AGENDA
NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
REGULAR MEETING
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 2025 – 9:00 AM
ADMINISTRATION CENTER - ROOM A-200
121 W. MAIN STREET, PORT WASHINGTON, WI 53074

The public can access the meeting by viewing the live stream at the link which will be opened five minutes before the call to order:

Natural Resources Committee Live Stream

The public can submit comments here: Public Comment Form
Public Comment Policy & Instructions For Submitting Public Comments Online

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **PROPER NOTICE**
3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE, COMMUNICATIONS**
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
   a. March 6, 2025
5. **PUBLIC HEARING**
   1) To amend Chapter 14: Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion Control and Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance.
   2) To amend Chapter 19: Shoreland Protection Ordinance.
6. **LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**
   a. Action Items:
      1. Ordinance: Amending Sections 14.06 and 14.07 of the Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion and Post-Construction Storm Water Ordinance
      2. Ordinance: Amending Chapter 19: Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance
   b. Management/Financial/Informational Reports
      1. LWM Reports
7. **UNIVERSITY EXTENSION OFFICE**
   a. Management/Financial/Informational Reports
      1. UW-Madison Division of Extension Ozaukee County Reports
8. **REGISTER OF DEEDS/LAND INFORMATION**
   a. Discussion Items:
      1. Land Information 2025 LiDar Project
   b. Management/Financial/Informational Reports
      1. Register of Deeds/Land Information Monthly Report
9. **PLANNING AND PARKS DEPARTMENT**
   a. Action Items:
      1. Submittal and Acceptance of a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Sustain Our Great Lakes Grant for Invasive Species Management in the Upper Milwaukee River Project Area
      2. Submittal and Acceptance of a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Sustain Our Great Lakes Grant for Stream, Wetland, Floodplain and Habitat Restoration on Mole Creek
      3. Submittal and Acceptance of a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Sustain Our Great Lakes Grant for Stream, Wetland, Floodplain and Habitat Restoration on Sucker Creek
      4. Submittal and Acceptance of a National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Grant for Stream, Wetland, Floodplain and Habitat Restoration on Sucker Creek

5. Parks Division Equipment Purchase – Furnace Replacement at HH Peters Youth Camp per the Approved Capital Fund Projects
6. Golf Course Division Equipment Purchase Per 2025 Budget – Golf Carts
7. Recommended 2025 Planning and Parks Divisions Fees/Rates and Fines

b. Discussion Items:

1. Update on Planning and Parks Department Capital Projects and Planning and Parks Department Ecological Division Grant Projects

c. Management/Financial/Informational Reports

1. Planning & Parks Department Management and Financial Reports

10. NEXT MEETING DATE

May 8, 2025

11. ADJOURNMENT

A quorum of members of committees or the full County Board of Ozaukee County may be in attendance at this meeting for purposes related to committee or board duties, however, no formal action will be taken by these committees or the board at this meeting.

Persons with disabilities requiring accommodations for attendance at this meeting should contact the County Clerk's Office at 262-284-8110, twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the meeting.

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **County Clerk**
DIRECTOR: **Kellie Kretlow**
PREPARER: **Lisa Henning**

Agenda Summary March 6, 2025

<https://www.ozaukeecounty.gov/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Minutes/_03062025-3544>

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Land and Water Management**
DIRECTOR: **Katie Vogeler**
PREPARER: **Katie Vogeler**

Agenda Summary Public Hearing Notice for Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion Control and Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance Amendments

ATTACHMENTS:

- Stormwater Ordinance Public Notice (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

(March 20 and March 27, 2025)

OZAUKEE COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing will be held at a meeting of the Ozaukee County Natural Resources Committee on April 3rd, at 9:00 A.M. in Board Room A-200 of the Ozaukee County Administration Center, 121 W. Main St., Port Washington, to consider the following item(s):

1. Amend Chapter 14: Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion Control and Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance.

Information regarding this item on file with the Ozaukee County Department of Land and Water Management, Room 223, Ozaukee County Administration Center, 121 W. Main St., Port Washington.

The public and all interested persons are invited to attend this meeting and comment as appropriate. Discussion and action by the Natural Resources Committee will follow the hearing.

Rob Holyoke, Chairman
Natural Resources Committee

Attachment: Stormwater Ordinance Public Notice (Public Hearing Notice- Construction Site Erosion & Storm Water Ordinance)

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Land and Water Management**
DIRECTOR: **Katie Vogeler**
PREPARER: **Katie Vogeler**

Agenda Summary Public Hearing Notice for Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance Amendments

ATTACHMENTS:

- Shoreland Ordinance Public Notice (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

(March 20 and March 27, 2025)

OZAUKEE COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing will be held at a meeting of the Ozaukee County Natural Resources Committee on April 3rd, at 9:00 A.M. in Board Room A-200 of the Ozaukee County Administration Center, 121 W. Main St., Port Washington, to consider the following item(s):

1. Amend Chapter 19: Shoreland Protection Ordinance, of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.

Information regarding this item on file with the Ozaukee County Department of Land and Water Management, Room 223, Ozaukee County Administration Center, 121 W. Main St., Port Washington.

The public and all interested persons are invited to attend this meeting and comment as appropriate. Discussion and action by the Natural Resources Committee will follow the hearing.

Rob Holyoke, Chairman
Natural Resources Committee

Attachment: Shoreland Ordinance Public Notice (Public Hearing Notice-Shoreland Ordinance)

ORDINANCE NO. (ID # 10609)

AMENDING SECTIONS 14.06 AND 14.07 OF THE OZAUKEE COUNTY CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION AND POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER ORDINANCE

An Ordinance amending Sections 14.06, 14.07 and Appendix A of the Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion Control and Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Ozaukee does ordain that Sections 14.06, 14.07 and Appendix A of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances be amended as follows:

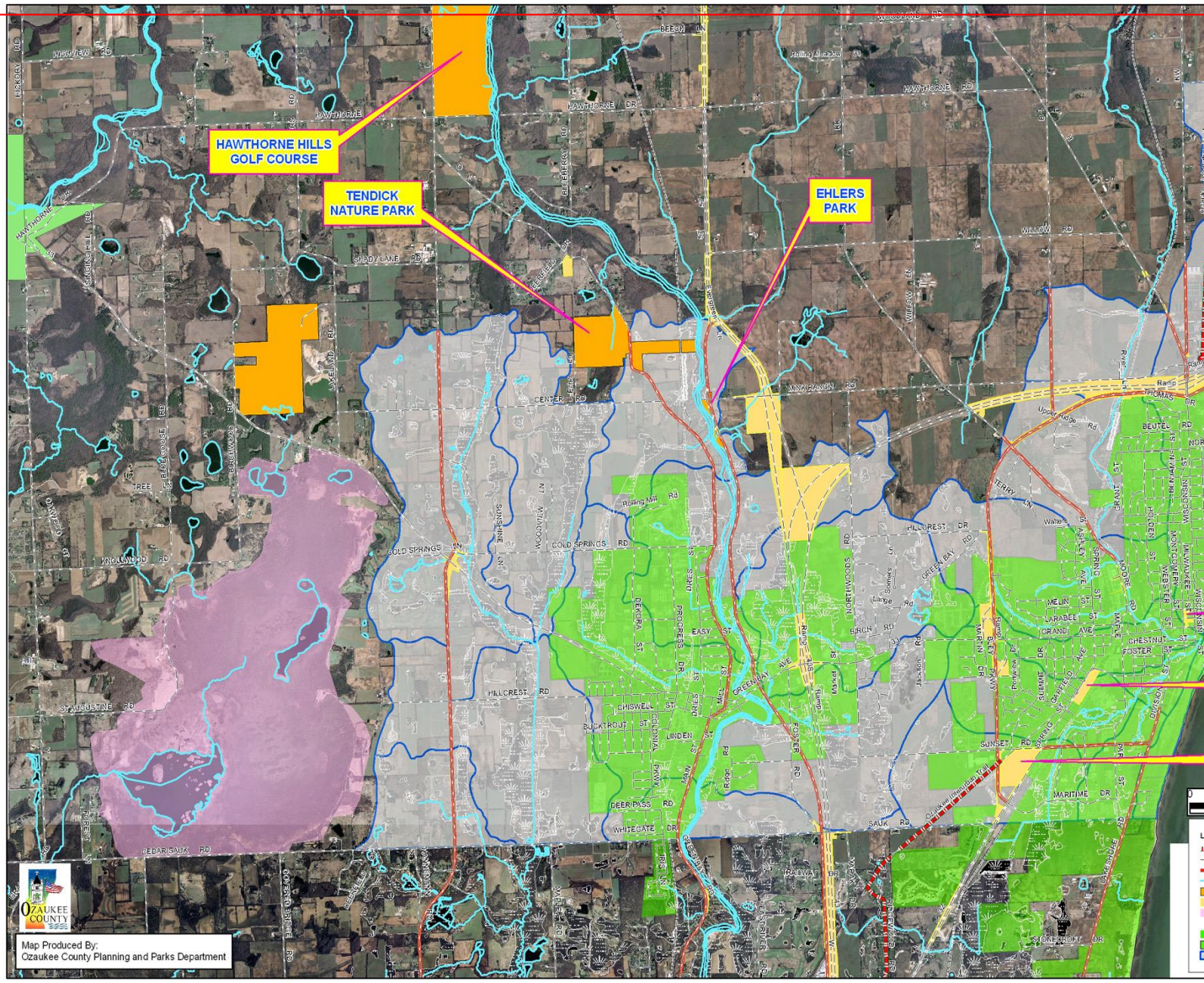
14.06 CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL PLAN

The responsible party shall develop and implement a written plan for any construction site that has at least one acre of land disturbing activity, except for those sites where Section NR 151.11 (2) (a) or NR 151.11 (3) of the Wis. Adm. Code**, or subsequent revisions to NR 151,** applies. The plan shall comply with the requirements of Section NR 151.11. "Responsible party" has the meaning given in Section NR 151.11 (4).

