosha County UW-Extension




What are the Benefits of Comprehensive Planning?

Cooperative planning brings representatives of neighboring communities together to share ideas and concerns and to learn from one another. A partnership approach to planning by definition requires extensive intergovernmental communication. This minimizes the risk of a community not knowing what a neighboring community may think about a development issue. The planning staff recognizes this value and will seek to capitalize on every opportunity to build intergovernmental relationships through the planning process.



How will we Build Consistency Between Plans?

Each governing body has sole authority to adopt a comprehensive plan for the area within its municipal or town boundaries. The County Board has sole authority for adopting a County comprehensive plan. State law does not require that local plans be consistent with the County plan, or that city and village plans for extraterritorial areas be consistent with the town plan for the same area.



What about Consistency Between Plans and Ordinances?

Each unit of government that administers a zoning, subdivision, or official mapping ordinance must, beginning on January 1, 2010, administer that ordinance consistent with the recommendations of the comprehensive plan adopted by that unit of government.

For example, Kenosha County must make decisions regarding rezonings, conditional use permits, and other approvals under the County zoning ordinance in accordance with the recommendations of the comprehensive plan adopted by the County Board.

As another example, a town reviewing a proposed subdivision under the Town land division ordinance must be sure the subdivision is in accordance with the recommendations of the comprehensive plan adopted by the Town Board.

What about Existing Local Plans?

The planning staff has no intention to start from scratch in conducting the comprehensive planning program. It is recognized that many communities in the County have undertaken planning efforts in the past and have attained a certain level of comfort with respect to the policies embedded in those plans. It is the staff's intent to build on that planning base and update, extend, and expand that base to meet the requirements of the comprehensive planning law.

As required by Section 59.69 (3) (b) of the Statutes, the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan will incorporate the comprehensive plans adopted by the Villages of Paddock Lake and Twin Lakes, which are not participating in the joint planning process. Although not required by State law, the multi-jurisdictional plan will also incorporate the Town of Randall comprehensive plan, which was prepared as part of a cooperative planning process between Randall and Twin Lakes.

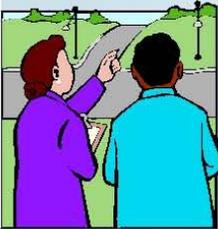




Who has Authority?

The comprehensive planning law did not change the wide range of powers, duties, and responsibilities that the Wisconsin Statutes convey to each level of government—town, village, city, or county. Whatever powers an individual municipality has with respect to such matters as annexation, consolidation, extraterritorial authority, zoning, and land division approval, will not in any way be affected by the comprehensive planning partnership. The partnership neither enhances nor diminishes those powers, duties, and responsibilities.

What is the Expected Impact on Continued Growth and Development?



The plan is not intended to stop or impede growth in Kenosha County. Rather, it is intended to help direct growth to areas where it can be provided with sewerage, water supply, and other services in the most efficient and cost-effective way while protecting areas with important natural resources and avoiding floodplains and other hazardous areas. Consideration will also

be given to accommodating growth that is intended to be rural in character.

What about Impact on Schools and School Districts?

School districts operate independently of County and local governments. Because each school district in the County includes multiple local governments, decisions made by one local government affect residents in other local governments within the district. The comprehensive planning process will attempt to design a phasing plan for future development to help moderate the impacts of future development on schools and other public services and facilities.



How will the Planning Reports be Developed?

The multi-jurisdictional (County) comprehensive plan will be documented in a SEWRPC report. The multi-jurisdictional plan will contain sufficient detail, and will be designed, to serve as the comprehensive plan for each participating local government.

If desired, separate plan reports will be produced for participating local governments. The local plan reports will be based on and derived from the multi-jurisdictional plan. The general content, format, and cost of local plan reports will be specified in an agreement between SEWRPC and each local government that requests a local report.



How will we Handle Disagreements?

It is recognized from the onset that there are many issues to be addressed in the comprehensive planning process and that reaching full agreement among all of the planning partners on every issue will not occur. Accordingly, the planning process will embrace the concept of “agreeing to disagree” and will document disagreements among the partner local governments on specific issues in the “intergovernmental cooperation” element of the plan. Such disagreements are expected and will be forthrightly dealt with in the planning process.



March 2007

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Come to Kenosha's Smart Growth Kickoff Meeting!

On March 21, Kenosha County will host a countywide comprehensive planning kickoff meeting for all citizens who are interested in learning more about the Smart Growth legislation and being part of the process here in Kenosha.

The kickoff meeting will provide background information on the comprehensive planning process and legal requirements. A strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis workshop will be conducted to help identify public perceptions of the community, as well as the issues that the Kenosha County comprehensive plan will need to address.

For more information about the kickoff meeting, please contact Kristen Lie at (262) 857-1947 or email: kristen.lie@ces.uwex.edu.

Smart Growth Kickoff Meeting

Wednesday, March 21, 2007
Kenosha County Center
(19600 76th Street, Bristol)
6:30—8:00 PM

Kenosha County Public Participation Plan

The public participation plan for the Kenosha County comprehensive plan is intended to actively involve citizens in the planning process.

At the foundation of the comprehensive plan is the question: "What do you want your community to be?" Recognizing that the people who live, work and play in a community should have input in how that community develops, Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" Law, Statute 66.1001 (4)(a), mandates:

"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."

In Kenosha, there will be numerous opportunities for residents, business owners and interest groups to contribute to the comprehensive plan, including (but not limited to) those outlined on page 3.

A copy of the complete Public Participation Plan can be downloaded from Kenosha County's Smart Growth website:

www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/land_dev/smart_growth.html

In This Edition:

- ♦ Smart Growth Kickoff Meeting
- ♦ Public Participation Plan
- ♦ MJAC
- ♦ Comprehensive Plan Elements
- ♦ Participation Opportunities

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Kenosha County Planning and Development



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Chief Community Assistance Planner
SEWRPC



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Community Resource Development Educator
Kenosha County UW-Extension

- ♦ **Kristen Lie**
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Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC)

The Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC) oversees the activities necessary to develop and implement the County's comprehensive plan. Each of the nine local governments participating in the plan is represented in the MJAC; there are also representatives from non-participating governments, school districts and other interested stakeholder groups—for example, the agricultural community. A complete list of MJAC members is available online at the Smart Growth website, and individual members may be featured in future newsletters.

Since September 2006, the MJAC has been meeting on a monthly basis to review preliminary draft plan chapters with staff from SEWRPC (Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission) and to discuss the ongoing planning effort. Members also act as conduits to their communities, reporting on the plan's progress at local meetings and returning with feedback.

The MJAC typically meets on the last Tuesday of every month, from 2 - 4 pm in the Kenosha County Center. The public is welcome to attend these meetings and to offer comments on the plan. However, meetings are subject to change, so please check the Smart Growth website or contact Kristen Lie (262-857-1946 or kristen.lie@ces.uwex.edu) to confirm dates and times.

Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

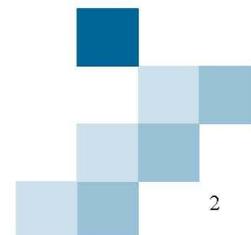
According to the Smart Growth Law, a comprehensive plan is intended to provide a vision for future land use that ensures public health and safety. Plans are required to address the following nine elements:

- 1. Issues and Opportunities:** This element contains background information, including population, household and employment forecasts, demographic trends, age distribution, education levels, income levels and employment.
- 2. Housing:** This element addresses how to provide an adequate housing supply to meet current and forecasted housing demand. This element assesses the age, structural value and occupancy characteristics of local housing stock.
- 3. Transportation:** This element deals with future development of modes of transportation, including routes for highways, public transit, bicycles, pedestrians, railways, airports and water transportation.
- 4. Utilities and Community Facilities:** This element guides the future development of utilities and facilities by assessing sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, parks, power generation, police, fire and public schools.
- 5. Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources:** This element promotes conservation and effective resource management. This element assesses natural resources, groundwater, wetland and wildlife habitat, along with prime agriculture land and historic and cultural resources.
- 6. Economic Development:** This element addresses the stabilization or expansion of the economic base, as well as the retention or creation of quality employment opportunities. This element evaluates the local labor force, the local economic base and other issues related to economic development.
- 7. Intergovernmental Cooperation:** This element supports joint planning and decision-making opportunities between various levels and units of government, especially in regards to building and sharing public facilities and services.
- 8. Land Use:** This element identifies a community's vision of how lands should be developed and redeveloped. This element consists of a plan for the amount, intensity and density of future land uses in the local government unit, such as agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial.
- 9. Implementation:** This element describes the steps necessary to carry out the plan, including proposed ordinance changes, and a schedule and procedure for updating and amending the plan.



Kenosha County Comprehensive Plan Participating Governments

- ◆ 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



2

Upcoming Public Participation Opportunities

Do you want to have a say in the future of your community? Here are some of the opportunities to get involved with the comprehensive plan in the first half of 2007.

Kickoff Meeting: March 21, 2007 (6:30—8:00 pm, Kenosha County Center)

Gain general background information about Wisconsin's Smart Growth law and Kenosha's multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan, and participate in an interactive strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) identification workshop. Results from the SWOT will help to guide future discussion of the planning elements.

Kenosha County Café: May 12, 2007 (9:30am—Noon, Kenosha County Center)

The Kenosha County Café is a countywide visioning session designed to promote communication and collaboration among the participating municipalities. Invitations will be sent to a cross section of Kenosha County, ensuring that diverse viewpoints from throughout the community are heard in the discussion. Through the Café, participants will learn about the comprehensive planning legislation and process, talk about different perspectives related to growth, and generate ideas leading to a shared vision for the County.

Information Meetings: Summer 2007

During the summer, an informational meeting will be held in each of the participating municipalities and at the Kenosha County Center to presents the results of the inventories and analyses and to discuss land use-related issues with citizens from each community.

Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC) Meetings: Monthly

Members of the public are encouraged to attend MJAC meetings to learn about the planning process and to provide comments about the comprehensive plan.

Upcoming MJAC Meetings:

April 24, 2007—2:00pm

May 29, 2007—2:00pm

June 26, 2007—2:00pm

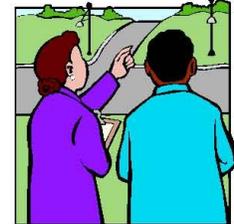
at

Kenosha County Center, 19600 75th Street, Bristol

How can you keep informed about the planning process?

Frequent updates on the comprehensive plan will be available in various forms throughout the planning process, including:

- ◆ Website (www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/land_dev/smart_growth.html)
- ◆ Newsletters
- ◆ Press releases and feature articles
- ◆ Special meetings and forums broadcast on cable television
- ◆ Presentations to community groups, business or professional organizations, non-profit organizations and local governments
- ◆ Educational tours and workshops for County and local officials

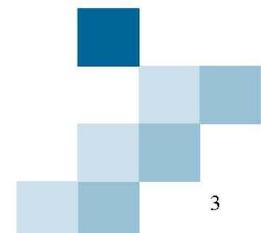


Why should you get involved in the comprehensive plan?

The comprehensive plan is a map of your community's potential growth.

To reach the future you want to see in Kenosha, it is essential to share your ideas and opinions about what a good community looks like and how it should work.

For more information on public participation opportunities, please visit Kenosha County's Smart Growth website or contact Kristen Lie at 262-857-1946 or email: kristen.lie@ces.uwex.edu



April 2007

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Kenosha County Café

On May 12th, Kenosha County will hold the Kenosha County Café, a countywide discussion to create a shared vision for the community. Invitations have been sent to a cross-section of Kenosha County, including residents, business owners, local government officials, school board members, and representatives from the farming community, economic/business development centers, realty and construction, environmental interest groups, historical and cultural societies, and universities and colleges. With a diversity of opinions, backgrounds and experiences, the Café will generate an open and expansive discussion about where Kenosha County is, and where it can, and should, be in the future.

The purpose of the Kenosha County Café is to answer the question: "What do we want Kenosha County to look like in 30 years?" In small group discussions, participants will explore the possibilities, speak about their hopes and concerns, and gradually work towards a common vision of where they want the County to go.

For more information about the Kenosha County Café, please contact Kristen Lie at (262) 857-1946 or email: kristen.lie@ces.uwex.edu.

Kenosha County Café
Saturday, May 12, 2007
Kenosha County Center
 (19600 76th Street, Bristol)
9:30 AM—Noon

Draft Chapters of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Kenosha County

Drafts of Chapters I, II, III and IV have been put together, reviewed, and received preliminary approval from the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC). These chapters, and Chapters V and VI, focus on inventories of existing and historical data regarding topics such as population, housing, employment, transportation systems and services, utilities, community facilities, plans, ordinances and land uses. Draft chapters, as well as PowerPoint presentations and fact sheets about each chapter, are available on Kenosha County's Smart Growth website.