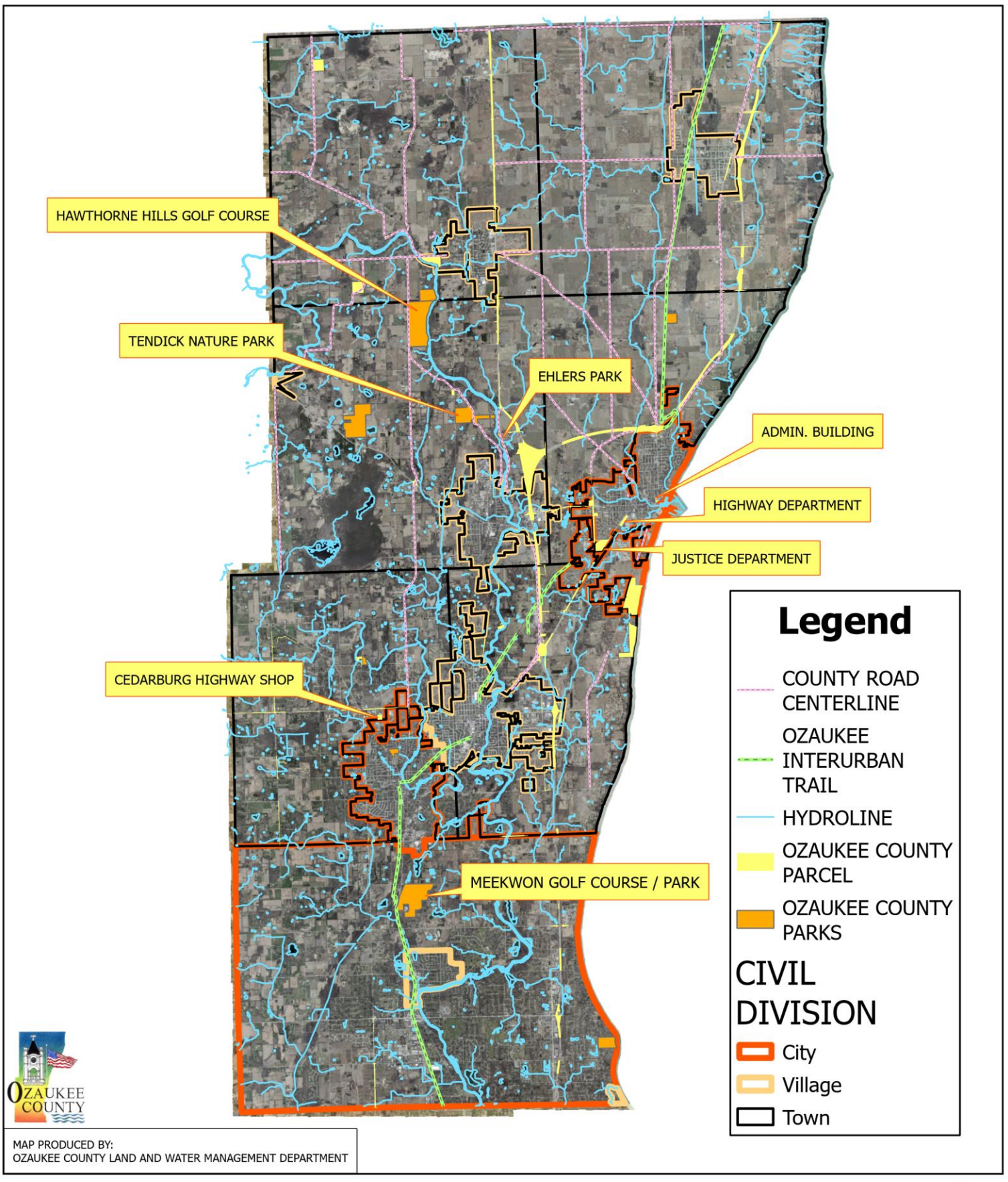
14.07 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The responsible party shall develop and implement a written post-construction storm water management plan for any site subject to regulation under Section NR ~~151.12 (2)~~ 151.121 (2) of the Wis. Adm. Code**, or subsequent revisions to NR 151.** The plan shall comply with the requirements of Section NR ~~151.12~~ 151.121. "Responsible party" has the meaning given in Section NR ~~151.12 (3)~~ 151.121 (3).

~~Appendix A – Map of Regulated Area~~


HAWTHORNE HILLS GOLF COURSE
TENDICK NATURE PARK
EHLERS PARK
OZAUKEE COUNTY
Map Produced By:
Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department

Appendix A - Map of Regulated Area



This Ordinance shall take effect upon enactment and publication.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 7th day of May, 2025.

SUMMARY: Ordinance to amend Chapter 14: Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion Control and Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Land and Water Management**
DIRECTOR: **Katie Vogeler**
PREPARER: **Katie Vogeler**

Agenda Summary Amending Sections 14.06 and 14.07 of the Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion and Post-Construction Storm Water Ordinance

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: WI DNR has completed their MS4 Permit Audit on October 30, 2024. Ozaukee County has updated Chapter 14: Construction Site Erosion Control and Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance per audit findings.

ANALYSIS: Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion Control & Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance will meet minimum Wisconsin State Statutes and fulfill our WI DNR Audit requirements.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

County Levy: Non-County Levy: Indicate source:

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve to amend Chapter 14: Construction Site Erosion Control and Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance in the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Pre & Post Construction Stormwater Ordinance Revision (PDF)
- Table A required Ordinance Amendment (PDF)

CONSTRUCTION SITE POLLUTANT CONTROL PROGRAM

To comply with the MS4 permit, the County is required to enforce its municipal code to require erosion and sediment control at construction sites and ensure compliance. The program must comply with all permit conditions:

Erosion Control Ordinance

(Permit condition 2.4.1)

- The County's erosion control ordinance, located within Chapter XIV of the County's code, does not explicitly list NR 151 and 216 requirements but references state codes instead. Please see a copy of the abbreviated ordinance in **Exhibit B.**
- During the audit, Department and County staff discussed the implications of the abbreviated ordinance. Department staff stated the ordinance will need to be updated to either include a provision ((e.g., "or subsequent changes to NR 151 and/or 216") in case NR 151 and 216 are updated so that correct code is cited, or the County could adopt the Department's model ordinance instead. Please see **Table A** on **Page 16** for more information.

Plan Review and Permitting Process

(Permit conditions 2.4.2 and 2.4.3)

Private Developments:

- Given the County's MS4 area (i.e., primarily county-owned roads and rural cross-sections), the County explained they rarely have private construction sites over an acre or more of land disturbance. However, the County does utilize a permit application for construction sites (for both under and over an acre) provided in **Exhibit C**. This permit application requires the submittal of an erosion control plan.
- For erosion control plans, the County requires the applicant hire a licensed Professional Engineer (P.E.) to develop the plans. Once the plans are received by the County, the County's Zoning Specialist then uses a checklist to ensure the plans meet County and State requirements.
- Once plans are reviewed and revisions are made (if needed), the County explained they will have a pre-construction meeting with the developer to discuss site plans and expectations (includes erosion control). The permit (which includes all aspects; building, site plans, stormwater management and erosion control) is then issued by the County's Zoning Specialist.

- Lastly, the County explained they do not currently have a formal procedure to determine final stabilization of construction sites and when to terminate their permit. Please see **Table A** on **Page 16** for more information.

Public Developments:

- For public (County) projects over an acre or more of land disturbance, the process is similar to private developments: The County hires a licensed P.E. to develop erosion control plans (and other related site plan documents) to ensure it meets County and State requirements, conducts a pre-construction meeting with the contractor, then issues themselves a permit. However, the County does not charge themselves permit fees.
- Similar to private developments, the County does not have a formal final stabilization procedure in place to determine when the permit can be terminated. However, during the audit, County staff began discussing ways to implement this process such as conducting a final walkthrough inspection to determine if the site meets the 70% vegetative cover requirement.

Written program procedures

The County does have their plan review and permitting procedures partially documented in **Exhibit D** (e.g., written program standard operating procedures). However, there are procedures within the existing written program which do not reflect current plan and permitting process described above and is missing information. For example, it is not clear whether the procedure described in **Exhibit D** is for private and/or public developments. Additionally, it does not mention the logistics of a pre-construction meetings, type of construction permit(s) used and included within the written program, or how plans are reviewed (i.e., checklists used). These procedures also do not differentiate between private versus public projects or land disturbance size. Please see **Table A** on **Page 16** for more information.

Erosion control inspections and enforcement

(Permit condition 2.4.4)

Private Developments:

- As stated previously, the County does not typically have construction sites over an acre or more or part of a larger common plan of development within their MS4 area. As such, the County has not conducted a formal erosion control inspection (i.e., documentation and set frequency) recently but explained how inspections have been conducted in the past:
    - Since the Zoning Specialist is on-site frequently (e.g., at least weekly but often daily), observations are documented in a logbook (note: observations included erosion control and other aspects of the build such as installing utilities) and, depending on site observations, photos were sometimes taken.
- If erosion control noncompliance issues are noted while the Zoning Specialist is onsite, this information is communicated to the site operator typically through verbal communication.

- County staff explained they have not had to use other enforcement tools after a verbal warning. However, if the County needed to escalate enforcement, the County would send the developer a written warning or letter of violation. If the noncompliance issues are still not fixed, the County explained they would utilize citations (i.e., County Attorney has the authority to issue citations).

Public Developments:

- As the County has not had a County construction project (over an acre or more) in years, the County was unsure if County staff conducted erosion control inspections at these sites in the past. However, when the County has an applicable site, the Zoning Specialist would likely be responsible for conducting inspections.
- During the audit, the County explained if erosion control issues were to occur at a public development, the County would call the project manager to address the issues. If higher level enforcement were needed, the County would consult its attorney to determine next steps.

Written program procedures

- The County's erosion control inspection and enforcement procedures are partially documented in **Exhibit D** (e.g., written program standard operating procedures). However, there are procedures within the existing written program that is missing information and do not accurately reflect what the County is currently implementing.
- The written program does not provide the erosion control inspection reports used and who and when inspection reports are reviewed, nor does it describe/differentiate procedures for inspecting public or private developments.
- The written program describes the erosion control frequencies in a table format; however, the County did not have an erosion control inspection frequency established at the time of the audit. Additionally, it does not provide the name or working title of the person responsible for conducting erosion control inspections at applicable construction sites (currently states 'Land & Water Management Department' and not the Zoning Specialist).
- Additionally, the County's current enforcement response procedures describe lower-level enforcement mechanisms with some information. However, it is not clear what the County's timeline is if noncompliance is not fixed, when a verbal or written warning is used, and when higher level enforcement would occur. This process should describe who is involved if enforcement escalates (e.g., County legal counsel involved if citation is needed, etc.). Lastly, these procedures also do not differentiate between private versus public projects or land disturbance size.
- Please see **Table A** on **Page 16** for more information.

Attachment: Pre & Post Construction Stormwater Ordinance Revision (Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion Control & Post-Construction

Measurable goals

- To reduce stormwater pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP), MS4 Permittees must implement a variety of best management practices. While the MS4 permit lists specific best management practices MS4 Permittees must implement, such as inspecting active construction sites to ensure site compliance and to reduce the discharge of sediment and construction related stormwater pollutants to waters of the state, MS4 Permittees should also look for ways to better enhance its own programs by establishing program measurable goals. Since measurable goals should work towards further enhancing an MS4 Permittee's own program, measurable goals are determined by the MS4 Permittee and are not specifically listed in the permit. However, the County's current MS4 permit is not clear that measurable goals should be established for each of the six stormwater management programs. As such, the Department utilized the audit to discuss measurable goals.
- Measurable goals could be based on a Permittee's need or on other factors such as a want by the Permittee (examples are provided below). However, measurable goals require action that are not specifically required by the permit. Furthermore, since measurable goals are determined by the Permittee, actions the Permittee takes to achieve its measurable goal are also determined by the Permittee.
    - Measurable Goal Example Based on a Need: If the County identifies noncompliance issues are not resolved in a timely manner, they may identify this as an area for improvement (i.e., a need) and set a measurable goal of 50% or more noncompliance sites return to compliance within 24 hours. To achieve this goal, the County may choose to implement a variety of actions such as providing education to construction applicants during plan review, utilizing more enforcement, conducting more inspections, etc.

    - Measurable Goal Example Based on a Want: If the County wants to ensure all of their erosion control inspectors are qualified to conduct adequate inspections, they may set a measurable goal of inspecting all active construction sites at least once per week. However, as this is not the only way to get at the County "want", they may establish a goal to certify all their erosion control inspectors by the end of the permit term.

- Making the goal measurable is important so the County can evaluate if its actions to reach the goal were effective. If the goal was achieved, the County may determine their actions were effective and may continue to implement those actions or similar actions in the future. However, if the goal was not achieved, the County may determine the actions taken were not effective and should identify different methods to achieve its goal.

- The process of identifying program goals, implementing actions to achieve the goal, and measuring its success are inherent to the MS4 permit and all the MS4 programs (e.g., measurable goals are also required for each of the six storm water programs - post-construction storm water management, pollution prevention, etc.).

Attachment: Pre & Post Construction Stormwater Ordinance Revision (Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion Control & Post-Construction

- In preparation for the County's next permit term, the County should develop a measurable goal for the Construction Site Pollutant Control program, such as the examples described above (see **Table B** on **Page 16** for more information).

Required Actions

- Please see **Table A** on **Page 16** of the report.

Recommendations

- Please see **Table B** on **Page 22** of the report.

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

To comply with the MS4 permit, the City is required to enforce its municipal code to regulate post-construction storm water discharges from new development and redevelopment. The program must comply with all permit conditions:

Post-Construction Stormwater Management Ordinance

(Permit condition 2.5.1)

- The County's stormwater management ordinance, located within Chapter XIV of the County's code, does not explicitly list NR 151 and 216 requirements but references state codes instead. Please see a copy of the abbreviated ordinance in **Exhibit B.** During the audit, Department and County staff discussed the implications of the abbreviated ordinance. Department staff stated the ordinance will need to be updated to either include a provision ((e.g., "or subsequent changes to NR 151 and/or 216") in case NR 151 and 216 are updated so that correct code is cited, or the County could adopt the Department's model ordinance instead. Please see **Table A** on **Page 16** for more information.

Stormwater management plan review and permitting

(Permit condition 2.5.2 and 2.5.3)

Attachment: Pre & Post Construction Stormwater Ordinance Revision (Ozaukee County Construction Site Erosion Control & Post-Construction

Measurable goals

- Though the County does not have set measurable goals for its pollution prevention program at this time, examples were discussed during the audit. Examples such as calibration at the start of the winter season and mid-way through the winter season and/or attending smart salting trainings on an annual basis. Implementing these techniques could help determine if the County reducing the amount of salt.
- In preparation for the County's next permit term, the County should develop a measurable goal for the Pollution Prevention program, such as the one described above (see **Table B** on **Page 22** for more information).

Required Actions

- Please see **Table A** on **Page 16** of the report.

Recommendations

- Please see **Table B** on **Page 22** of the report.

TABLE A: REQUIRED ACTIONS

Permit No. WI-S050075-03	**Areas of noncompliance** * *Additional information intended to provide clarity on the Department's expectations for a response/action.*
Construction Site Pollutant Control	**A.1 Update Erosion Control Ordinance** During the audit, Department and County staff discussed the implications of the abbreviated ordinance. Department staff stated the ordinance will need to be updated to either include a provision (e.g., "or subsequent changes to NR 151 and/or 216") in case NR 151 and 216 are updated so that correct code is cited, or the County could adopt the Department's model ordinance instead. *The Department recognizes updating and adopting County-wide ordinances takes time. If an updated ordinance cannot be adopted within 45 calendar days, please submit a plan describing the County's action to adopt an updated ordinance.*

ORDINANCE NO. (ID # 10592)

AMENDING CHAPTER 19: OZAUKEE COUNTY SHORELAND PROTECTION ORDINANCE

Amending Chapter 19: Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance

The County Board of Supervisors of the County of Ozaukee does ordain that Chapter 19 of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances be amended as follows, and where the Table of Contents will be updated upon formatting the approved document:

CHAPTER 19.00000

OZAUKEE COUNTY SHORELAND PROTECTION ORDINANCE

19.01000 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION, FINDING OF FACT, STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND TITLE.

19.01100 STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION
This ordinance is adopted pursuant to the authorization in s. 59.692, Wis. Stats., to implement s. 59.692 and s. 281.31, Wis. Stats.

19.01200 FINDING OF FACT
Uncontrolled use of the shorelands and pollution of the navigable waters of Ozaukee County will adversely affect the public health, safety, convenience, general welfare, and impair the tax base. The legislature of Wisconsin has delegated responsibility to the counties to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions; prevent and control water pollution; protect spawning grounds, fish, and aquatic life; control building sites, placement of structures, and land uses; and to preserve shore cover and natural beauty. This responsibility is hereby recognized by Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.

19.01300 PURPOSE AND INTENT
To promote and protect ~~For the purpose of promoting~~ the public ~~health, safety, convenience and general welfare, and promote and protect the public~~ trust in navigable waters~~,~~ and to effect the purposes of s. 281.31, Wis. Stats., by aiding in the fulfillment of the state's role as trustee of its navigable waters; limiting the direct and cumulative impacts of shoreland development; and promoting the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare, this ordinance has been established to:

01 FURTHER THE MAINTENANCE OF SAFE AND HEALTHFUL CONDITIONS AND PREVENT AND CONTROL WATER POLLUTION THROUGH:

(A) Limiting structures to those areas where soil and geological conditions will provide a safe foundation.

(B) Establishing minimum lot sizes to provide adequate area for private onsite waste treatment Systems (POWTS).

(C) Controlling filling and grading to prevent soil erosion problems.

(D) Limiting impervious surfaces to control runoff which carries pollutants.

02 PROTECT SPAWNING GROUNDS, FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE THROUGH:

(A) Preserving wetlands and other fish and aquatic habitat.

(B) Regulating pollution sources.

(C) Controlling shoreline alterations, dredging and lagooning.

03 CONTROL BUILDING SITES, PLACEMENT OF STRUCTURES AND LAND USES THROUGH:

(A) Prohibiting certain uses detrimental to the shoreland-wetlands.

(B) Setting minimum lot sizes and widths.

(C) Setting minimum building setbacks from waterways.
(D) Setting the maximum height of near shore structures.

04 PRESERVE AND RESTORE SHORELAND VEGETATION AND NATURAL SCENIC BEAUTY THROUGH:

(A) Restricting the removal of natural shoreland cover.

(B) Preventing shoreline encroachment by structures.

(C) Controlling shoreland excavation and other earth moving activities.

(D) Regulating the use and placement of boathouses and other structures.

19.01400 TITLE

This ordinance shall be known as the OZAUKEE COUNTY SHORELAND PROTECTION ORDINANCE.

19.02000 GENERAL PROVISIONS

19.02100 AREAS TO BE REGULATED

01 SHORELANDS

Areas regulated by this ordinance shall include all the lands, herein referred to as shorelands, in the unincorporated areas of Ozaukee County which are:

~~01~~(A) Within one thousand (1,000) feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable lakes, ponds or flowages.

~~02~~(B) Within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable rivers or streams, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater.

~~03~~(C) The provisions of this chapter apply to regulation of the use and development of unincorporated shoreland areas. Unless specifically exempted by law, all cities, villages, towns, and counties ~~and, when s. 13.48 (13), Wis. Stats., applies, state agencies~~ are required to comply with, and obtain all necessary permits under~~,~~ local shoreland ordinances. The construction, reconstruction, maintenance, or repair of state highways and bridges carried out under the direction and supervision of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation is not subject to local shoreland zoning ordinances if s. 30.2022(1m), Wis. Stats., applies. Shoreland zoning requirements in annexed or incorporated areas are provided in s. 61.353 and s. 62.233, Wis. Stats.

~~04~~(D) Determinations of navigability and ordinary high water mark (OHWM) location shall initially be made by the zoning administrator. When questions arise, the zoning administrator ~~shall~~ may contact the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for a final determination of navigability or ordinary high water mark (OHWM). The county may work with surveyors with regard to s. 59.692(1h), Wis. Stats.

~~05~~(E) Under s. 281.31(2m), Wis. Stats., notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule promulgated thereunder, this shoreland zoning ordinance does not apply to:

(~~A~~01) Lands adjacent to farm drainage ditches if:

(~~01~~a) Such lands are not adjacent to a natural navigable stream or river~~.~~;

(~~02~~b) Those parts of such drainage ditches adjacent to such lands were not navigable streams before ditching~~.~~; and

(~~B~~02) Lands adjacent to artificially constructed drainage ditches, ponds or stormwater retention basins that are not hydrologically connected to a natural navigable water body.

02 LAKE MICHIGAN BLUFF AND RAVINE AREAS

Areas regulated by this ordinance shall include all Lake Michigan Bluff and Ravine Areas adjoining the shoreline or coastal lowlands of Lake Michigan, located within the unincorporated areas of Ozaukee County.