Draft Chapter I ("Introduction and Background") provides general information about Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning legislation, the statutory requirements of the comprehensive plan, and an outline of the planning process and the plan's adoption and implementation.

For a copy of the complete draft chapters, please visit:
www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth.html

In This Edition:

- ◆ Kenosha County Café
- ◆ Summary of Draft Chapters 1 and 2
- ◆ Kickoff Meeting SWOT Results
- ◆ Interactive Mapping Tools

Your Comprehensive Planning Team:

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- ◆ **Kate Madison**
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Summary of Draft Chapter II: Population, Household & Employment Trends in Kenosha County

Over the past decades, Kenosha County has experienced significant and rapid growth. Between 1940 and 2000, the County increased by 86,072 residents, or approximately 136%. (In the same period, the Southeastern Wisconsin Region grew by 81%, the State by 71% and the nation by 113%.) The Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated that there were 158,219 residents in the County in 2005, a 6% increase from 2000.

Between 1990 and 2000, changes in population varied from a 0.6% decrease in the Town of Paris to a 38% increase in the Town of Salem. 46% of the County's population growth occurred in the City of Kenosha, 29% occurred in villages, and 25% occurred in towns.

The population characteristics of Kenosha are similar to those of the region. The median age of County residents in 2000 was about 35 years. 88.4% of residents were White; 5.9% were Black or African American; 0.9% were Asian; 0.4% were American Indian or Alaskan Native; 1.9% reported themselves as multi-racial. Federal definitions consider Hispanic to be an ethnic group, rather than a racial one; in 2000, 7.2% of County residents (10,757 people) were Hispanic.

Of County residents at least 25 years old, 84% had attained at least a high school or higher level of education, and just over 50% had attended some college or earned an associate, bachelor or graduate degree.

Correlating with the population growth, there was a considerable rise in the number of households. (A household is defined by the Census Bureau as all persons who occupy a housing unit.) In 2000, there were 56,057 households in Kenosha County—a 30% increase from 1980. 2.6 persons was the average household size.

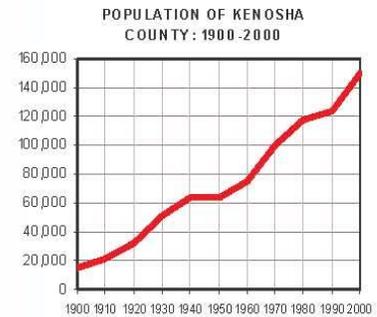
In 1999, the median annual household income of all households in the County was \$46,970. Median incomes ranged from \$70,078 in the Town of Brighton to \$41,902 in the City of Kenosha. 7% of households in the County reported income below the poverty line.

In 2000, there were 77,980 County residents in the workforce. Of those, almost 94% were employed at the time of the Census:

- ♦ 29% were employed in management, professional and related occupations
- ♦ 27% were employed in sales and office occupations
- ♦ 20% were employed in production, transportation and material moving occupations
- ♦ 14% were employed in service occupations
- ♦ 10% were employed in construction, extraction and maintenance occupations
- ♦ Less than 0.5% were employed in farming, fishing and forestry occupations

In 2000, just over 56% of employed Kenosha residents worked in the County. Of those who commuted, 21% worked in Lake County, Illinois and 9% worked in Racine County.

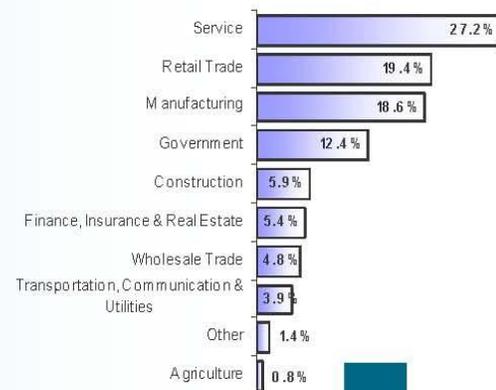
Approximately 68,700 jobs were located in Kenosha County in 2000. Between 1970 and 2000, there was an overall 63% increase in jobs in the County, but a 23% decrease in manufacturing jobs and a 50% decrease in agricultural jobs.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC



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



Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC

Smart Growth Kickoff Meeting

On March 21, Kenosha County kicked off its multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort to gather input from citizens from throughout the County. Approximately 40 people came to this introductory meeting to receive basic background information about the Smart Growth legislation and requirements and the planning process timeline.

Meeting participants then divided into six small groups to brainstorm about Kenosha County's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The SWOT analysis provides the planning committee with helpful information to develop effective goals and strategies which will build on the community's strengths and take advantage of opportunities while minimizing or overcoming the impact of weaknesses and threats.

Results from the SWOT workshop identified the following issues as priorities in Kenosha County; those in bold were selected as top priorities.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Quality Educational System ◆ Location (proximity to Chicago and Milwaukee, and Lake Michigan) ◆ Abundance of Agricultural and Natural Resources ◆ Lake Michigan ◆ Existing intergovernmental cooperation ◆ Good transportation system ◆ Recreational/Cultural Opportunities ◆ Parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Deteriorating air quality ◆ Unmanaged development/ Urban sprawl ◆ Lack of countywide public transit services ◆ Crime rate ◆ Lack of sense of community ◆ Lack of intergovernmental and countywide cooperation ◆ Decline of traditional industries and loss of jobs ◆ Lack of high-paying local jobs
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Planning for future growth ◆ Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee (KRM) Commuter Rail Expansion ◆ Diversification of jobs and businesses ◆ New businesses and industries (e.g., Abbot Labs) ◆ Increase access to existing technical and higher educational system ◆ Create job and recreation opportunities for youth ◆ Museum Complex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Loss of agricultural and natural resources ◆ Threats to air quality ◆ Public apathy ◆ Invasive species ◆ Threat of bio-terrorism ◆ Rising cost of healthcare ◆ Unplanned development ◆ Rate of development outpacing ability to provide services

A full list of the SWOT results can be found online on the Kenosha County Smart Growth website: www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/.

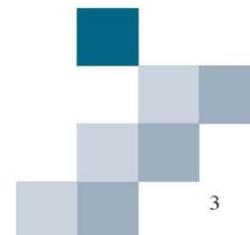


Toolbox: Interactive Mapping

The Kenosha County Department of Planning & Development has an online interactive mapping tool that allows you to locate and display geospatial information about any area in the County by entering its address or tax parcel ID number.

Data layers—including streets, bike trails, zoning, flood plains, watersheds, environmental corridors, school districts, voting districts, and aerial photos—can be overlaid on the display and used to generate a customized map of any part of the County.

To use this tool, please visit: www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/mapping/interactive_map.html



September 2007

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Attend Your Local Community Informational Meeting

From September through November 2007, the Comprehensive Planning Team will be conducting informational meetings in every community participating in the multi-jurisdictional plan for Kenosha County. Residents and other interested stakeholders are encouraged to attend and to offer their input into the planning process.

These public meetings will provide general background information about the comprehensive planning legislation, as well as more detailed information for each community regarding land use, natural resources, intergovernmental cooperation, transportation, housing, economic development, and demographics.

COMMUNITY	DATE	LOCATION/TIME
CITY OF KENOSHA	TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25	KENOSHA PUBLIC MUSEUM 6:00—7:00 PM
VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE	MONDAY, OCTOBER 22	RECPLX LAKEVIEW ROOM 6:30—7:30 PM
VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE	WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7	SILVER LAKE VILLAGE HALL 6:00—7:00 PM
TOWN OF BRIGHTON	WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3	BRIGHTON TOWN HALL 7:30—8:30 PM
TOWN OF BRISTOL	TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23	BRISTOL TOWN HALL 7:00—8:00 PM
TOWN OF PARIS	THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20	PARIS CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL 6:00—7:00 PM
TOWN OF SALEM	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17	SALEM TOWN HALL 6:00—7:00 PM
TOWN OF SOMERS	WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17	SOMERS TOWN HALL 6:00—7:00 PM
TOWN OF WHEATLAND	WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29	WHEATLAND TOWN HALL 7:00—8:00 PM

Inventory Chapters Receive Preliminary Approval

As of June 2007, Draft Chapters I, II, III, IV, V and VI of the Comprehensive Plan have been reviewed and received preliminary approval from the Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC). Chapters II through VI consist of inventories of existing and historical data.

Chapter III is summarized in this newsletter. Fact sheets for all completed draft chapters, as well as complete copies of each chapter, can be found on the Kenosha County Smart Growth website:

www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth

In This Edition:

- ◆ Local Informational Meetings
- ◆ Summary of Draft Chapter III
- ◆ Kenosha County Café

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Summary of Draft Chapter III: Inventory of Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources

Chapter III provides information about existing agricultural, natural and cultural resources in Kenosha County, as well as in cities, villages, and towns participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning effort. Protecting these resources is fundamental to achieving strong, stable physical and economic development, and to preserving community identity.



Agricultural Resources

Based on SEWRPC's land use inventory in 2000, about 94,715 acres (almost 53% of Kenosha County) were in agricultural use. Approximately 72% of County soils are classified as "National Prime Farmland"; 16% are "Farmlands of Statewide Significance."

Grain crops were the predominant source of agricultural revenue in 2002, accounting for 32% of all agricultural revenue in Kenosha County. Of the 466 farms in the County in 2002, 161 were grain crop farms. Horticulture was the second-largest source of agricultural revenue, accounting for over 23% of countywide sales (compared with 3.5% statewide). Dairy farming was the third-largest source of revenue in Kenosha County (just under 22%); statewide, dairy farming accounts for 47% of agricultural revenues.

In 2002, the average net income from farm operations in Kenosha County was \$17,132 — lower than the State average of \$17,946. Farming was the principal occupation of the farm operator on 54% of the farms.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY COMMUNITIES: 2000

AREA	CULTIVATED LANDS (ACRES)	PASTURE LAND & UNUSED AGRICULTURAL LAND (ACRES)	ORCHARDS, NURSERIES & SPECIALITY CROPS (ACRES)	FARM BUILDINGS (ACRES)
Partnering Local Governments				
City of Kenosha	2,243	251	154	24
Village of Pleasant Prairie	6,505	1,366	38	98
Village of Silver Lake	66	17	—	2
Town of Brighton	12,182	888	17	254
Town of Bristol	11,162	1,954	230	256
Town of Paris	17,750	864	53	356
Town of Salem	7,294	1,339	130	134
Town of Somers	10,754	794	62	167
Town of Wheatland	7,837	1,315	89	158
Non-Partnering Local Governments				
Village of Genoa City	128	4	—	2
Village of Paddock Lake	630	64	—	7
Village of Twin Lakes	998	257	—	17
Town of Randall	4,654	869	183	99
KENOSHA COUNTY	82,203	9,983	955	1,574
% OF TOTAL LANDS	86.8	10.5	1.0	1.7

Source: SEWRPC

Natural Resources

Kenosha County contains numerous natural resource elements, including 13 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline, 110 miles of perennial streams, 16 major inland lakes (lakes of 50 or more acres), 39 natural areas (tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity that they contain intact native plant and animal communities), 15 critical species habitat sites, and 11 aquatic sites.

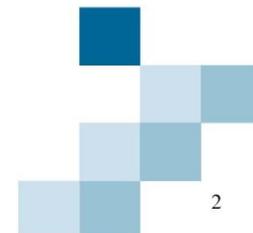
In 2000, about 34,400 acres of the County were encompassed in environmental corridors (areas with a concentration of natural resources and scenic, recreational and historic resources). 10% of the County (17,800 acres) was park and open space land in fee simple ownership. 5% of the County were woodlands, and approximately 16,068 acres were wetlands.



Cultural Resources

In 2006, there were 25 historic places and districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places, including 16 historic buildings/structures, 3 historic districts and 6 historic sites. The City of Kenosha has designated an additional 71 structures, 4 districts and 7 sites as landmarks.

As of 2006, there were 438 known prehistoric and historic archeological sites in Kenosha County.



Kenosha County Café

On May 12, 2007, approximately 35 people came together to develop a long-range vision for Kenosha County. Using the World Café process, residents from diverse communities, backgrounds, and experiences participated in small group discussions to answer the question: “What do we want Kenosha County to look like in 30 years?”

Conversations centered around the following questions:

What makes Kenosha a great community?

- ◆ Location (proximity to Chicago and Milwaukee, the lakefront)
- ◆ City redevelopment (Harbor Park)
- ◆ Educational system and opportunities
- ◆ Civically-minded, active people — volunteerism

What positive and negative impacts have you experienced or observed from the growth that has occurred in Kenosha County over the past several years?