~~**19.02200 SHORELAND-WETLAND MAPPING**~~

~~The most recent version of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory as depicted on the Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer is made part of this ordinance. The maps can be viewed at: https://dnrmaps.wi.gov/H5/?viewer=SWDV~~

19.023200 COMPLIANCE

The use of any land; the size, shape, and placement of lots; the use, size, type, and location of structures on lots; ~~the installation and maintenance of water supply and waste disposal facilities;~~ the filling, grading, lagooning, ~~or~~ and dredging of any lands; the cutting of shoreland vegetation; and the subdivision of lots shall be in full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable local, state, or federal regulations. Buildings, ~~and~~ other structures, and land disturbances shall require a shoreland permit unless otherwise expressly excluded by a provision of this ordinance. ~~Property owners, builders, and contractors are responsible for compliance with the terms of this ordinance.~~

19.024300 MUNICIPALITIES AND STATE AGENCIES REGULATED

Unless specifically exempted by law, all cities, villages, towns, and counties are required to comply with this ordinance and obtain all necessary permits. ~~State agencies are required to comply when s. 13.48(13), Wis. Stats., applies.~~ The construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of state highways and bridges by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation are exempt when s. 30.2022(1), Wis. Stats., applies.

19.025400 ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS

The provisions of this ordinance supersede any provisions in a county zoning ordinance that solely relate to shorelands. In other words, if a zoning standard only applies to lands that lie within the shoreland and applies because the lands are in shoreland, then this ordinance supersedes those provisions. However, where an ordinance adopted under a statute other than s. 59.692, Wis. Stats., does not solely relate to shorelands and is more restrictive than this ordinance, for example a floodplain ordinance, that ordinance shall continue in full force and effect to the extent of the greater restrictions.

01 This ordinance shall not require approval or be subject to disapproval by any town or town board.

02 If an existing town ordinance relating to shorelands is more restrictive than this ordinance, or any amendments thereto, the town ordinance continues in all respects to the extent of the greater restrictions, but not otherwise.

03 This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing deed restrictions, covenants, or easements. However, where this ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this ordinance shall prevail.

04 ~~The following provisions of the Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance are hereby incorporated by reference. These provisions shall only apply to the shoreland area where they impose greater restrictions than this ordinance otherwise imposes.~~ This ordinance shall accord and be consistent with any comprehensive zoning plan or general zoning ordinance applicable, so far as practicable.

05 This ordinance may establish standards to regulate matters that are not regulated by a shoreland zoning standard under ~~in~~ ch. NR 115(1), Wisconsin~~.~~ Administrative~~.~~ Code, ~~but~~ and that further the purposes of shoreland zoning as described in section~~.~~ 19.01300 of this ordinance~~,~~.

06 This ~~Counties may not establish shoreland zoning standards in a shoreland zoning~~ ordinance may not require any inspection or upgrade of a structure before the sale or other transfer of the

structure may be made. ~~that requires any of the following:~~

~~**(A)** Approval to install or maintain outdoor lighting in shorelands, impose any fee or mitigation requirement to install or maintain outdoor lighting in shorelands, or otherwise prohibits or regulates outdoor lighting in shorelands if the lighting is designed or intended for residential use.~~

~~**(B)** Requires any inspection or upgrade of a structure before the sale or other transfer of the structure may be made.~~

~~**07** The construction and maintenance of a facility is considered to satisfy the requirements of a shoreland zoning ordinance if:~~

~~**(A)** The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has issued all required permits or approvals authorizing the construction or maintenance under chs. 30, 31, 281, or 283 Wis. Stats.~~

~~A "facility" means any property or equipment of a public utility, as defined in s. 196.01 (5), Wis. Stats, or a cooperative association organized under ch. 185 for the purpose of producing or furnishing heat, light, or power to its members only, that is used for the transmission, delivery, or furnishing of natural gas, heat, light, or power.~~

~~**19.02600 INTERPRETATION**~~

~~In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this ordinance shall be liberally construed in favor of the county and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other powers granted by Wisconsin Statutes. Where a provision of this ordinance is required by statute and a standard in ch. NR 115, Wis. Adm. Code, and where the ordinance provision is unclear, the provision shall be interpreted in light of the statute and ch. NR 115 standards in effect on the date of the adoption of this ordinance or in effect on the date of the most recent text amendment to this ordinance.~~

19.02~~7~~500 SEVERABILITY

If any portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected.

19.03000 SHORELAND-WETLAND DISTRICT

19.03100 ~~DESIGNATION~~ PURPOSE

This district ~~shall include all shorelands within the jurisdiction of this ordinance which are designated as wetlands on the most recent version of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory as depicted on the Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer~~ is created to maintain safe and healthful conditions, to prevent water pollution, to protect fish spawning grounds and wildlife habitat, to preserve shore cover and natural beauty, and to control building and development in wetlands ~~whenever possible~~ within the shoreland zone. When development is permitted in a wetland, the development should occur in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts upon the wetland.

~~https://dnrmaps.wi.gov/H5/?viewer=SWDV~~

~~**01 LOCATING SHORELAND-WETLAND BOUNDARIES**~~

~~Where an apparent discrepancy exists between the shoreland-wetland district boundary shown on the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory and actual field conditions, the county shall contact the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to determine if the map is in error. If the Department determines that a particular area was incorrectly mapped as wetland or meets the wetland definition but was not shown as wetland on the map, the county shall have the authority to immediately grant or deny a shoreland permit in accordance with the applicable regulations based~~

~~on the Department determination as to whether the area is wetland. In order to correct wetland mapping errors on the official zoning map, an official zoning map amendment must be initiated within a reasonable period of time.~~

19.03200 ~~PURPOSE~~ DESIGNATION

This district ~~is created to maintain safe and healthful conditions, to prevent water pollution, to protect fish spawning grounds and wildlife habitat, to preserve shore cover and natural beauty and to control building and development in wetlands whenever possible. When development is permitted in a wetland, the development should occur in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts upon the wetland~~ shall include all shorelands within the jurisdiction of this ordinance which are designated as wetlands on the most recent version of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory as depicted on the Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer.

19.03300 SHORELAND-WETLAND MAP

The most recent version of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory as depicted on the Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer is made part of this ordinance. The maps can be viewed at: https://dnrmaps.wi.gov/H5/?viewer=SWDV

01 LOCATING SHORELAND-WETLAND BOUNDARIES

Where an apparent discrepancy exists between the shoreland-wetland district boundary shown on the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory and actual field conditions, the county shall contact the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to determine if the map is in error. If the Department determines that a particular area was incorrectly mapped as wetland or meets the wetland definition but was not shown as wetland on the map, the county shall have the authority to immediately grant or deny a shoreland permit in accordance with the applicable regulations based on the Department determination as to whether the area is wetland. In order to correct wetland mapping errors on the official zoning map, an official zoning map amendment must be initiated within a reasonable period of time.

19.03~~3~~400 PERMITTED USES

The following uses shall be allowed, subject to general shoreland zoning regulations contained in this ordinance~~:, the provisions of chs. 30, 31, and 281.36, Wis. Stats., and the provisions of other applicable local, state and federal laws:~~

01 Activities and uses which do not require the issuance of a shoreland permit, but which must be carried out without any filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling, or excavating:

(A) Hiking, fishing, trapping, hunting, swimming, and boating~~.~~;

(B) The harvesting of wild crops, such as marsh hay, ferns, moss, wild rice, berries, tree fruits, and tree seeds, in a manner that is not injurious to the natural reproduction of such crops~~.~~;

(C) The pasturing of livestock, and the construction and maintenance of fences~~.~~;

(D) The cultivation of agricultural crops~~.~~;.

(E) The practice of silviculture, including the planting, thinning, and harvesting of timber~~.~~; and

(F) The construction or maintenance of duck blinds.

02 Uses which ~~do not~~ require the issuance of a shoreland permit and must be carried out without any ~~which may include limited~~ filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling, or excavating ~~but only to the extent specifically provided below~~:

(A) ~~Temporary water level stabilization measures necessary to alleviate abnormally wet or dry conditions that would have an adverse impact on silvicultural activities if not corrected.~~ The construction or maintenance of piers, docks, or walkways built on pilings.

(B) The ~~cultivation of cranberries including flooding, dike and dam~~ construction or ~~ditching necessary for the growing and harvesting of cranberries.~~ maintenance of nonresidential buildings, provided that all of the following apply:

(01) The building is essential for and used solely in conjunction with the raising of waterfowl, minnows, or other aquatic animals; or used solely for a purpose which is compatible for wetland preservation;

(02) The building cannot, as a practical matter, be located outside wetlands; and

(03) The building is not designed for human habitation and does not exceed five hundred (500) square feet in floor area.

(C) The ~~maintenance and repair of existing agricultural drainage systems including ditching, tiling, dredging, excavating and filling necessary to maintain the level of drainage required to continue the existing agricultural use. This includes the minimum filling necessary for disposal of dredged spoil adjacent to the drainage system provided that dredged spoil is placed on existing spoil banks where possible.~~ establishment and development of public and private parks and recreation areas, boat access sites, natural and outdoor education areas, historic and scientific areas, wildlife refuges, game preserves and private wildlife habitat areas, provided:

(01) No filling is done;

(02) Any private wildlife habitat area is used exclusively for that area; and

(03) Any ditching, excavating, dredging, and dike and dam construction shall be allowed in wildlife refuges, game preserves, and private wildlife habitat areas for the purpose of improving wildlife habitat or to otherwise enhance wetland values. Any of these activities shall comply with the floodplain ordinance and secure all other permits related to dike and dam construction.

~~**(D)** The construction or maintenance of fences for the pasturing of livestock, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such construction or maintenance.~~

~~**(E)** The construction or maintenance of piers, docks or walkways built on pilings, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such construction and maintenance.~~

~~**(F)** The maintenance, repair, replacement or reconstruction of existing town and county highways and bridges, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such maintenance, repair, replacement, or reconstruction.~~

03 Uses which do not require the issuance of a shoreland permit, but ~~and which~~ may include ~~limited~~ filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling, or excavating as necessary, but only to the extent specifically provided below:

(A) The ~~construction and maintenance of roads which are necessary to conduct silvicultural activities or agricultural~~ cultivation~~, provided that:~~ of cranberries, including flooding, dike and

dam construction, or ditching necessary for the growing and harvesting of cranberries.

~~**(01)** The road cannot as a practical matter be located outside the wetland.;~~

~~**(02)** The road is designed and constructed to minimize adverse impact upon the natural functions of the wetland enumerated in s. 19.03502.~~

~~**(03)** The road is designed and constructed with the minimum cross-sectional area practical to serve the intended use.~~

~~**(04)** Road construction activities are carried out in the immediate area of the roadbed only.~~

~~**(05)** The construction of a road for silvicultural activities for temporary water level stabilization measures necessary to alleviate abnormally wet or dry conditions that would have an adverse impact on silvicultural activities if not corrected.~~

(B) The ~~construction or~~ maintenance and repair of ~~nonresidential buildings, provided that electric, gas, telephone, water and sewer transmission and distribution facilities, by public utilities and cooperative associations organized for the purpose of producing or furnishing heat, light, power or water to their members lines provided:~~ existing agricultural drainage systems, such as ditching and tiling, necessary to maintain the level of drainage required to continue the existing agricultural use.