Positive

- ◆ Economic benefit from new residents
- ◆ Expanded retail (less outflow of local dollars)
- ◆ Job opportunities
- ◆ More neighborhood planning
- ◆ Increased diversity

Negative

- ◆ Over-consumption of agricultural and natural resources
- ◆ Concerns about impact on environment (water and air quality)
- ◆ Increased traffic
- ◆ Inconvenient bus system

What conditions and structures will help or hinder our working together to strengthen Kenosha County?

Help

- ◆ Building trust between developers, government agencies and residents
- ◆ Local input for planning (home-grown planning)
- ◆ Foster interest and participation
- ◆ Build and grow communication

Hinder

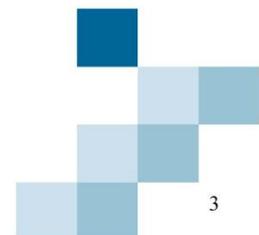
- ◆ Urban vs. Rural issues
- ◆ Lack of education and interest
- ◆ Difficulties with inter-governmental cooperation

Imagine it is the year 2040 and we’ve done all that we can do to create the best possible future. What is Kenosha County like?

- ◆ Healthy communities and people
- ◆ More healthy transportation options, like bike trails, paths to run and walk
- ◆ Schools of higher education are a greater part of Kenosha, Pleasant Prairie and Somers
- ◆ United services (e.g. fire and police protection)

A full report on the Kenosha County Café is available on the County’s Smart Growth website: www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/.

For more information on the World Café process, please visit: www.theworldcafe.com/.



December 2007

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Local Community Informational Meetings

Through fall 2007, the Comprehensive Planning Team conducted a public informational meeting in each of the local communities participating in the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan.

The meetings began with a short presentation providing background on Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law, often referred to as the "Smart Growth" law, and the multi-jurisdictional planning process in Kenosha County. Following the presentation, attendees were invited to visit "information stations" organized around the comprehensive plan elements. Topics included existing inventory data on population and employment; land use; transportation; housing; economic development; utilities and community facilities; agricultural, natural, and cultural resources; implementation, and intergovernmental cooperation.



Participants were also encouraged to share their thoughts on the comprehensive plan element issues, as well as their hopes and concerns for the future of their community. Some of the written comments included:

- 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
- How does the plan address the influx of residents to the more affordable housing and land/infrastructure? Migration from Illinois? Aging population?
- Leave more green space
- City needs to give incentives to individuals to start businesses
- Access to I-94 good for residential, business/industrial development
- Mass transportation is needed for getting around and environmental concerns
- 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
- Proceed with the off-street bike trails.
- Concerned about towns losing area and control of development due to annexation
- Lake Michigan is our greatest asset. Please recognize its value and plan for its value to the whole community.
- Please protect natural resource of better-than-most soil for agriculture

A summary of all public comments can be found on our website:

www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/

In This Edition:

- ♦ Local Informational Meetings
- ♦ Summaries of Draft Chapters VI and XIII

Your Comprehensive Planning Team:

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Kenosha County Planning and Development
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Summary of Draft Chapter VI: Existing Plans and Ordinances

Southeastern Wisconsin, Kenosha County, and Kenosha County's communities have a rich history of planning. The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan is intended, in part, to review and update, as necessary, the land use and related plans adopted by local governments. Additionally, it is intended to refine and detail the regional land use and transportation plans.

Regional Plans

Several plans have been developed for the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region, including a regional land use plan, transportation system plan, natural areas plan, and a water quality management plan. Preparation of a regional water supply plan and a telecommunications plan are currently underway.

County & Multi-Jurisdictional Plans

County plans summarized in Chapter VI include:

- ◆ Economic Summit Reports (August 2001 and March 2007)
- ◆ Town of Randall and Village of Twin Lakes Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan (March 2005)
- ◆ Des Plaines River Watershed Plan (October 2003)
- ◆ Flood Mitigation Plan for Kenosha County (December 2001)
- ◆ Kenosha County Land and Water Resources Management Plan (September 2000)
- ◆ Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan (October 1999)
- ◆ Kenosha Urban Planning District Plan (mid-1990s)
- ◆ IH 94 South Freeway Corridor Plan (December 1991)
- ◆ Highway Access and Development Plan (1986)
- ◆ Kenosha County Farmland Preservation Plan (June 1981)

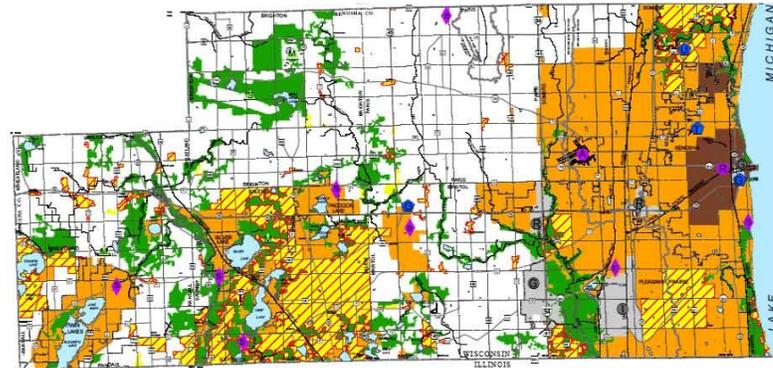
City, Village and Town Plans

Many communities in Kenosha County have adopted a master, land use, or comprehensive plan, and several have adopted park and open space plans.

Ordinances

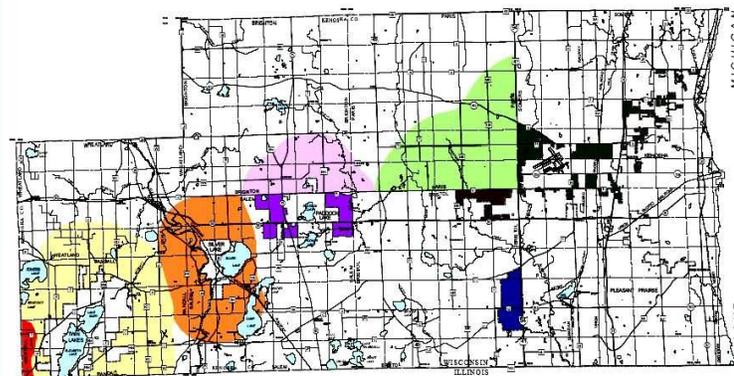
To assist in ensuring consistency with the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan, all County and local zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances have been inventoried and are summarized in Chapter VI.

2035 REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN AS IT PERTAINS TO KENOSHA COUNTY



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HIGH DENSITY URBAN AREA ■ MEDIUM DENSITY URBAN AREA ■ LOW DENSITY URBAN AREA ■ SUB-URBAN DENSITY URBAN AREA ■ MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AREA ■ INDUSTRIAL ■ RETAIL ■ OFFICE ■ GENERAL PURPOSE □ RURAL AREA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR ■ SURFACE WATER ▲ MAJOR OUTDOOR RECREATION CENTER ■ MAJOR TRANSPORTATION CENTER ■ MAJOR UTILITY CENTER | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL OR INSTITUTIONAL CENTER ■ G—COUNTY, STATE OR FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION ■ U—UNIVERSITY ■ T—TECHNICAL COLLEGE |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

CITY AND VILLAGE EXTRATERRITORIAL PLAT REVIEW JURISDICTION IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>EXTRATERRITORIAL PLAT REVIEW AREAS UNDER CHAPTER 236 OF STATUTES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE ■ VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE ■ VILLAGE OF TWIN LAKES ■ CITY OF KENOSHA ■ VILLAGE OF GENOA CITY | <p>EXTRATERRITORIAL PLAT REVIEW AREAS ESTABLISHED BY COOPERATIVE BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 2006 whereby the Village agreed not to annex lands within the Town or exercise extraterritorial plat approval 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

Full copies of all completed draft chapters are available on our website:
www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/



Summary of Draft Chapter XIII: Economic Development Element

The *Wisconsin Statutes* require this plan element to compile goals, objectives, policies and programs that promote the stabilization and retention or expansion of the economic base and quality job opportunities in Kenosha County.

Labor Force Projections

In 2035, the population of Kenosha County is projected to be about 210,080 persons—an estimated 40% increase from 2000 based on the 2035 regional land use plan. This projection includes a significant increase in the number of people age 65 or older, which will likely mean a higher percentage of retired residents and an increase in demand for certain products and services, such as those the health care industry provides. About 77% of Kenosha County's projected population is expected to be of working age in 2035; of those, approximately 67% (109,565 residents) could be participating in the labor force.

Employment

In 2005, there were an estimated 76,470 jobs in Kenosha County, a 11% increase from 2000. The average annual wage in Kenosha County was \$33,770 in 2005. This is about 5% below the State average.

Kenosha County has a higher concentration of manufacturing jobs than the Nation, but a similar concentration to the Region and the State. Compared to the Region, State, and Nation, Kenosha County has a higher concentration of employment in the jobs related to arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services, and local government. It has a low concentration of jobs in information technology, finance and insurance, professional and technical services, and federal job sectors.

Economic Development Organizations and Programs

This element includes summaries of organizations and programs assisting in the establishment, retention, and expansion of businesses in Kenosha County, including Kenosha Area Business Alliance, Inc. (KABA), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, Kenosha County Department of Human Services—Division of Workforce Development, Kenosha Area Chamber of Commerce, and UW-Parkside Small Business Development Center.

Employment Projections

Based on the 2035 Regional Land Use Plan, the total number of jobs in the County is projected to increase by about 29% to 88,500. Most job growth is expected to be in the "General" category (includes service jobs and jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate) and in the retail sector. Industrial, government, transportation, utilities, and communications jobs are expected to remain the same or decrease slightly.

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS FOR KENOSHA COUNTY BASED ON THE REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN: 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, Communications, & Utilities	2,651	2,504	-147	3.9	2.8
Government	8,534	8,636	102	12.4	9.8
Other ^c	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
^c Includes agricultural, agricultural services, forestry, mining, and unclassified jobs
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES BY INDUSTRY GROUP: 2005

INDUSTRY GROUP	KENOSHA COUNTY	REGION	STATE
Natural resources	\$23,696	\$32,089	\$27,765
Construction	\$46,627	\$46,434	\$42,891
Manufacturing	\$49,475	\$50,372	\$44,430
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	\$31,048	\$33,347	\$31,088
Information	— ^a	— ^a	\$43,439
Financial Activities	\$32,788	\$54,454	\$46,267
Professional & Business Services	\$34,142	\$43,646	\$40,462
Education & Health Services ^b	\$34,033	\$38,881	\$37,228
Leisure & Hospitality	\$10,323	\$14,044	\$12,468
Other Services	\$18,344	\$22,065	\$20,604
Public Administration ^b	\$37,291	\$42,446	\$37,244
All Industries	\$33,770	— ^a	\$35,547

^a Data not available
^b 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.

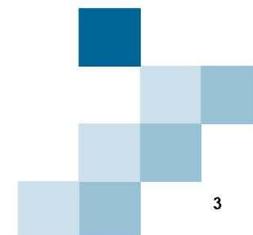
OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Goals:

- Identify and encourage desirable, diverse, and sustainable businesses
- 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 diversity of business "clusters" to be encouraged
- Encourage countywide and regional cooperation of economic development issues
- Encourage cooperation between schools and businesses to develop educational programs
- Develop methods to retain farmland and encourage agriculture as a viable part of the economy
- Capitalize on tourism amenities



March 2008

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Community Chat: Economic Development

On October 25, 2007, *Community Chat*, a local cable-access (Channel 14) talk show hosted by UW-Extension's Annie Jones, focused on Kenosha County's multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning efforts and the state of the County's economy. Guests John Roth, Director of Long Range Countywide Planning, and Todd Battle, Director of the Kenosha Area Business Alliance, Inc. (KABA), were invited to speak about the comprehensive planning process and current trends in economic development.

John Roth provided an overview of the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process for Kenosha County and Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" law. In addition, increasing development pressures from Illinois indicate a need to plan regionally for the future, and the County has been meeting with McHenry County to discuss shared planning issues and potential joint efforts.

Todd Battle stated that the County's economy has been growing over the last ten to fifteen years, and continues to remain healthy. He further pointed out the importance of the diversification of businesses and industries as a source of economic sustainability and strength. He also highlighted the County's ability to attract businesses due to its location, available labor force, good education opportunities at K-12 and higher levels, and the ongoing quality of planning which has built the capacity of local infrastructure to support increased development.

Due to Kenosha County's location between Milwaukee and Chicago, growth will not only continue, but will accelerate in the future. According to the most recent population estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau, there are about 95,000 residents in the City of Kenosha. By 2010, it is expected that the City will surpass Green Bay to become the third largest in the State, after Milwaukee and Madison. Both Mr. Roth and Mr. Battle emphasized that Kenosha County and its communities should invest in development projects that will improve the quality of life for residents and maintain, as much as possible, the natural beauty, open space, and agricultural resources that now characterize much of the County.

Future community chats are planned to explore the issues of land use and agricultural and natural resources.



In This Edition:

- ◆ Community Chats
- ◆ Summary of Draft Chapter VII, "Issues & Opportunities Element"
- ◆ Summary of Draft Chapter X, "Housing Element"

Your Comprehensive Planning Team:

- ◆ **John Roth**
Director of Long Range Countywide Planning
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KENOSHA COUNTY SMART GROWTH WEBSITE:
www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/



Summary of Draft Chapter VII: Issues & Opportunities Element

The issues and opportunities element is intended to define a desired future for Kenosha County and each participating local government. It is one of the nine elements required by the *Wisconsin Statutes*, and must contain forecast information for the County, and a statement of overall goals and objectives to guide future development and redevelopment of the County to the year 2035.

Population and Household Projections

Since future demand for land, housing, transportation services, utilities, and other community facilities is directly tied to future population, household, and employment levels in the County, this chapter contains alternative projections for population and households through the year 2035. (Employment projections are provided in Chapter XIII: "Economic Development Element.")

Local governments are now being asked to consider the alternative projections and to decide which is most likely to be realized in their community by 2035, or to provide their own locally-derived projection. These will then be used to compile the countywide population and household projections.

Visioning and Issues & Opportunities

The Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC) was responsible for preparing the following vision statement for the comprehensive plan:

"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 its citizens."

The visioning process that was used to develop the vision statement, issues, opportunities, goals, and objectives included careful consideration of the data collected and mapped during the inventory phase of the plan and community input gathered through public participation efforts.

Through the visioning process, the following general planning issues and opportunities were identified for Kenosha County:

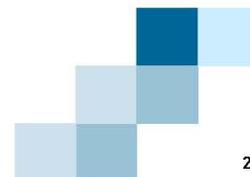
- ◆ Agriculture and Farmland Preservation
- ◆ Community Character
- ◆ Economic Development
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Energy
- ◆ Housing
- ◆ Intergovernmental Cooperation
- ◆ Natural Resources Preservation and Protection
- ◆ Planning for Future Growth and Development
- ◆ Public Utilities and Community Facilities
- ◆ Recreational and Cultural Opportunities
- ◆ Transportation and Transit Services

Further explanation of each issue, as well as the overall goals and objectives addressing each of the general planning issues, can be found in the complete draft chapter at www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/documents/ChapterVII.pdf

Copies of all draft chapters and reports on public participation efforts are available online at: www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/

OVERALL PLAN GOALS

- ◆ Preserve and enhance Kenosha County's natural resources, including Lake Michigan, open space, and agricultural land.
- ◆ Preserve and enhance the natural, historic, and cultural character of Kenosha County.
- ◆ Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
- ◆ Encourage a balanced and sustainable allocation of space between various types of land uses to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of County residents.
- ◆ Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and physical abilities in Kenosha County.
- ◆ Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.
- ◆ Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in Kenosha County.
- ◆ Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.
- ◆ Identify and encourage desirable 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.
- ◆ Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.
- ◆ Ensure Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan is a "living document."



Summary of Draft Chapter X: Housing Element

One of the nine required comprehensive plan elements, the housing element provides an assessment of the existing housing stock in Kenosha County, a description of government housing programs, information on existing policies and ordinances which affect housing, and a list of goals, objectives, policies and programs to ensure adequate housing for current and future residents.

Existing Housing Stock

In 2006, there were about 67,000 total housing units in Kenosha County. The majority of housing units (67%) were single-family homes.

Existing Housing Costs

In 2006, the fair market rent was \$596 for a one-bedroom apartment, and \$739 for a two-bedroom apartment. The median selling price for a single-family home was \$169,200. This was slightly lower than the Region (\$187,672) and a 45% 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% 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 (\$169,200) in 2006 in Kenosha County was \$64,312. In 2006, a household earning the County's estimated median income of \$54,989 could afford a \$140,000 home.

Housing Programs

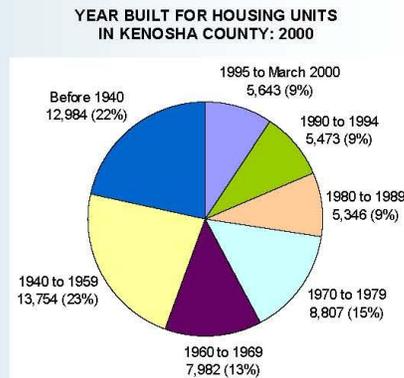
Chapter X outlines government sponsored housing programs to assess the government's potential to help meet housing needs. Programs include those administered by HUD, the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Division of Housing and Community Development, the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA), the USDA Rural Development Program, the Kenosha County Housing Authority, and the City of Kenosha Housing Authority.

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 community zoning regulations. Since these factors typically impact housing prices, this chapter examines regulations throughout Kenosha County to identify the extent to which they allow or exclude relatively lower-cost housing options.

Housing Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

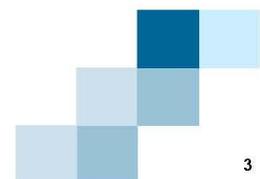
This element also includes goals, objectives, policies and programs to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand and provides a range of housing choices to meet the needs of all income levels, age groups, and physical abilities. Most recommendations focus on households earning less than the County's median income and housing for an aging population and persons with disabilities. Objectives, policies, and programs are provided in the draft chapter at www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/documents/capr-299chapter-10_revision1.pdf



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

HOUSING GOALS

- ◆ Promote a range of affordable housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and physical abilities in Kenosha County.
- ◆ Promote the addition of an adequate number of housing units to the current housing stock to meet demand through 2035.
- ◆ Promote adequate housing choices for consumers.
- ◆ Allocate sufficient land for housing development and to accommodate current and future populations.
- ◆ Encourage the development of "life-cycle" housing (a range of housing options that meet people's preferences and circumstances at all of life's stages—e.g., unmarried working adult, families with children, elderly couples).
- ◆ Promote safe and decent housing for all Kenosha County residents.
- ◆ Encourage energy-efficient housing.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Promote a range of housing choices for households of all sizes.
- ◆ Promote the distribution of a variety of housing structure types and sizes including single-, two-, and multi-family homes across for all income and age groups.
- ◆ Promote fair housing practices in Kenosha County.



June 2008

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Comprehensive Planning Progress

Kenosha County's multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process appears to continue on target for completion and County Board adoption in the spring of 2009.

As of June 2008, the Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee (MJAC) has given preliminary approval to the inventory chapters of the plan (Chapters II through VI), as well as the preliminary draft of Chapter XIII, "Economic Development Element." Chapter VII, "Issues and Opportunities Element," and Chapter X, "Housing Element," were completed this past winter, and the MJAC expects to approve both elements later this summer, after the local community projections are compiled.

Currently, most of the nine local governments participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan are working on community-level future land use maps to guide development over the next twenty or so years. In addition, each community in the County is selecting population and employment projections, which will help to determine potential demand for housing, utility and community services, transportation facilities and services, and other land uses.

Recently, the MJAC reviewed the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources Element (Chapter VIII) at an MJAC meeting on April 29, 2008. This element is summarized on page 3 of this newsletter and can be found, along with all other completed draft chapters, on the Kenosha County Smart Growth website.

The MJAC plans to review the transportation element and the utility and community facility element at their summer meetings. Community members and other interested stakeholders are always welcome to attend MJAC meetings and offer comments on the plan. Meetings usually take place on the last Tuesday of the month, starting at 2:00 pm in the Kenosha County Center Hearing Room (19600 75th Street, Bristol).



KENOSHA COUNTY SMART GROWTH WEBSITE:
www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/

In This Edition:

- ◆ Comprehensive Planning Status
- ◆ Additions to Chapter III, "Inventory of Agricultural, Natural & Cultural Resources"
- ◆ Summary of Draft Chapter VIII, "Agricultural, Natural & Cultural Resources Element"

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Chapter III: Inventory of Agricultural, Natural & Cultural Resources

Throughout the comprehensive planning process, plan chapters are revised to address comments by local communities and to incorporate updated land use information when it becomes available from agencies such as the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. Some information added to this inventory chapter of agricultural, natural and cultural resources includes:

Agricultural Land Evaluation for Cropland

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has rated the soils in Wisconsin based on soil type, slope, agricultural capability class, and soil productivity. The best soils for crop production were assigned a value of 100.

Over 57 percent of the County has an LE rating of 80 or higher, including about 940 acres that are rated between 95 and 100.

Potential Groundwater Recharge Areas

As part of the regional water supply planning program, areas within Kenosha County and throughout the Region were analyzed and classified based on their potential for water recharge. Classifications included very high (areas with more than 6 inches of potential recharge per year), high (4-6 inches), moderate (3-4 inches), and low (less than 3 inches).

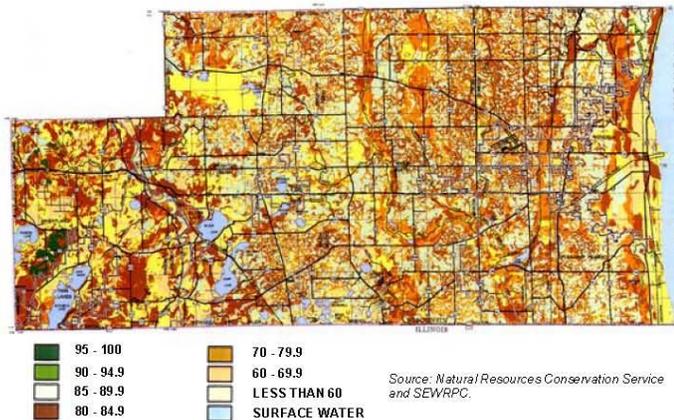
About 1 percent of areas in Kenosha County are rated "very high" for recharge potential, and about 16 percent are rated "high." Most of these areas are located in the western portion of the County, mainly around lakes, streams, and around the Bong State Recreation Area.

Potential Sources of Sand, Gravel, Clay, and Peat

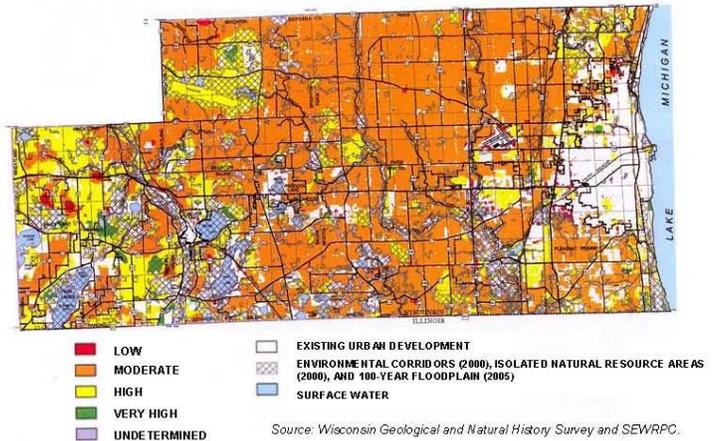
Areas of potential commercially workable sources of sand, gravel, clay and peat were inventoried and mapped, using information from the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (WGNHS).

The areas with the highest potential for significant deposits of sand and gravel (categorized as "outwash deposits") encompass about 11 percent of the County, or 19,641 acres. "Glacial lake deposit" areas contain clay deposits that can be useful for construction, and these areas account for about 8 percent of Kenosha County, or 13,450 acres. Deposits of peat may be found in areas categorized as "peat and organic sediment," which cover about 5 percent of the County, or 8,715 acres.

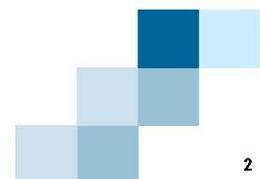
AGRICULTURAL LAND EVALUATION FOR SOILS IN KENOSHA COUNTY



GROUNDWATER RECHARGE POTENTIAL IN KENOSHA COUNTY



Copies of all draft chapters are available online at:
www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/



Summary of Draft Chapter VIII: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources

One of the nine State-required comprehensive plan elements, the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element must compile recommendations for the conservation and effective management of natural resources in Kenosha County through the plan design year of 2035.