~~**(01)** The building is essential for and used solely in conjunction with the raising of waterfowl, minnows or other wetland or aquatic animals; or some other use permitted in the shoreland-wetland district Such construction or maintenance is done in a manner designed to minimize adverse impact upon the natural functions of the wetland enumerated in s. 19.03502.~~

~~**(02)** The building cannot, as a practical matter, be located outside the wetland.~~

~~**(03)** Such building is not designed for human habitation and does not exceed five hundred (500) sq. ft. in floor area.~~

~~**(04)** Only limited filling or excavating necessary to provide structural support for the building is authorized.~~

(C) The ~~construction or~~ maintenance, repair, replacement, or reconstruction of existing town and county highways and bridges. ~~of railroad lines establishment of public and private parks and recreation areas, natural and outdoor education areas, historic and scientific areas, wildlife refuges, game bird and animal farms, fur animal farms, fish hatcheries, and public boat launching ramps and attendant access roads, provided that:~~

~~**(01)** Any private development is used exclusively for the permitted use and the applicant has received a permit or license under ch. 29, Wis. Stats., where applicable.~~

~~**(02)** Filling or excavating necessary for the construction or maintenance of public boat launching ramps or attendant access roads is allowed only where such construction or maintenance meets the criteria in s. 19.03303(A).~~

~~**(03)** Ditching, excavating, dredging, or dike and dam construction in public and private parks and recreation areas, natural and outdoor education areas, historic and scientific areas, wildlife refuges, game bird and animal farms, fur animal farms, and fish hatcheries is allowed only for the purpose of improving wildlife habitat and to otherwise enhance wetland values.~~

~~**(D)** The construction or maintenance of electric, gas, telephone, water and sewer transmission and distribution facilities, by public utilities and cooperative associations organized for the purpose of producing or furnishing heat, light, power or water to their members and the construction or maintenance of railroad lines provided that:~~

~~**(01)** The transmission and distribution facilities and railroad lines cannot, as a practical matter, be located outside the wetland.~~

~~**(02)** Such construction or maintenance is done in a manner designed to minimize adverse impact upon the natural functions of the wetland enumerated in s. 19.03502.~~

04 Uses which require the issuance of a shoreland permit and which may include filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling, or excavating as necessary, but only to the extent specifically provided below:

(A) The construction and maintenance of roads which are necessary to conduct silvicultural activities or agricultural cultivation, provided that:

(01) The road cannot as a practical matter be located outside the wetland;

(02) The road is designed and constructed to minimize adverse impact upon the natural functions of the wetland enumerated in section 19.03602;

(03) The road is designed and constructed with the minimum cross-sectional area practical to serve the intended use;

(04) Road construction activities are carried out in the immediate area of the roadbed only; and

(05) The construction of a road for silvicultural activities for temporary water level stabilization measures necessary to alleviate abnormally wet or dry conditions that would have an adverse impact on silvicultural activities if not corrected.

(B) The construction or maintenance of electric, gas, telephone, water and sewer transmission and distribution facilities, by public utilities and cooperative associations organized for the purpose of producing or furnishing heat, light, power or water to their members provided:

(01) Such construction or maintenance is done in a manner designed to minimize flooding and adverse impact on the natural functions of the wetland enumerated in section 19.03602.

(C) The construction or maintenance of railroad lines provided that:

(01) The railroad lines cannot, as a practical matter, be located outside the wetland;

(02) Such construction or maintenance is done in a manner designed to minimize flooding and adverse impact upon the natural functions of the wetland enumerated in section 19.03602.

19.03~~4~~500 PROHIBITED USES

Any activity or use not listed in ~~s~~section~~.~~ ~~19.03301, 19.03302, or~~ 19.03~~303~~400 is prohibited, unless the wetland or portion of the wetland has been rezoned by amendment of this ordinance in accordance with

section. 19.03600 of this ordinance and chs. 59.69(5)(e), Wis. Stats.

19.03560 REZONING OF LANDS IN THE SHORELAND-WETLAND DISTRICT

01 For all proposed text and map amendments to the shoreland-wetland rezoning requests under provisions of this ordinance, the appropriate office with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) shall be provided with the following:

(A) A copy of every proposed petition for a text or map amendment to the shoreland-wetland rezoning request under provisions of this ordinance, within five (5) days of the filing of such request petition with the zoning administrator.; Such petition shall include a copy of the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory map describing any proposed rezoning of a shoreland-wetland.

(B) Written notice of the public hearing to be held on a proposed shoreland-wetland rezoning request amendment at least ten (10) days prior to such hearing.;

(C) A copy of the Natural Resource Committee findings and recommendations on each proposed shoreland-wetland rezoning request amendment within ten (10) days after the submission of those findings and recommendations to the county board.; and

(D) Written notice of the county board decision on each the proposed shoreland-wetland rezoning request amendment within ten (10) days after it is issued.

02 A wetland, or a portion thereof, in the shoreland-wetland district shall not be rezoned if the proposed rezoning may result in a significant adverse impact upon any of the following:

(A) Storm and flood water storage capacity.;

(B) Maintenance of dry season stream flow, the discharge of groundwater to a wetland, the recharge of groundwater from a wetland to another area, or the flow of groundwater through a wetland.;

(C) Filtering or storage of sediments, nutrients, heavy metals or organic compounds that would otherwise drain into navigable waters.;

(D) Shoreline protection against soil erosion.,

(E) Fish spawning, breeding, nursery or feeding grounds.;

(F) Wildlife habitat.; or

(G) AWetlands both within the boundary of designated areas of special recreational, scenic, or scientific natural resource interest, including scarce and those wetlands types which are in proximity to or have a direct hydrologic connection to such designated areas as defined in ch. NR 103.04, Wis. Adm. Code, which can be accessed at the following web site: http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/nr/nr103.pdf.

03 If the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) notifies the county zoning administrator that a proposed text or map amendment to the shoreland-wetland rezoning request under provisions of this ordinance may have a significant adverse impact upon any of the criteria listed in section. 19.03502 of this ordinance, that shoreland-wetland rezoning request amendment, if approved by the county board, shall contain the following provision:

"This shoreland-wetland rezoning ~~amendment~~ shall not take effect until more than thirty (30) days have elapsed after written notice of the county board approval of this shoreland-wetland rezoning ~~amendment~~ is mailed to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). During that thirty (30) day period, the Department may notify the county board that it will adopt a superseding shoreland ordinance for the county under s. 59.692(6), Wis. Stats. If the Department does so notify the county board, the effect of this amendment shall be stayed until the s. 59.692(6), Wis. Stats., adoption procedure is completed or otherwise terminated."

19.04000 ~~LAND DIVISION REVIEW AND SANITARY REGULATIONS~~ MINIMUM LOT SIZE FOR CONFORMING LOTS

19.04100 ~~LAND DIVISION REVIEW~~ PURPOSE

~~The county shall review, pursuant to s. 236.45, Wis. Stats., all land divisions in shoreland areas which create three (3) or more parcels or building sites of five (5) acres each or less within a five (5) year period. In such review all of the following factors shall be considered:~~ Minimum lot sizes in the shoreland area have been established to afford protection against danger to health, safety and welfare, and protection against pollution of the adjacent body of water. In calculating the minimum area or width of a lot, the beds of navigable waters shall not be included.

~~**01** Hazards to the health, safety or welfare of future residents.~~

~~**02** Proper relationship to adjoining areas.~~

~~**03** Public access to navigable waters, as required by law.~~

~~**04** Adequate stormwater drainage facilities.~~

~~**05** Conformity to state law and administrative code provisions.~~

19.04200 ~~PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD)~~ SEWERED LOTS

For each lot served by public sanitary sewer the minimum lot area shall be ten thousand (10,000) sq. ft. and the minimum average lot width shall be sixty-five (65) feet with at least sixty-five (65) feet of frontage width at the ordinary high water mark.

~~**01** PURPOSE. The Planned Unit Development (PUD) is intended to permit smaller non-riparian lots where the physical layout of the lots is so arranged as to better assure the control of pollution and preservation of ground cover than would be expected if the lots were developed with the normal lot sizes and setbacks and without special conditions placed upon the Planned Unit Development at the time of its approval. A condition of all Planned Residential Unit Development is the preservation of certain open space preferably on the shoreland, in perpetuity.~~

~~**02** REQUIREMENTS F0R PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT. The county Planning and Zoning Committee may at its discretion, upon its own motion or upon petition, approve a Planned Unit Development Overlay District upon finding, after a public hearing, that all of the following facts exist:~~

(A) Area. The area proposed for the Planned Unit Development shall be at least two (2) acres in size or have a minimum of two hundred (200) feet of frontage on a navigable water.

(B) Lots. Any proposed lot in the Planned Unit Development that does not meet the minimum size standards of ss. 19.05200 and 19.05300 shall be a non-riparian lot.

(C) Lot sizes, widths, setbacks, and vegetation removal. When considering approval of a Planned Unit Development the governing body shall consider whether proposed lot sizes, widths, and setbacks are of adequate size and distance to prevent pollution or erosion along streets or other public ways and waterways. Increased shoreland setbacks shall be a condition of approval as a way of minimizing adverse impacts of development. Shore cover provisions in s. 19.07200 shall apply except that maximum width of a lake frontage opening shall be one hundred (100) feet and minimum vegetative buffer depth shall be increased to offset the impact of the proposed development.

Note: Counties should be aware that the planned unit development standards, as written, grant back lot access (key holing) without applying frontage requirement standards to determine overall density. This comports to ch. NR 115.05(1)(a)4, Wis. Adm. Code. Counties may optionally include requirements to limit overall density based upon minimum frontage standards as well. These types of developments may also be known as conservation subdivisions or planned residential development. The provisions of NR 115.05(1)(a)4, Wis. Adm. Code, apply to these types of developments where there may be a combination of a density bonus, smaller lot size and preservation of open space.

19.04300 SANITARY / PRIVATE WELL REGULATIONS UNSEWERED LOTS

The county shall adopt sanitary regulations for the protection of health and the preservation and enhancement of water quality For each lot not served by public sanitary sewer the minimum lot area shall be twenty thousand (20,000) sq. ft. and the minimum average lot width shall be one hundred (100) feet with at least one hundred (100) feet of frontage width at the ordinary high water mark.

01 Where a public sewage collection and treatment system is not available, design and construction of private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) shall be required to comply with ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code and be governed by a private sewage system ordinance adopted by the county under s. 59.70(5), Wis. Stats.