Community input from the countywide Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis, the Kenosha County Café, and local informational meetings was reviewed, along with data from the inventory of agricultural, natural and cultural resources (Chapter III), to help identify issues to address in this element. Specific goals and objectives are outlined for each issue, as well as policies (steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve goals and objectives) and programs (projects or services intended to achieve policies). These can be found in the complete draft element, available on the Smart Growth website or at Kenosha County Planning & Development Department.

Programs and Conservation Techniques

Several Federal and State agencies provide conservation and preservation programs to protect agricultural, natural, and cultural resources. The most significant of these include: U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS); Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, & Consumer Protection (DATCP); Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR); National Parks Service (NPS); and Wisconsin State Historical Society (WSHS). Some programs offered by these agencies are described, such as the Conservation Reserve Program, Soil and Water Resource Management Program, Wetland Reserve Program, and Historic Homeowners Income Tax Credit Program.

Chapter VIII also briefly describes several conservation techniques, including conservation easements, conservation subdivisions, lot averaging, and Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) and Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) programs.

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. Agricultural resource goals and objectives were categorized under the following issues: management of productive agricultural areas, farmland protection, and the viability of agri-business.

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.

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.

OVERALL ELEMENT GOALS



AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

- ◆ Preserve and protect Kenosha County's agriculture and farmlands.
- ◆ Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable agri-businesses and job development.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- ◆ Preserve and enhance Kenosha County's natural resources, including Lake Michigan, and park and open space sites.



CULTURAL RESOURCES

- ◆ Preserve and enhance the historic and cultural resources and character of Kenosha County.



October 2008

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Agriculture and Natural Resources Discussions

In July 2008, local cable-access show *Community Chat* examined the current and future state of agriculture and natural resources in Kenosha County.

Host Annie Jones was joined by John Holloway (Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee member, farmer and Chairman of Town of Paris Plan Commission), Rose Skora (Kenosha/Racine UW-Extension Community Agriculture Educator), and Dan Treloar (Kenosha County Conservationist) to talk about the importance of farming to Kenosha County's economy, environment and culture, and how agriculture can be made sustainable for the County's future. Discussion continued to include an exploration of existing and anticipated development trends that may impact agriculture and natural resources, conservation tools and programs that are available to residents, and ways that the Kenosha County community can support local farmers.

Thanks to Kenosha County Media, this *Community Chat* is available on the Kenosha County Smart Growth website. This was the second of three forums designed to provide comprehensive planning information to a broad audience; the third will focus on land use.

On July 17, 2008, Rod Nilsestuen, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) spoke with a group of farmers, residents, and county staff, providing an update on the Working Lands Initiative and listening to suggestions about how DATCP could support local farmland. At Heritage Farm in the Town of Paris, discussion included the potential for the creation of a liaison group consisting of representatives from DATCP, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Commerce, as well as the establishment of pilot projects around Wisconsin to demonstrate farmland preservation tools, such as cluster development and Purchase of Development Rights programs.

More information about updates to the Working Lands Initiative proposal is available on DATCP's website: <http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/workinglands/>



In This Edition:

- ◆ Agricultural and Natural Resources Discussions
- ◆ Draft Chapter XI, "Transportation Element"
- ◆ Draft Chapter XII, "Utilities & Community Facilities Element"

Comprehensive Planning Team:

Kenosha County Planning and Development

- ◆ **John Roth**
Director of Long Range Countywide Planning
- ◆ **Todd Roehl**
Principal Planner



Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

- ◆ **Nancy Anderson**
Chief Community Assistance Planner
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KENOSHA COUNTY SMART GROWTH WEBSITE:
www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/

Summary of Draft Chapter XI: Transportation Element

The transportation element is one of the nine elements required by Wisconsin’s comprehensive planning law, and it must contain goals, objectives, policies and programs to guide future development of various modes of transportation in Kenosha County. Many of the County’s goals and objectives are based on recommendations from the Southeastern Wisconsin regional transportation plan, which provides a guide for transportation in the seven-county region and is designed to accommodate anticipated travel demands through the year 2035.

Using data in Chapter IV, “Inventory of Existing Land Uses and Transportation Facilities and Services,” and concerns identified by the community, the following recommendations were developed to address transportation issues:

- ◆ **Multi-Modal Transportation System:** This goal 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.
- ◆ **Transit:** If implemented, regional plan recommendations would result in a doubling of transit services Region-wide by the year 2035, including a 200% increase in rapid transit services, a 59% increase in local transit services, and the development of new express transit services.

In Kenosha County, some 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.

- ◆ **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, like 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 and separate bike 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.

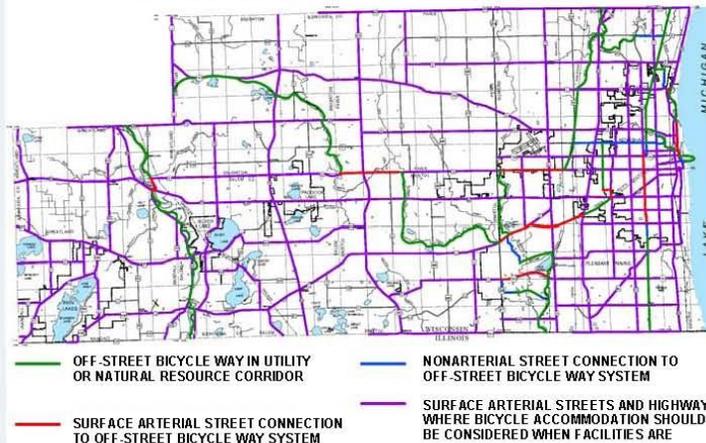
The transportation element also contains goals, objectives, policies and programs to maintain an efficient street and highway system for anticipated land use development in 2035, and to provide region-, nation- and world-wide transportation access to Kenosha County for both passengers and freight.

OVERALL ELEMENT GOAL

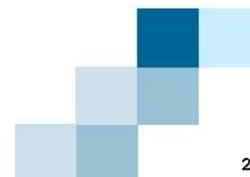
- ◆ **Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.**



BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM ELEMENT OF THE 2035 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLAN AS IT PERTAINS TO KENOSHA COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC



Summary of Draft Chapter XII: Utilities & Community Facilities Element

One of the nine required elements, the utilities and community facilities element is intended to guide development of public services and facilities to maintain the quality of life for current and future Kenosha County residents. Goals, objectives, policies and programs were developed to address a range of services, such as: sanitary sewer service, water supply, stormwater management, solid waste disposal, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunication facilities, health care facilities, child care facilities, police and fire protection, libraries, and several others.

Using information collected in Chapter V, "Inventory of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities," and projections of the demand for future utilities and community facilities, a few key components 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% (from about 110,00 persons in 2000 to 200,000 in 2035), while the area served will increase 122% (from about 30 square miles in 2000 to 66 square miles in 2035). The regional plan also anticipates that municipal water supply systems may be developed 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.

- ♦ **Parks:** Parks are essential to an area's quality of life, providing residents with opportunities for recreational activities, social events, and physical exercise. The 2020 Kenosha County park and open space plan 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 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. A couple recommendations include: developing canoe access and support facilities at Fox River Park, and developing Countywide recreational trails along Lake Michigan, the Pike River, and the Fox River.

- ♦ **Health Care Facilities:** The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) population projections anticipate changes in the age structure of the County population in the next twenty-five 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, Other Service Providers, 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.

OVERALL ELEMENT GOALS

- ♦ **Maintain and enhance the existing level of public services in Kenosha County.**
- ♦ **Support and encourage sustainable energy options in Kenosha County.**
- ♦ **Encourage intergovernmental cooperation.**

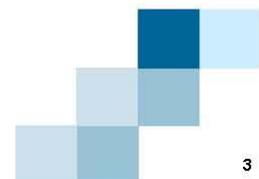


PETRIFYING SPRINGS COUNTY PARK



GOT RECYCLING QUESTIONS?

Watch Your Waste!
The Kenosha/Racine Counties
Recycling Guide 2008
is available online at:
<http://kenosha.uwex.edu/ag/>



December 2008

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Comprehensive Planning Update: 2008

2008 is the second year in Kenosha County's three-year multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process timeline, as required by the grant received from the Wisconsin Department of Administration, and the comprehensive planning team has been working steadily with the Kenosha County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee (MJAC) to ensure that the plan remains on target for completion of a draft plan in the spring of 2009. According to the Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" law, a comprehensive plan must include the following elements:

- ◆ Issues and opportunities
- ◆ Agricultural, natural and cultural resources
- ◆ Land use
- ◆ Housing
- ◆ Transportation
- ◆ Utilities and community facilities
- ◆ Economic development
- ◆ Intergovernmental cooperation
- ◆ Implementation

As of December 2008, the Kenosha County MJAC has approved the introductory and inventory chapters of the plan (Chapters I through VI), as well as drafts of the agricultural, natural and cultural resources element, housing element, and economic development element. The issues and opportunities element, utilities and community facilities element, and transportation element have been completed and reviewed, and are undergoing revisions that have been suggested by the County and local governments.

At this time, the comprehensive planning effort is focused primarily on the land use element, which provides the foundation for the entire plan. All nine local governments participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan are working to develop or update their community-level land use plan maps to guide development through the year 2035. Of these communities, only the Towns of Brighton, Paris, and Wheatland and the Village of Silver Lake do not have a currently adopted land use plan map, and they are now meeting with staff from the County Department of Planning & Development and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) to create a map for use in the comprehensive plan.

Following the completion of the land use element, an open house meeting will be conducted to provide an update on the plan elements and to receive public comments. In addition, community members are always invited to attend and offer input at the monthly MJAC meetings. For more information, including upcoming public participation opportunities and MJAC meetings, please visit the Smart Growth website.

KENOSHA COUNTY SMART GROWTH WEBSITE:
http://www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/

In This Edition:

- ◆ Comprehensive Planning Update
- ◆ Regional Water Supply Study
- ◆ Summary of Revisions to Housing Element
- ◆ Tour of Development Sites

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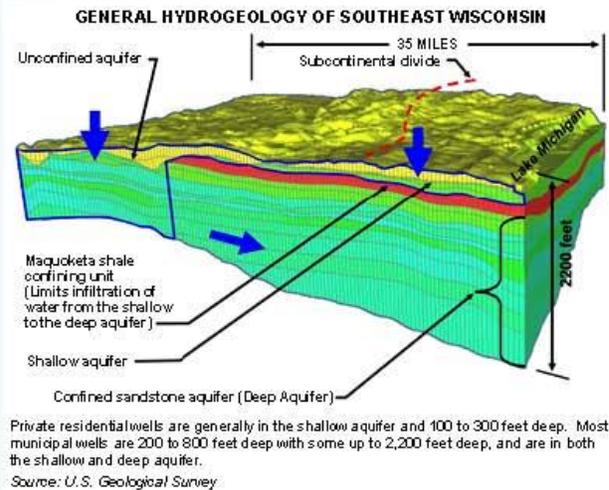


Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Water Supply Plan: 2035

Since 2005, SEWRPC has been working with the seven Southeastern Wisconsin counties (Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, Waukesha, and Walworth), 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 water supply utilities serving the Region to develop a regional water supply plan. The preliminary plan was completed in the fall of 2008.

The water supply plan is intended to provide a sound and workable plan for the provision and protection of long-term, sustainable sources of water for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. The plan's major components include:

- ◆ Development of water supply service areas and of forecast demand for water use.
- ◆ Recommendations for water conservation efforts to reduce water demand.
- ◆ Evaluation of alternative sources of supply, culminating in identification of recommended sources of supply for each service area and in 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 any new institutional structures necessary to carry out the plan recommendations.
- ◆ Identification of any constraints to development levels in areas of the Region that may arise from water supply sustainability concerns.



Under the preliminary water supply plan, communities in the Greater Kenosha Area (that is, the City of Kenosha, Village of Pleasant Prairie, Town of Somers and the eastern portion of the Town of Bristol) would continue to use Lake Michigan as a source of water supply. Western Bristol and Paddock Lake would continue to use groundwater as a long-term source of supply. Twin Lakes, Silver Lake, Powers-Benedict-Tombeau Lakes, and the Town of Salem, which are currently served by individual wells, are included as new long-term municipal water supply service areas, but would not be required to be served by municipal utilities until local conditions warrant it.

Kenosha County communities are recommended to implement either base-level or intermediate-level water conservation programs, which will provide for a four to eight percent reduction in average daily demand, and a six to twelve percent reduction in maximum daily demand.

About 73 percent of the high and very high groundwater recharge areas are planned for protection under the County's comprehensive plan and the 2035 regional land use plan. (As mapped in Comprehensive Plan Chapter III, "Inventory of Existing Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources," approximately 17 percent of Kenosha County is rated as having high or very high groundwater recharge potential.)

For the Region, the cost of new facilities and programs envisioned in the water supply plan averages \$14 per capita per year. In Kenosha County, specifically, the cost is expected to be about \$12 per person.

Recommendations from the regional water supply plan have been incorporated into the comprehensive plan, particularly in Chapter III, "Inventory of Existing Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources" and Chapter XII, "Utilities and Community Facilities Element." An informational meeting for Kenosha County regarding the water supply plan is expected to be conducted in January 2009. More information will be provided on the Smart Growth website when it becomes available.



Additional information and the preliminary draft of the regional water supply plan can be found on the SEWRPC website:
<http://www.sewrpc.org>



Revisions to Chapter X, "Housing Element"

During the comprehensive planning process, draft chapters are revised and refined to reflect concerns raised by local communities and to provide updated information as it becomes available. A revised draft of the housing element was reviewed by MJAC on October 28, 2008, whereupon it received preliminary approval. Some of the data and analysis added to the element include:

Condition of Existing Housing Stock

In order to gain a better understanding of how many new housing units will be needed to serve the projected population in 2035, the present condition of housing stock was examined. (Housing units that are rated as unsound should be removed from the housing inventory when calculating how many new units will be needed.)

In Kenosha County, municipal and private assessors measure the physical condition of housing units using an eight-point scale, ranging from excellent to unsound.

As of 2006, about 59% of Kenosha County housing units were rated as excellent, very good, or good; about 40% were rated average or fair; and about 1% were rated as poor or very poor. Less than 1% were rated as unsound. It should also be noted that housing units that fell within the poor/very poor/unsound range were not concentrated in one area or community.

Housing Needs for Non-Resident Workers

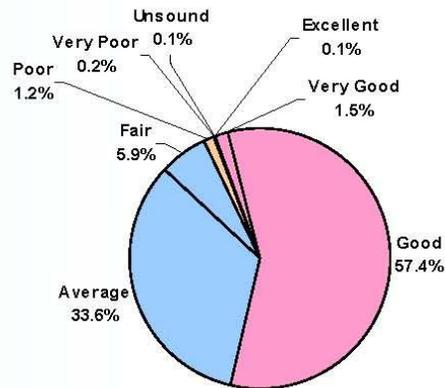
In 2000, approximately 23% of people who worked in Kenosha County commuted from other counties in Wisconsin or from Illinois, with the largest number of non-resident workers coming from Racine County. To determine whether workers in Kenosha County could afford to live in the County, data on worker income and housing costs and values were evaluated.

In terms of median earnings, workers living outside of Kenosha County earned more than County resident workers: the median earnings of non-resident workers in 2000 was about \$34,780, compared with the resident workers' median earnings of \$23,430—a difference of about 33%. Although the median earnings of workers vary significantly by occupation, the median wages of non-resident workers exceeded those of resident workers in every occupation category.

Looking at housing costs, overall, workers commuting from Illinois paid more for rent than County resident workers, while commuters from other counties in Wisconsin typically paid slightly less for rent. People who live and work in Kenosha County paid less for owner-occupied housing than did non-resident workers, regardless of whether they lived in Wisconsin or Illinois.

Given the lower housing costs in Kenosha County and the higher incomes earned by non-resident workers, it appears that people who work in the County could afford to live here as well.

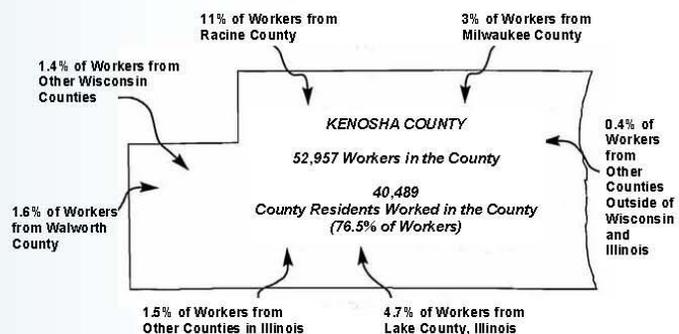
HOUSING CONDITIONS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2006



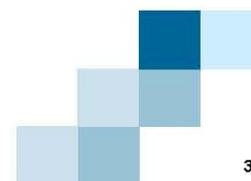
Source: Kenosha County community assessors and SEWRPC



WORKERS COMMUTING TO KENOSHA COUNTY: 2000



From Chapter II, "Population, Household and Employment Trends" Source: US Census Bureau and SEWRPC



Send us your e-mail address
and we can e-mail you the next
newsletter!
kristen.jie@ces.uwex.edu

Tour of Development Sites

On September 30, 2008, several members of MJAC and other representatives from throughout Kenosha County participated in a tour of development sites in Woodstock, Illinois and Walworth County.

The Kenosha County Department of Planning & Development, along with the City of Woodstock Planning & Zoning Department and Kenosha County UW-Extension, organized the tour in order to stimulate ideas and discussion about future development in the County. Woodstock City Planning & Zoning Administrator James Kastner joined the tour to provide background information on the developments, outline some of the growth management issues and challenges Woodstock has faced, and answer questions from tour participants.

Topics of interest raised through the tour included innovative stormwater management techniques, residential development that is close to city centers, transit-oriented development, the integration of parks and recreation into new developments, and intergovernmental cooperation. Some participant 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 the County does not encourage "cookie-cutter" developments.

Information on the tour development sites and a summary of written comments from participants is available on the Smart Growth website.



March 2009

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Land Use Element and 2035 Land Use Plan Maps

The Land Use Element provides the foundation for the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan's goals and objectives, and relates day-to-day development decisions to the County's long-range vision for its communities. According to State law, this element must contain goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property through the year 2035. The land use element is intended to balance long-term growth in the County with a safe and sustainable environment, a strong agricultural base, and a well-preserved sense of community culture and heritage.

Kenosha County began work on this element in the fall of 2008, conducting a series of meetings with communities that did not have an adopted land use plan to help prepare community-level land use plan maps. Over the last few months, the nine local governments participating in the multi-jurisdictional plan have been working with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) and Kenosha County Department of Planning & Development either to develop a community land use plan map or to update an existing map through the plan design year of 2035.

Of the local communities participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process, four did not have an adopted land use plan map prior to the comprehensive planning effort. The Silver Lake Village Board and the Plan Commissions of the Towns of Brighton and Wheatland completed their preliminary land use plan maps in January, February, and March of 2009, respectively. The Town of Paris Plan Commission is continuing work on its land use plan map.

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDED LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND



Source: Kenosha County Department of Planning and Development, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC

When this process is complete, the nine local community land use plan maps will be combined, along with maps provided by the Villages of Paddock Lake and Twin Lakes and the Town of Randall, to create the Kenosha County 2035 land use plan map. Any disagreements between jurisdictions regarding land uses that cannot be resolved through the comprehensive planning process will be addressed in the intergovernmental cooperation element of the plan.

KENOSHA COUNTY SMART GROWTH WEBSITE:
http://www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/

In This Edition:

- ◆ Land Use Element and 2035 Land Use Plan Maps
- ◆ Revisions to Draft Elements
- ◆ Intergovernmental Cooperation Element
- ◆ Southeast Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Workshop

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Revisions to Draft Plan Elements

Throughout the comprehensive planning process, the comprehensive plan chapters are revised to address the comments and concerns of local communities and to incorporate updated information and plans as they become available.

Chapter XI, "Transportation Element"

The revised transportation element was reviewed in January 2009, and received preliminary approval from the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee (MJAC). Some of the additions to the transportation element include:

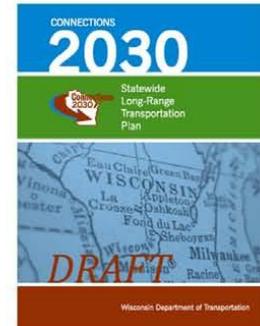
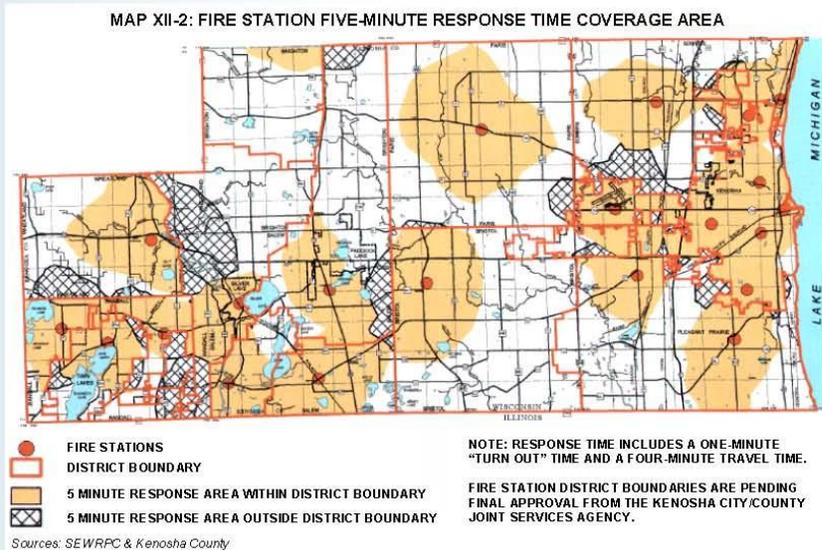
- ◆ A recommended program to prepare a countywide transit plan, which would analyze and recommend fully coordinated transit improvements and connections within Kenosha County and equitable funding for transport services, in lieu of or as an interim measure until a permanent Regional Transit Authority is formed. Preparation of the countywide transit plan was initiated in February 2009. Information about this plan is available at: <http://www.sewrpc.org/kenoshatransitplan/>
- ◆ Information about the Village of Pleasant Prairie's efforts to increase public transit services, including their work with the City of Kenosha to extend local bus services into the Village; and the planned "Discovery Bus," which will provide bus service to the RecPlex for the elderly and persons with disabilities residing in the Villages of Pleasant Prairie, Paddock Lake and Silver Lake, and the Towns of Bristol, Paris and Somers.
- ◆ Information about future land uses along Interstate Highway 94. In particular, the comprehensive plan recommends that local governments consider conducting a traffic impact analysis of neighborhood plans prepared for freeway interchange areas to figure out the street improvements that would be needed to accommodate the proposed level of development, and adjust planned land uses when transportation forecasts predict undesirable traffic levels.

Chapter XII, "Utilities and Community Facilities Element"

The MJAC also reviewed a revised draft of the utilities and community facilities element in January 2009; approval was deferred to a later date, pending more discussion among committee members and their local communities.

One major revision to the utilities and community facilities element is the development of Map XII-2, which shows the areas in Kenosha County that are within a five-minute response time of existing fire stations. Following a discussion at the November 2008 advisory committee meeting, SEWRPC prepared this map utilizing modeling software used for transportation planning.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) determines the standards for fire stations and equipment, and recommends a response time of four minutes or less for the arrival of the first engine company at a fire, plus a one-minute "turn out" time (i.e., the time between when the fire stations acknowledge notification of the fire emergency and when travel to the emergency begins). More analysis would need to be conducted to determine whether at least 90% of all calls could currently be answered within five minutes (an NFPA performance objective); however, if urban development occurs by 2035 to the full extent of the planned sewer service areas, it is unlikely that the five-minute response time would be met at least 90% of the time.



In November 2008, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) released a draft of **Connections 2030**, its long-range plan for all transportation services and facilities, such as highways, local streets, air, water, rail, transit, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities. This draft, which includes recommendations specific to Kenosha County, is available on the WisDOT website: <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov>



Summary of Chapter XIV, “Intergovernmental Cooperation Element”

Chapter XIV, the intergovernmental cooperation element, is one of the nine plan elements required by Wisconsin State law, and it must identify goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps to encourage joint planning and decision making between Kenosha County and participating local governments—along with school districts, drainage districts, and adjacent County and local governments—for the siting and building of public facilities and for sharing public services.

Building cooperation between neighboring and overlapping units of government is one of the key goals of Wisconsin’s comprehensive planning law, and is an important aspect of the Kenosha County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. This planning process was undertaken as a cooperative process that sought to engage all cities, villages, and towns in the County as either full partners or as cooperating partners.