(A) No private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) or parts thereof shall be located, installed, moved, reconstructed, extended, enlarged, converted, or substantially altered or their use changed without a sanitary permit and without full compliance with Chapter 9 of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.

(B) When applicable, no shoreland permit shall be issued until a valid sanitary permit is issued authorizing the installation of a private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS).

(C) Private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) shall meet the following criteria:

(01) POWTS shall be located not less than fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable waters.

(02) POWTS shall be located not less than seventy-five (75) feet from the edge of any Lake Michigan bluff or ravine.

~~**(03)** POWTS shall be located not less than forty (40) feet from the edge of any Lake Michigan shallow ravine, provided that the ravine has not been determined to be navigable.~~

~~**02** Where public water supply systems are not available, private well construction shall be required to conform to ch. NR 812, Wis. Adm. Code.~~

19.05000 ~~MINIMUM~~ SUBSTANDARD LOT ~~SIZE~~

~~19.05100 PURPOSE~~

~~Minimum lot sizes in the shoreland area shall be established to afford protection against danger to health, safety and welfare, and protection against pollution of the adjacent body of water.~~

~~19.05200 SEWERED LOTS~~

~~MINIMUM AREA AND WIDTH FOR EACH LOT. The minimum lot area shall be ten thousand (10,000) sq. ft. and the minimum average lot width shall be sixty-five (65) feet.~~

~~19.05300 UNSEWERED LOTS~~

~~MINIMUM AREA AND WIDTH FOR EACH LOT. The minimum lot area shall be twenty thousand (20,000) sq. ft. and the minimum average lot width shall be one hundred (100) feet.~~

19.054100 SUBSTANDARD LOTS

A legally created lot or parcel that met minimum area and minimum average width requirements when created, but does not meet current lot size requirements, may be used as a building site if all of the following apply:

01 The substandard lot or parcel was never reconfigured or combined with another lot or parcel by plat, survey, or consolidation by the owner into one property tax parcel.

02 The substandard lot or parcel has never been developed with one or more of its structures placed partly upon an adjacent lot or parcel.

03 The substandard lot or parcel is developed to comply with all other ordinance requirements.

~~Note: The intent of this provision is to allow lots that were legally created that currently do not meet the minimum lot width and area requirements to be considered a building site provided all ordinance requirements can be met. Substandard lots that have been reconfigured by a certified survey map or consolidated into one legal description with the register of deeds, which result in a larger (closer to conforming) lot should be allowed to be utilized as a building site. Additionally, lots that have a legal description for each substandard lot on record with the Register of Deeds but have one tax parcel number assigned by the Real Property Lister or Assessor for taxing/assessing purposes should be considered separate building sites and should not be considered consolidated. Lots that have had development over the lot lines should be combined with a legal description and recorded with a new deed prior to new development occurring.~~

19.055200 OTHER SUBSTANDARD LOTS

Except for lots which meet the requirements of section~~.~~ 19.054100, a shoreland permit for the improvement of a lot having lesser dimensions than those stated in sections~~.~~ 19.0~~5~~54200 and 19.0~~5~~54300 shall be issued only if a variance is granted by the board of adjustment.

19.06000 ILLEGALLY CREATED LOTS

An illegally created lot is one that was created in violation of the required minimum area and minimum average width requirements of the County's shoreland zoning ordinance at the time of creation. Illegally created lots shall not be used for construction purposes without the granting of a variance.

19.0~~6~~7000 ~~BUILDING~~ SETBACKS

~~Permitted building setbacks shall be established to conform to health, safety and welfare requirements, preserve natural beauty, reduce flood hazards and avoid water pollution.~~

19.0~~6~~7100 ~~SHORELAND SETBACKS~~ PURPOSE

~~Unless exempt under s. 19.06101 or reduced under s. 19.06200, a setback of seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of any navigable water to the nearest part of a building or structure shall be required for all buildings and structures.~~Setbacks within the shoreland area have been established to conform to health, safety and welfare requirements, preserve natural beauty, reduce flood hazards, protect against water pollution, and otherwise limit the direct and cumulative impacts of shoreland development of the adjacent water body.

~~01 EXEMPT STRUCTURES~~

~~All of the following structures are exempt from the shoreland setback standards in s. 19.06100:~~

~~(A)~~ ~~Boathouses located entirely above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and entirely within the access and viewing corridor that do not contain plumbing and are not used for human habitation. The roof of a boathouse may be used as a deck provided that:~~

~~(01)~~ ~~The boathouse has a flat roof.~~

~~(02)~~ ~~The roof has no side walls or screens.~~

~~(03)~~ ~~The roof may have a railing that meets the Department of Safety and Professional Services standards.~~

~~(04) Access stairs shall be located within the interior footprint of the boathouse.~~

~~(B)~~ ~~Open-sided and screened structures such as gazebos, decks, patios and screen houses in the shoreland setback area that satisfy the requirements in ch. 59.692(1v), Wis. Stats.:~~

~~(01)~~ ~~The part of the structure that is nearest to the water is located at least thirty-five (35) feet landward from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).~~

~~(02)~~ ~~The floor area of all the structures in the shoreland setback area will not exceed two hundred (200) square feet. Boathouses shall be excluded from this calculation.~~

~~(03)~~ ~~The structure that is the subject of the request for special zoning permission has no sides or has open or screened sides.~~

~~(04)~~ ~~The county must approve a plan that will be implemented by the owner of the property to preserve or establish a vegetative buffer zone that covers at least 70% of the half of the shoreland setback area that is nearest to the water.~~

~~Note: The statutory requirements under ch. 59.692(1v), Wis. Stats., which require the establishment of a vegetative buffer for the construction of open sided structures, is not superseded by s. 59.692(1f)(a), Wis. Stats.~~

~~(C)~~ ~~Fishing rafts that are authorized on the Wolf River and Mississippi River under ch. 30.126, Wis. Stats.~~

~~**(D)** Broadcast signal receivers, including satellite dishes or antennas that are one meter or less in diameter and satellite earth station antennas that are two (2) meters or less in diameter.~~

~~**(E)** Utility transmission and distribution lines, poles, towers, water towers, pumping stations, well pumphouse covers, private on-site wastewater treatment systems that comply with ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code, and other utility structures that have no feasible alternative location outside of the minimum setback and that employ best management practices to infiltrate or otherwise control storm water runoff from the structure.~~

~~**(F)** Walkways, stairways or rail systems that are necessary to provide pedestrian access to the shoreline and are a maximum of 60 inches in width.~~

~~**(G)** Devices or systems used to treat runoff from impervious surfaces.~~

~~**(H)** A fence that meets all of the following requirements:~~

~~**(01)** A height not taller than fifteen (15) feet:~~

~~**(02)** Located not less than two (2) feet landward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).~~

~~**(03)** Located entirely outside of a highway right-of-way.~~

~~**(04)** Located not less than ten (10) feet from the edge of a roadway and not more than forty (40) feet from the edge of a roadway or highway right-of-way, whichever is greater.~~

~~**(05)** Generally perpendicular to the shoreline.~~

~~**(I)** A bridge for which the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has issued a permit under s. 30.123, Wis. Stats.~~

~~**02 EXISTING EXEMPT STRUCTURES**~~

~~Existing exempt structures may be maintained, repaired, replaced, restored, rebuilt and remodeled provided the activity does not expand the footprint and does not go beyond the three-dimensional building envelope of the existing structure. Counties may allow expansion of a structure beyond the existing footprint if the expansion is necessary to comply with applicable state or federal requirements.~~

~~Note: Chapter 59.692(1k)(a)2m, Wis. Stats., prohibits counties from requiring any approval or imposing any fee or mitigation requirement for the activities specified in s. 19.06102. However, it is important to note that property owners may be required to obtain permits or approvals and counties may impose fees under ordinances adopted pursuant to other statutory requirements, such as floodplain zoning, general zoning, sanitary codes, building codes, or even stormwater erosion control.~~

19.0~~6~~7200 ~~REDUCED PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE~~ SHORELAND SETBACK

A setback ~~less than the~~ of seventy-five (75) ~~foot~~ feet ~~required setback~~ from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of any navigable water to the nearest part of a building or ~~shall be permitted for a proposed principal~~ structure ~~and~~ shall be ~~determined as follows:~~ required.

19.07300 REDUCED SHORELAND SETBACK FOR A NEW PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE

01 EXISTING PRINCIPAL STRUCTURES IN BOTH DIRECTIONS

Where there are existing principal structures in both directions of a new proposed principal structure, a shoreland ~~the~~ setback less than ~~shall equal~~ the required seventy-five (75) foot ~~average of the distances the two (2) existing principal structures are~~ set back from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) established in section 19.07200 shall be permitted for a new proposed principal structure, provided all of the following are met:

(A) Both of the existing principal structures are located on lots immediately adjacent ~~lot~~ to the lot of the proposed new principal structure.

(B) Both of the existing principal structures are located within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the proposed new principal structure and are the closest structure.

(C) Both of the existing principal structures are the closest principal structure on their respective lots to the new proposed principal structure.

~~(C)~~**(D)** Both of the existing principal structures are located less than seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

(E) The reduced shoreland setback shall equal the average of the distances that the two existing principal structures are set back from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

~~(D)~~**(F)** The reduced shoreland ~~average~~ setback shall not be reduced to less than thirty-five (35) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) ~~of any navigable water~~.

~~Note: Chapter 59.692(1d)(a), Wis. Stats., requires counties to adopt the standards consistent with s. 19.06201 for reducing the shoreland setback.~~

02 EXISTING PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE IN ONLY ONE DIRECTION

Where this is an existing principal structure in only one direction, the setback shall equal the average of the distances the existing principal structure is set back from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and the required setback of seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), provided all of the following are met:

(A) The existing principal structure is located on a lot immediately adjacent ~~lot~~ to the lot of the proposed new principal structure.

(B) The existing principal structure is located within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the ~~proposed~~ new principal structure ~~and is the closest structure~~.

(C) The existing principal structure is the closest principal structure on its lot to the new proposed principal structure.

~~(C)~~**(D)** The existing principal structure is located less than seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

(E) The reduced shoreland setback shall equal the average of seventy-five (75) feet and the distance that the existing principal structure is set back from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

~~(D)~~**(F)** The average setback shall not be reduced to less than thirty-five (35) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of any navigable water.

19.07400 EXEMPT STRUCTURES IN THE SHORELAND SETBACK AREA

All of the following structures are exempt from the shoreland setback established in section 19.07200:

01 DRY BOATHOUSES
Boathouses located entirely above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), entirely within the access and viewing corridor, that do not contain plumbing, and are not used for human habitation. The roof of a boathouse may be used as a deck provided that:

(A) The boathouse has a flat roof.

(B) The roof has no side walls or screens.

(C) The roof may have a railing that meets the Department of Safety and Professional Services standards.

(D) Access stairs shall be located within the interior footprint of the boathouse.

01 NO SIDE, OPEN-SIDED, AND SCREENED STRUCTURES
No side, open-sided and screened structures such as gazebos, decks, patios and screen houses in the shoreland setback area, provided the following requirements of s. 59.692(1v), Wis. Stats., are met:

(A) The part of the structure that is nearest to the water is located at least thirty-five (35) feet landward from the ordinary-high water mark.

(B) The total floor area of all the structures in the shoreland setback area of the property will not exceed two hundred (200) square feet. Boathouses shall be excluded from the calculation.

(C) The structure that is the subject of the request for special zoning permission has no sides or has open or screened sides.

(D) The county must approve a plan that will be implemented by the owner of the property to preserve or establish a vegetative buffer zone that covers at least seventy (70) percent of the half of the shoreland setback area that is nearest to the water.

03 FISHING RAFTS
Fishing rafts that are authorized on the Wolf River and Mississippi River under s. 30.126, Wis. Stats.

04 BROADCAST SIGNAL RECEIVERS
Broadcast signal receivers, including satellite dishes or antennas that are one meter or less in diameter and satellite earth station antennas that are 2 meters or less in diameter.

05 UTILITY STRUCTURES.
Utility transmission and distribution lines, poles, towers, water towers, pumping stations, well pumphouse covers, and private on-site wastewater treatment systems that comply with ch. SPS 383, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and other utility structures that have no feasible alternative location outside of the minimum setback and that are constructed and placed using best management practices to infiltrate or otherwise control storm water runoff from the structure.

06 WALKWAY, STAIRWAY, OR RAIL SYSTEM
A walkway, stairway, or rail system that is necessary to provide pedestrian access to the shoreline and is a maximum of sixty (60) inches in width.

07 DEVICES OR SYSTEMS USED TO TREAT RUNOFF FROM IMPERVIOUS SURFACES.
Devices or systems used to treat runoff from impervious surfaces, provided the requirements of s. 59.692(1k)(a)6, Wis .Stats. and s. 59.692(1k)(am)1, Wis. Stats., are met.

08 FENCE
A fence along a roadway that meets all of the following requirements:

(A) Is not taller than fifteen (15) feet.

(B) Is located not less than two (2) feet landward of the ordinary high water mark.

(C) Is located entirely outside of a highway right-of-way.

(D) Is located not less than ten (10) feet from the edge of a roadway and not more than forty (40) feet from the edge of a roadway or highway right-of-way, whichever is greater.

(E) Is generally perpendicular to the shoreline.

09 BRIDGES
A bridge for which the Department has issued a permit under s. 30.123, Wis. Stats.

~~**19.06300 FLOODPLAIN STRUCTURES**~~
~~Buildings and structures to be constructed or placed in a floodplain shall be required to comply with any applicable floodplain zoning ordinance.~~

19.0~~64~~75~~00~~ ~~EROSION HAZARD SETBACK FROM~~ LAKE MICHIGAN BLUFF~~S~~ / RAVINE SETBACKS
The eastern County line is defined by the coast of Lake Michigan. This coastal area consists almost entirely of steep bluffs and associated ravines that terminate into Lake Michigan. Due to the high recession rate (erosion hazard) recorded along this coastal reach, all new structures and private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS), must be setback to protect property and life and minimize costly damage. Structures listed in section 19.07406 shall be exempt from this section.

01 EROSION HAZARD SETBACK FROM LAKE MICHIGAN BLUFFS
~~**01**~~ Except as set forth in subsections C and D, all buildings, ~~and~~ structures, and private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) in the Lake Michigan B~~b~~luff A~~a~~rea shall be set back the greater of the following distances:

(A) A distance equal to a slope ratio of two and one half (2.5) feet horizontal distance to every one (1) foot vertical distance, measured horizontally from the toe of the bluff, calculated using the most severe angle of slope as determined by a registered professional engineer or a surveyor and approved by the zoning administrator, and based on the following graph (see Figure 1). The setback (X) is measured from the top edge of the bluff, as determined by the land and water management department. Measurement of the stable slope angle setback shall be made from the toe of the bluff perpendicular to the shoreline. There shall be two (2) such measurements for every one hundred (100) feet of shoreline at points not less than fifty (50) feet apart. The setback shall be a line connecting these two points, or such line extended. The land between the top edge of the bluff and the setback line constitutes the bluff setback area.

(B) A minimum setback of seventy-five (75) feet from the edge of any bluff, as determined by the land and water management department.

(C) Accessory structures may be placed within the bluff setback area, subject to the following:

(01) The part of the structure that is nearest to the bluff shall maintain a minimum setback of forty (40) feet from the top of any bluff, as determined by the land and water management department. Structures required for riparian access shall be excluded from this setback.

(02) The total floor area of all accessory structures located within the bluff setback area will not exceed two hundred (200) square feet. Structures required for riparian access shall be excluded from this calculation.

(03) The wall height of any structure shall not exceed ten (10) feet.

(04) The structure shall not be placed on pilings, piers, frost walls, or a foundation.

(05) The structure will not contain interior plumbing, utilize a non-plumbing system, or require the installation of a private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS).

~~02~~**(D)** Private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) soil absorption components in the Lake Michigan B~~b~~luff A~~a~~rea shall be set back a minimum of seventy-five (75) feet from the edge of any bluff, as determined by the land and water management department.

~~19.0650~~02 EROSION HAZARD SETBACK FROM LAKE MICHIGAN RAVINES

~~01~~ Except as set forth in subsections C, ~~and~~ D, and E, all buildings, ~~and~~ structures, and private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) in the Lake Michigan R~~r~~avine A~~a~~rea shall be set back the greater of the following distances:

(A) A distance equal to a slope ratio of two and one half (2.5) feet horizontal distance to every one (1) foot vertical distance measured horizontally from the toe of the ravine, calculated using the most severe angle of slope, as determined by a registered professional engineer or a surveyor and approved by the zoning administrator, and based on the following graph (see Figure 1). The setback (X) is measured from the top edge of the ravine, as determined by the land and water management department. There shall be sufficient measurements points to represent said ravine. The setback shall be a line connecting all points, or such line extended. The land between the top edge of the ravine and the setback line constitutes the ravine setback area.

(B) A minimum setback of seventy-five (75) feet from the edge of any ravine, as determined by the land and water management department.

(C) When a detailed subsurface investigation report by a Wisconsin registered geotechnical engineer indicates that a ravine is a stable formation, the setback shall be as recommended in the report, subject to a minimum setback of forty (40) feet from the edge of that particular ravine, as determined by the land and water management department, provided that the ravine has not been determined to be navigable.

(D) Accessory structures may be placed within the ravine setback area, subject to the following:

(01) The part of the structure that is nearest to the ravine shall maintain a minimum setback of forty (40) feet from the top of any ravine, as determined by the land and water management department, provided that the ravine has not been determined to be navigable. Structures required for riparian access shall be excluded from this setback.

(02) The total floor area of all accessory structures within the ravine setback area will not

exceed two hundred (200) square feet. Structures required for riparian access shall be excluded from this calculation. When the provisions of section 19.07502(C) are used to reduce the setback from the edge of a ravine, subject to a minimum setback of forty (40) feet from the edge of that particular ravine, there shall be no limitation on the total floor area of accessory structures.

(03) The wall height of any structure shall not exceed ten (10) feet.

(04) The structure shall not be placed on pilings, piers, frost walls, or a foundation.

(05) The structure will not contain interior plumbing, utilize a non-plumbing system, or require the installation of a private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS).

~~02~~**(E)** Private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) soil absorption components in the Lake Michigan R~~r~~avine A~~a~~rea shall be set back a minimum of seventy-five (75) feet from the edge of any ravine, as determined by the land and water management department, unless the provisions of section~~.~~ 19.0~~6~~750~~1~~2(C) are used to reduce said setback, subject to a minimum setback of forty (40) feet from the edge of that particular ravine, provided that the ~~shallow~~ ravine has not been determined to be navigable.

~~19.0660~~03 EROSION HAZARD SETBACK FROM LAKE MICHIGAN SHALLOW RAVINES

All buildings, structures, and private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) in the Lake Michigan Ravine Area shall be set back the following distances:

~~01~~**(A)** All buildings and structures in the Lake Michigan ~~shallow r~~Ravine A~~a~~rea shall be set back a minimum of forty (40) feet from the edge of a shallow ravine, as determined by the land and water management department, provided that the shallow ravine has not been determined to be navigable.

~~02~~**(B)** Private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) soil absorption components in the Lake Michigan ~~shallow r~~Ravine A~~a~~rea shall be set back a minimum of forty (40) feet from the edge of any shallow ravine, as determined by the land and water management department, provided that the shallow ravine has not been determined to be navigable.

19.08000 STRUCTURES IN THE FLOODPLAIN

Buildings and structures to be constructed or placed in a floodplain shall be required to comply with Chapter 18 of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordnances.

19.0~~7~~9000 VEGETATION

19.0~~7~~9100 PURPOSE

To protect natural scenic beauty, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality, ~~a county shall regulate removal of~~ vegetation ~~in shoreland areas, consistent with the following: The county shall establish ordinance standards that consider sound forestry and soil conservation practices, as well as the effect of vegetation~~ removal shall be regulated in a manner to protect ~~on~~ water quality~~, including~~ and reduce soil erosion~~,~~ and the flow of effluents, sediments, and nutrients.

19.0~~7~~9200 ACTIVITIES ALLOWED WITHIN A VEGETATIVE BUFFER ZONE

~~To~~ A vegetative buffer zone is maintained or created to protect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty, and to promote preservation and restoration of native vegetation~~.~~. The vegetative buffer zone is the area ~~county ordinance shall designate land~~ that extends from the ordinary high water

mark (OHWM) to ~~a minimum of~~ thirty-five (35) feet landward. ~~inland as a vegetative buffer zone and prohibit~~ R~~r~~emoval or destruction of vegetation in the vegetative buffer zone shall be prohibited except as follows:

01 ~~The county may allow~~ R~~r~~outine maintenance of vegetation which means normally accepted horticultural practices that do not result in the loss of any layer of existing vegetation and do not require earth disturbance.