Some benefits of intergovernmental cooperation include:

- ◆ *Cost savings:* Cooperation between local communities can save money by increasing efficiency and avoiding unnecessary duplication. It may also enable some communities to provide services and facilities that would otherwise be too costly. Some examples of cost saving projects include: shared library services, police and fire protection, recycling, and shared village and town halls.
- ◆ *Builds understanding and trust:* Increased communication and collaborative efforts between communities can lead to more awareness and a better understanding of one another’s needs and priorities.
- ◆ *Promotes early identification of issues:* Cooperation allows communities to identify and resolve potential conflicts at an early stage, before the issues become conflicts or crises.
- ◆ *Reduces litigation:* Communities that work together may be able to resolve issues before they become mired in litigation; avoidance of legal proceedings would also save communities money.
- ◆ *Builds consistency:* Cooperation can result in consistency of the goals, objectives, plans, policies, and actions of neighboring communities and other jurisdictions.
- ◆ *Addresses Regional Issues:* By communicating and coordinating their actions, and working with regional and State agencies, County and local governments have the capacity to address and resolve issues that are regional in nature. Examples include the construction and maintenance of highways and the provision of transit service.

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 brainstormed at an MJAC committee meeting.



OVERALL ELEMENT GOAL

- ◆ Encourage intergovernmental cooperation

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- ◆ Provide a structure for continuing dialogue 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, 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, schools, and libraries.

SHARED SERVICES & FACILITIES GOAL

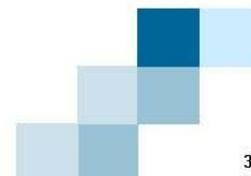
- ◆ Cooperate with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective government services, provided the level of service will be maintained or improved.

COOPERATIVE PLANNING & ORDINANCE ADMINISTRATION GOAL

- ◆ Promote better understanding among all levels of government on the roles and responsibilities of each.

SCHOOL DISTRICT COOPERATION GOAL

- ◆ To fully coordinate land use planning and development decisions with school districts.



3

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Southeast Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Workshop

Between 1963 and 2000, over 240,000 acres of farmland in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region were lost to urban development, and development pressures continue to threaten productive agricultural lands. On February 26, 2009, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and American Farmland Trust partnered with local agencies to provide an opportunity to discuss the importance of sustaining agriculture and to explore options for preserving farmland, particularly in Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth Counties. Approximately 60 elected officials, plan commissioners, the farming community, and members of the public participated in the workshop.

Bob Wagner of the American Farmland Trust started the program by giving an overview of the value of agricultural land, and then provided descriptions and examples of techniques and incentives to protect farmland that have been utilized successfully in other areas of the country. Vicki Elkin (American Farmland Trust) and Kathy Pielsticker (DATCP) then presented information regarding the recent updates to Wisconsin's Working Lands Initiative, including the proposals to expand and modernize the state's existing Farmland Preservation Program, to establish Agricultural Enterprise Areas, and to develop a statewide Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements (PACE) program.

Following a lunch sponsored by the Kenosha/Racine Land Trust and Premier Insurance, the workshop concluded with presentations from Bill Stone (owner of Brightonwood Orchard) and John Holloway (Town of Paris Plan Commission Chairman) about efforts to preserve farmland that are currently going on in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region.

*For more information on the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative,
please visit DATCP's website: <http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/workinglands/>*



American Farmland Trust

RACINE COUNTY
LAND CONSERVATION



USDA NRCS
KENOSHA, RACINE, MILWAUKEE
FARM SERVICE AGENCY &
NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION SERVICE

UW
Extension
Cooperative Extension
KENOSHA, RACINE, & WALWORTH

July 2009

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Comprehensive Planning Update

- ♦ Seven of the nine State-required plan elements have been completed; of these, five have received final approval from the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee (MJAC).
- ♦ Kenosha County requested and received an extension through December 2009 from the Wisconsin Department of Administration to prepare the plan.
- ♦ Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) continues work with local governments to prepare local 2035 land use plan maps; to be completed by the end of summer 2009.
- ♦ The MJAC welcomed some new members.

Voting members include:

Community	Member	Alternate
Town of Brighton	Jerry Helmert	David DeVito
Town of Bristol	Rich Gossling	Randy Kerkman
Town of Paris	John Holloway	Virgil Gentz
Town of Salem	Dennis Faber	Brad Zautcke
Town of Somers	Bill Morris	James Smith
Town of Wheatland	William Glembocki, Jr.	Sheila Siegler
Village of Pleasant Prairie	Jean Werbie	Peggy Herrick
Village of Silver Lake	Joanne Maggio	Roger Johnson
City of Kenosha	Jeff Labahn	Rich Schroeder
Kenosha County Land Use	Fred Ekornaas	John Roth

Non-voting members include:

Community/Interest Group	Member
Town of Randall	Rose Nolan
Village of Paddock Lake	Marlene Goodson
Village of Twin Lakes	Lon Wienke
East Side School District	Pat Finnemore, Kenosha Unified School District
West Side School District	Dr. Scott Pierce, Westosha School District
Economic Development	Todd Battle, Kenosha Area Business Alliance, Inc.
Environmental	Colleen Fisch and Wally Ott, Kenosha/Racine Land Trust
Farming	Mark Edquist
Builders	Nancy Washburn, MasterCraft
Realtors	Lena Schlater and Fred Schlater
Highways	Gary Sipsma, Kenosha County Dept. of Public Works
Transit	Len Brandrup, City of Kenosha Transportation Dept.
Citizen	Sandie Hansen

In This Edition:

- ♦ Comprehensive Planning Update
- ♦ Revisions to Draft Plan Elements
- ♦ Inventory of Existing Land Uses and Transportation Facilities & Services
- ♦ Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Plans

Comprehensive Planning Team:



Kenosha County Planning and Development

- ♦ **John Roth**
Director of Long Range Countywide Planning
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KENOSHA COUNTY SMART GROWTH WEBSITE:
http://www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/



Revisions to Draft Plan Elements

Throughout the comprehensive planning process, the comprehensive plan chapters are revised to address the comments and concerns of local communities and to incorporate updated information and plans as they become available. Complete revised chapters are available on the County's Smart Growth website.

Chapter XIII, "Economic Development Element"

The revised economic development element was reviewed in June 2009. Some additions to this element include:

- ♦ **2035 Employment Projections:** Community-selected employment projections are set forth in the table to the right. The table includes projections selected by the Village of Silver Lake and the Town of Randall after the revised chapter was distributed.
- ♦ **Entrepreneurialism:** An objective was added to encourage entrepreneurialism (i.e., small businesses and home-based businesses). To assist with this objective, County and local governments are recommended to consider supporting the development of "live-work units" and business condominiums, where appropriate, to accommodate new small businesses.
- ♦ **Environmentally Contaminated Sites:** Local governments reviewed sites identified as environmentally contaminated in the previous draft Chapter XIII. The City of Kenosha identified 14 sites that have already been redeveloped, are currently being redeveloped, or that are planned to be redeveloped. The Village of Pleasant Prairie determined that all sites identified in the Village have been redeveloped, are currently being redeveloped, or are planned for redevelopment.

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS FOR COMMUNITIES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035

COMMUNITY	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 ^b	3,834	308	8.7
Paris	1,006	1,006 ^a	—	—
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	109,804	41,150	59.9

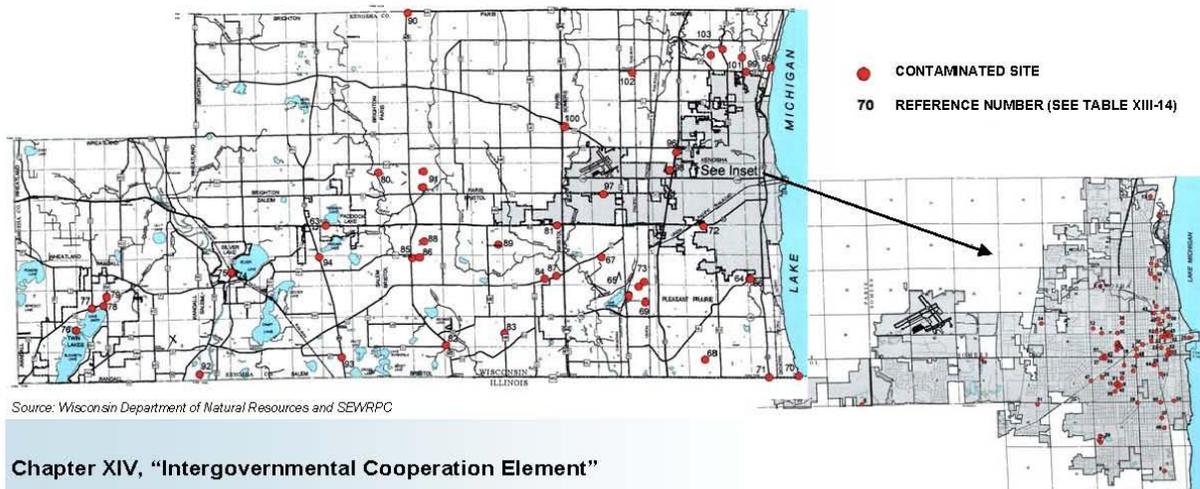
^a The Town of Paris has not yet selected a 2035 employment projection. The number listed above reflects the employment projection under the regional land use plan, which may be modified by the Town.

^b Includes jobs in areas that were subsequently annexed by the City of Kenosha (683 jobs) or the Village of Pleasant Prairie (171 jobs) per boundary agreements.

^c Includes jobs in areas that have been 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.

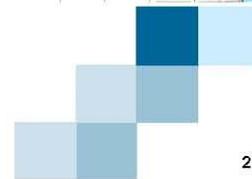
KNOWN CONTAMINATED SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 2007



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC

Chapter XIV, "Intergovernmental Cooperation Element"

A revised draft of the intergovernmental cooperation element was also reviewed in June 2009. Changes mainly emphasized the recommendation that local governments evaluate intergovernmental consolidation and coordination of services only when such action will lead to cost-savings while not reducing the level or quality of services currently provided to residents.



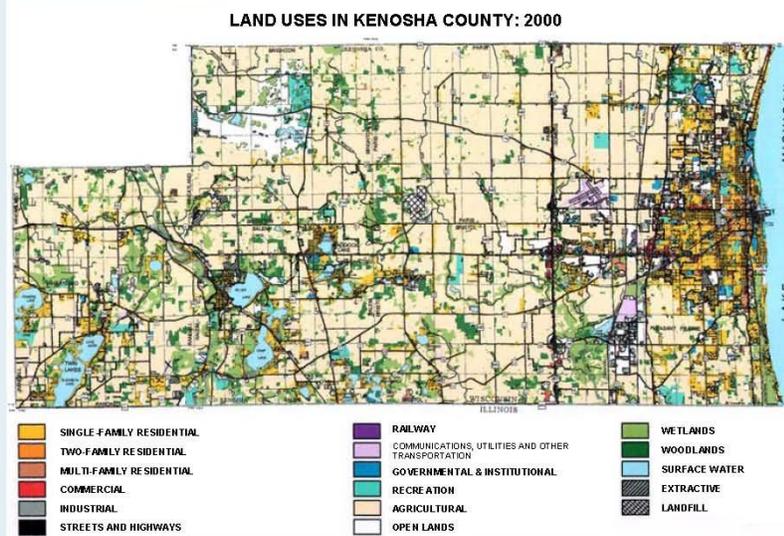
Chapter IV, “Inventory of Existing Land Uses and Transportation Facilities and Services”

This inventory chapter describing the existing land uses and transportation facilities and services in Kenosha County was first prepared in January 2007, then updated in March 2009 with corrected information on residential subdivisions in Kenosha County and other recent developments in the Village of Pleasant Prairie. Information in the chapter was utilized for the development of Chapters IX, “Land Use Element,” which is currently under preparation, and XI, “Transportation Element.”

Land Use: 2000

In 2000, about 140,200 acres (79% of Kenosha County) were in agricultural or other nonurban land uses. About 38,100 acres (21% of the County) were developed with urban uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and governmental and institutional uses.

Agricultural land was the main land use in the County in 2000, encompassing about 94,700 acres (approximately 53% of all land). Natural resource areas—i.e., woodlands, wetlands, and surface water—encompassed about 30,400 acres, or about 17% of the County. Residential land was the largest urban land use, covering approximately 10% of the County (about 18,600 acres, or roughly half of all urban land).



Source: SEWRPC 2000 Land Use Inventory

Between 1975 and 2000, the amount of land in urban uses increased about 10,100 acres, or 36%. In the same time period, the percentage of nonurban land decreased by about 7%, with the amount of agricultural land decreasing by about 13% (14,066 acres).

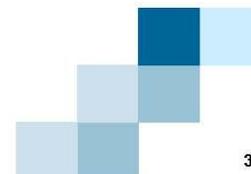
Each community’s inventory of land uses in 2000 was updated for the plan’s appendices.

Transportation Facilities and Services

This section provides an inventory of the existing transportation system in Kenosha County, including information from the 2035 regional transportation plan to address public transit, systems management, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and arterial streets and highways. Information on rail, harbors, and airport services is also provided.

Public transit services in Kenosha County include:

- ♦ Intercity and/or interregional: Amtrak railway passenger service, Metra commuter rail service, interregional bus services and commercial air travel.
- ♦ Urban public transit: Kenosha Area Transit System and Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee Commuter Bus.
- ♦ In 2007, the Kenosha County Department of Human Services initiated public transit services in western Kenosha County, including fixed route bus service for the Twin Lakes, Silver Lake, and Paddock Lake areas.



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Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning

SEWRPC is currently working on two regional plans which may, if adopted by Kenosha County, impact future development and preservation efforts. These plans are ongoing, and there will continue to be opportunities for community members to learn more and provide input.

- ♦ **Regional Natural Area Plan Update:** SEWRPC is updating the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan to reflect physical changes and new findings in the Region that have occurred since September 1997, when the plan was first prepared. The update includes: information on the status of implementation of the original plan recommendations; a description of the natural areas and critical species habitat sites that have been recently identified; changes to the original sites; changes in the status of endangered, threatened, and special concern species in the Region; changes to laws and policies affecting natural areas and critical species; and preliminary recommendations for changes to the plan.

Three of the 44 additional natural area sites that have been identified in the Region are located in Kenosha County, including one in the Village of Pleasant Prairie (First Avenue Prairie, encompassing 12 acres), and two in the Town of Salem (Center Lake Woods and Wetlands, 72 acres; and Silver Lake Wetlands, 101 acres).

- ♦ **Regional Housing Plan:** SEWRPC has recently begun efforts to update a regional housing plan to identify housing trends and current needs in Southeastern Wisconsin. This plan will include inventories and analyses of existing housing, including the relationship between jobs and affordable housing; the development of a vision for housing in the Region; and the preparation of housing recommendations intended to achieve that vision. The recommendations will address affordable, market-based housing; the Region's subsidized housing stock; housing discrimination; and accessible housing units for persons with disabilities.

For more information and future updates regarding Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Plans, please visit the SEWRPC website: <http://www.sewrpc.org/>



November 2009

Compass Points

Kenosha County's Comprehensive Planning Newsletter

Comprehensive Planning Update

Kenosha County's multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process is nearing completion, with only one chapter (the implementation element) remaining to be developed. The Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Advisory Committee anticipates reviewing the remaining portions of the plan in December.

According to the Wisconsin *Statutes*, beginning on January 1, 2010, any governmental unit that engages in certain land use actions (specifically, official mapping, subdivision regulation, zoning ordinances, and zoning of shorelands or wetlands) must ensure that these actions are consistent with the governmental unit's comprehensive plan. There is currently a bill in the Wisconsin Assembly (AB-243) to delay the implementation of this consistency requirement until 2012; however, communities that have not yet completed their comprehensive plans are considering what the legal ramifications may be if the extension is not granted.

In June 2009, Kenosha County received a six-month extension from the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) to continue preparing the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. Although a draft plan for Kenosha County will be completed in December, formal adoption of the plan by most local governments and the County Board will not be considered until community members have had the opportunity to review and comment on the document through informational meetings, open houses, and public hearings.

While completing the public participation, potential revision, and adoption processes in early 2010, Kenosha County and several of its local governments plan to utilize the MJAC-approved draft plan as the comprehensive plan to guide land use decisions until a plan is formally adopted by local governing bodies and the County Board. According to Dr. Brian Ohm, UW-Extension State Specialist in land use law, environmental regulation, and growth management, this course of action is likely to adequately demonstrate County and local government efforts to comply with the State comprehensive planning law.

Following committee approval of the draft comprehensive plan, eight of the nine communities participating in the multi-jurisdictional planning process will conduct an open house and public hearing. These meetings are expected to take place in early 2010. The Village of Pleasant Prairie has prepared its own comprehensive plan, which is based on the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan. The Village has tentatively scheduled an open house for public review of the plan on December 1. A public hearing and consideration of the plan for adoption by the Village Plan Commission and Village Board may also occur in December. Please contact the Village for additional information.



KENOSHA COUNTY SMART GROWTH WEBSITE:
http://www.co.kenosha.wi.us/plandev/smart_growth/

In This Edition:

- ◆ Comprehensive Planning Update
- ◆ Summary of Chapter IX, "Land Use Element"
- ◆ Census 2010

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Summary of Chapter IX, “Land Use Element”

One of the nine State-required plan elements, the land use element is required to identify goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide future development and redevelopment of public and private property. In addition, this chapter contains information about:

- ◆ Existing land use conditions and trends;
- ◆ Opportunities for redevelopment;
- ◆ Projections, in 5-year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial land uses;
- ◆ Potential land use conflicts;
- ◆ Descriptions of local land use plans for all the County’s communities; and
- ◆ The preliminary 2035 land use plan map for Kenosha County, which indicates where certain types of urban development should occur, as well as the areas that should be preserved for farmland and natural resources.

County Land Use Plan Map

The Kenosha County land use plan map is a compilation of the land use plan maps prepared by each local government. In 2007, about 28% of the County (approximately 49,000 acres) was in urban uses; 18% (about 32,000 acres) was encompassed in natural resource areas; 46% (about 82,000 acres) was in agricultural use, and 1% (about 1,350 acres) was farmed wetlands.

The 2035 land use plan map designates approximately 43% of the County (about 77,000 acres) for urban uses; 21% for environmentally significant areas (about 37,600 acres); and 21% for farmland protection (about 37,400 acres).

Land Use Projections

As required by State law, the element contains projections for land use needs in 5-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 5-year period.

The Kenosha County land use plan map includes an increase of about 238% (about 40,000 acres) for urban residential land uses between 2000 and 2035; the amount of land designated for commercial use would increase 395% (5,700 acres); and the amount of land designated for industrial use would increase 361% (5,200 acres).

Potential Land Use Conflicts

Conflicts are most common in town areas directly adjacent to cities and villages where no boundary agreement is in place. According to state law, a city or village planning area can include areas outside its corporate limits, including any unincorporated land outside its boundaries that, in the plan commission’s judgment, relates to the development of the city or village. Conflicts can arise in these areas because they may be planned for the town comprehensive plan and the city or village comprehensive plan with different land uses recommended in each plan.

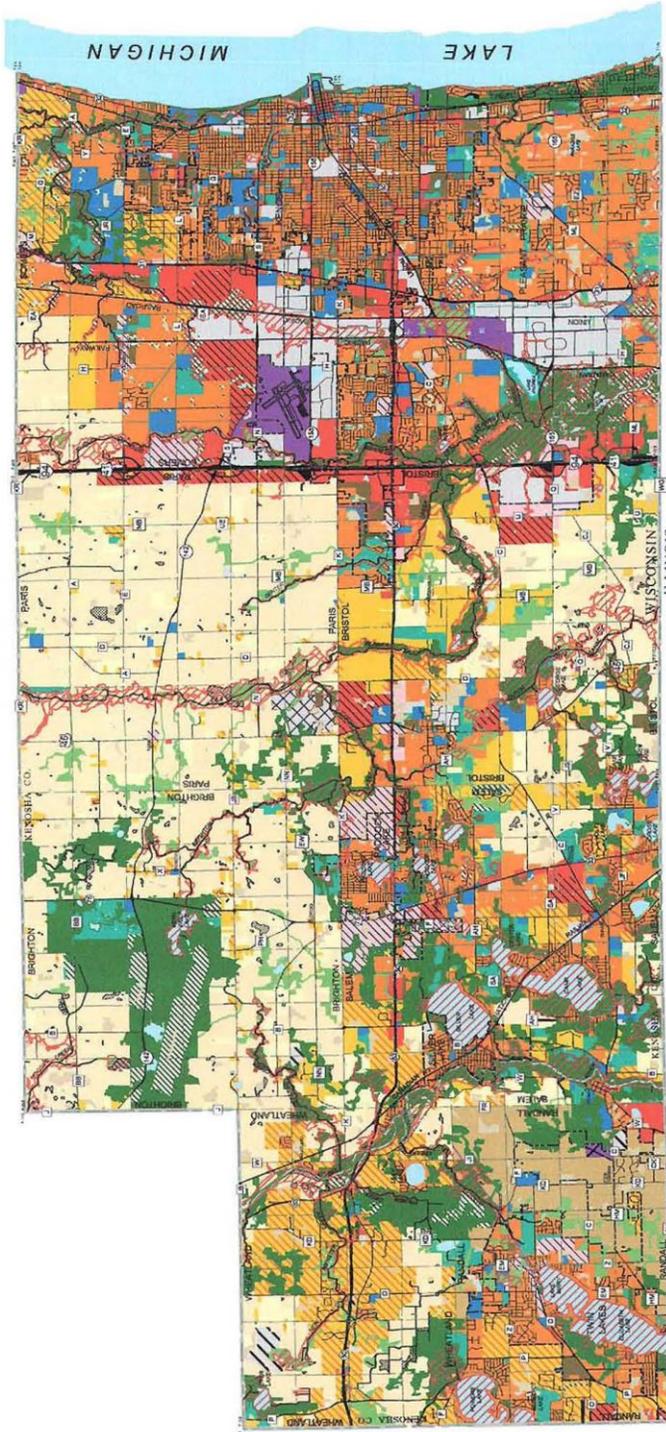
In Kenosha County, potential conflict areas between local land use plan maps have been identified between the Village of Genoa City and the Town of Randall, and between the Village of Silver Lake and the Town of Salem.

OVERALL LAND USE GOALS

- ◆ Encourage a balanced and sustainable spatial distribution among various types of land uses to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of County and community 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 agricultural and natural resource base and the character of local communities and neighborhoods, including those communities that wish to retain an agricultural economy and rural character.



PRELIMINARY LAND USE PLAN MAP FOR KENOSHA COUNTY: 2035



- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| FARMLAND PROTECTION | GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL | FARMED WETLAND (OVERLAY) |
| GENERAL AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN LAND | PARK AND RECREATIONAL | |
| RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | STREET AND HIGHWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY | |
| AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | OTHER TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITY | 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN (OVERLAY) |
| SUBURBAN-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | EXTRACTIVE | |
| MEDIUM-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | LANDFILL | |
| HIGH-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | |
| MIXED USE | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | |
| COMMERCIAL | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA | |
| OFFICE/PROFESSIONAL SERVICES | OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED | |
| INDUSTRIAL | NONFARMED WETLAND OUTSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR, ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA, AND OTHER CONSERVANCY LAND TO BE PRESERVED | |
| BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL PARK | SURFACE WATER | |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Local Governments, Kenosha County, and SEWRPC



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Census 2010

As required by the U.S. Constitution, on April 1, 2010, the United States will conduct its 10-year count all of its residents — this includes people of all ages, races, ethnic groups, citizens, and non-citizens, living in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas.

Data collected through the census is used by decision-makers on all levels of government, as well as businesses and community organizations. Planners look at census data to help determine where and when to develop new roads, houses, schools, day cares, health care facilities, senior centers, park and recreational facilities, and other public services.

The 2010 Census will differ from earlier censuses in that each household will receive only the "short form" questionnaire: 10 questions that can be answered in about 10 minutes. The dreaded "long form," which was previously distributed to one in six households in order to gain detailed socio-economic data, has been eliminated.

In Kenosha County, a Complete Count Committee has been established to work in partnership with the US Census Bureau to ensure that our communities are counted completely and accurately in 2010. This committee, which consists of representatives from each of the local communities and other stakeholder groups, will be working cooperatively over the next five months to increase awareness of the census, to encourage local participation, and to reduce any public concerns.



For more information on Census 2010 in Kenosha County, please visit: <http://www.co.kenosha.wi.us/census2010/>

Yes, your participation in the 2010 Census does matter!

- ⇒ Over \$3 billion in federal funds are distributed every year throughout the country, based in part on population-driven formulas.
- ⇒ Census data are used to determine how many seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- ⇒ Local governments use the census data to draw their district boundary lines.

Yes, your participation is mandatory!

If you live in the United States of America, your full participation in the census is required by law (Title 13 of the US Code, Section 221). Though no one has been prosecuted for not returning their census form, keep in mind that if our population is undercounted, then our community will not receive all the federal resources to which we are entitled.

Yes, your information is strictly confidential!

It is illegal (Title 13 of the US Code, Section 9) for the Census Bureau or its employees to share your personal information with anyone, including other government agencies such as the IRS, Welfare, Immigration, or law enforcement until 72 years after it is collected for the decennial census. Bureau employees are subject to a \$250,000 fine and/or a 5-year prison term for disclosing information that could identify a respondent or household.

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