02 The ~~county may allow~~ removal or destruction of vegetation for the creation of ~~trees and shrubs in the vegetative buffer zone to create~~ an access and viewing corridor~~. Per s. 59.692(1f)(b), Wis. Stats., the maximum width of an access and viewing corridor may be ten (10) feet or up to thirty-five (35) percent of the shoreline frontage, whichever is greater, except that the maximum width of an access and viewing corridor may not exceed two hundred (200) feet. The access and viewing corridor may run contiguously for the entire maximum allowed width of two hundred (200) feet.~~ provided the following requirements are met:

(A) The access and viewing corridor remains a strip of vegetated land for the purpose of providing safe pedestrian access to the shore through the vegetative buffer zone.

(B) The access and viewing corridor may be thirty-five (35) percent of the shoreline frontage but in no case shall it be less than 10 feet or greater than 200 feet.

(C) The viewing corridor may run contiguously for the entire maximum width allowed based on the shoreline frontage owned.

03 The ~~county may allow~~ removal of trees and shrubs ~~in the vegetative buffer zone~~ on a parcel with ten (10) or more acres of forested land consistent with "generally accepted forestry management practices" as defined in ch. NR 1.25(2)(b), Wisconsin~~.~~ Administrative~~.~~ Code, and described in Department publication "Wisconsin Forest Management Guidelines" (publication FR-226), provided that vegetation removal be consistent with these practices.

04 The ~~county may allow~~ removal of vegetation ~~within the vegetative buffer zone~~ to manage exotic or invasive species, damaged vegetation, vegetation that must be removed to control disease, or vegetation creating an imminent safety hazard, provided that any vegetation removed be replaced by replanting in the same area with native species, as soon as practicable.

05 The county may authorize, by shoreland permit, additional vegetation management activities such as prescribed burns or other vegetation management or removal activities where there is a demonstrable need for the additional management activity ~~in the vegetative buffer zone~~. ~~The~~ Any permit issued under this section ~~subd. par.~~ shall require the following information to be provided by the applicant: ~~that all management activities comply with detailed plans approved by the county and designed to control erosion by limiting sedimentation into the waterbody, to improve the plant community by replanting in the same area, and to maintain and monitor the newly restored area. The permit also shall require an enforceable restriction to preserve the newly restored area.~~

(A) Detailed plans documenting the need and purpose are submitted and approved by the County.

(B) Sufficient information within the plans showing that it is designed to:

(01) Control erosion by limiting sedimentation into the waterbody;

(02) Improve the plant community by replanting in the same area; and

(03) Maintain and monitor the newly restored area.

~~Note: Chapter 59.692(1f)(a), Wis. Stats., prohibits counties from requiring a property owner to establish a vegetative buffer zone on previously developed land or expand an existing vegetative buffer zone. However, as part of a counties shoreland mitigation standards, the establishment or expansion of the vegetative buffer may remain an option.~~

19.1~~0~~8000 FILLING, GRADING, LAGOONING, DREDGING, DITCHING, AND EXCAVATING

~~Filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching and excavating may be permitted only in accordance with the provisions of ch. NR 115.04, Wis. Adm. Code, the requirements of ch. 30, Wis. Stats., and other state and federal laws where applicable, and only if done in a manner designed to minimize erosion, sedimentation and impairment of fish and wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty. Fill placed within the shoreland area will not be classified as a solid or hazardous material or defined as a manufacturing byproduct per s. 19.16000.~~

19.10100 PURPOSE

To protect natural scenic beauty, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality, land disturbances may be allowed and authorized only if done in a manner designed to minimize erosion, sedimentation and impairment of fish and wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty.

19.10200 APPLICABILITY

Filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching, and excavating may be authorized by permit according to sections 19.10300 and 19.10400, and only if done in a manner that meets the purpose of section 19.10100.

19.10300 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

In order to implement section 19.10200, a permit for filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching or excavating within in the shoreland area may be granted provided that:

01 A permit is required to be issued for filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching, or excavating within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable waters.

02 It is not done within the vegetative buffer zone unless necessary for establishing or expanding the vegetative buffer or for the construction of an exempt structure under section 19.07500.

03 It is done in a manner designed to minimize erosion, sedimentation and impairment of fish and wildlife habitat.

04 Filling, grading, lagooning, dredging, ditching or excavating in a shoreland-wetland district meets the requirements of section 19.03000.

05 All applicable federal, state, and local authority is obtained in addition to a permit under this ordinance.

06 Any fill placed in the shoreland area is protected against erosion by the use of vegetative cover or stabilized in another acceptable and approved manner.

07 Any fill placed within the shoreland area will not be classified as a solid or hazardous waste or defined as a manufacturing byproduct per section 19.23000.

19.10400 PERMIT CONDITIONS

In granting a permit under section 19.10301, attach any of the following conditions, as appropriate:

01 The smallest amount of bare ground shall be exposed for as short a time as feasible.

02 Temporary ground cover (such as mulch or jute netting) shall be used and permanent vegetative cover shall be established.

03 Diversion berms or bales, silting basins, terraces, filter fabric fencing, and other methods shall be used to prevent erosion.

04 Lagoons shall be constructed to avoid fish trap conditions.

05 Fill shall be stabilized according to accepted engineering standards.

06 Filling shall comply with any local floodplain zoning ordinance and shall not restrict a floodway or destroy the flood storage capacity of a floodplain.

07 Construction associated with land disturbances are encouraged to incorporate slopes of two (2) units horizontal distance to one (1) unit vertical or flatter which shall be promptly vegetated and stabilized.

08 Other project-related conditions may be considered, including certified plans and or designs from an engineer.

19.~~09~~11000 IMPERVIOUS SURFACE STANDARDS

19.~~09~~11100 PURPOSE

~~Establish~~ I~~i~~mpervious surface standards are established to protect water quality and fish and wildlife habitat and to protect against pollution of navigable waters.

19.11200 APPLICABILITY

Impervious surface standards shall apply to the construction, reconstruction, expansion, replacement, or relocation of any impervious surface that is or will be located within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of any navigable waterway on any of the following:

01 A riparian lot or parcel.

02 A non-riparian lot or parcel that is located entirely within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark of any navigable waterway.

19.~~092~~11300 CALCULATION OF PERCENTAGE OF IMPERVIOUS SURFACE

Percentage of impervious surface shall be calculated by dividing the surface area of the existing and proposed impervious surfaces on the portion of a lot or parcel that is within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) by the total surface area of that lot or parcel, and multiplied by one hundred (100). ~~Treated i~~Impervious surfaces described in s~~.~~ections 19.11400 and 19.11500 ~~19.09500~~ shall be excluded from the calculation of impervious surface on the lot or parcel. If an outlot lies between the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and the developable lot or parcel and both are in common ownership, the lot or parcel and the outlot shall be considered one lot or parcel for the purposes of calculating the percentage of impervious surface.

~~Note: Chapter NR 115.05(1)(e)1m, Wis. Adm. Code, clarifies that if an outlot lies between the OHWM~~

~~and the developed lot or parcel and both are in common ownership, then the lot or parcel should be considered one property for the purposes of calculating the percentage of impervious surfaces. If there is an outlot, parcel or road that is owned by some other entity, for example a hydroelectric facility or a town or county, then the county should determine what level of control the property owner has over that portion of the lot. Can the property owner place structures, such as shoreline protection, piers, stairs, boathouses etc… on that portion of the lot or does some other entity have control over development? If a property owner has no or little say over construction on that portion of the lot then impervious surfaces on that portion of the lot should be calculated separately.~~

~~For properties that have been "condominiumized" the impervious surface calculations apply to the entire property. The property is still under one legal description and the proposed expansion to a unit is not the only impervious surface calculated since the regulation states lot or parcel and not a unit. It will be important to remember also that mitigation applies to the property as a whole and not just to the portion of the frontage that might be in front of the unit impacted.~~

19.~~093~~114~~00~~00 ~~GENERAL~~ TREATED IMPERVIOUS SURFACE~~S STANDARD~~

~~Except as otherwise allowed in s. 19.09400 through s. 19.09500, the county shall allow up to fifteen (15) percent i~~Impervious surface~~s on the portion of a lot or parcel that is within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).~~ that can be documented to demonstrate they meet either of the following standards shall be excluded from the impervious surface calculations under section 19.11300:

01 The impervious surface is treated by devices such as stormwater ponds, constructed wetlands, infiltration basins, rain gardens, bio-swales or other engineered systems.

02 The runoff from the impervious surface discharges to an internally drained pervious area that retains the runoff on or off the parcel and allows infiltration into the soil.

19.11500 ROADWAYS AND SIDEWALKS

Roadways defined in s. 340.01(54), Stats., and sidewalks defined in s. 340.01(58), Stats., shall be excluded from the impervious surface calculation under section 19.11300.

19.~~094~~116~~00~~00 ~~MAXIMUM~~ GENERAL IMPERVIOUS SURFACE STANDARD

~~A property may exceed the impervious surface standard under s. 19.09300 provided the following standards are met:~~ The percentage of impervious surface allowed on a lot or parcel described under section 19.11200 and as calculated under section 19.11300 shall not exceed fifteen (15) percent.

~~**01** For properties where the general impervious surface standard applies under s. 19.09300, a property owner may have more than fifteen (15) percent impervious surface but not more than thirty (30) percent impervious surface on the portion of a lot or parcel that is within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).~~

~~**02** For properties that exceed the standard under s. 19.09300, but do not exceed the maximum standard under s. 19.09401, a shoreland permit can be issued for development with a mitigation plan that meets the standards found in s. 19.14000.~~

19.~~095~~117~~00~~00 ~~TREATED~~ MAXIMUM IMPERVIOUS SURFACE STANDARD

Impervious surfaces that can be documented to demonstrate they meet either of the following standards shall be excluded from the impervious surface calculations under section~~.~~ 19.~~092~~116~~00~~00:

01 ~~The impervious surface is treated by devices such as stormwater ponds, constructed wetlands, infiltration basins, rain gardens, bio-swales or other engineered systems.~~ A lot or parcel described under section 19.11200, calculated under section 19.11300, and under the general impervious surface standard of section 19.11600 may have greater than fifteen (15) percent impervious surface

but not more than thirty (30) percent impervious surface.

02 ~~The runoff from the impervious surface discharges to an internally drained pervious area that retains the runoff on or off the parcel and allows infiltration into the soil.~~ For lots or parcels that exceed the standard under section 19.11600 but do not exceed the maximum standard section 19.11701, a permit can be issued for development with a mitigation plan that meets the standards found in section 19.01800.

~~Note: The provisions in s. 19.09500 are an exemption from the impervious surface standards and as such should be read and construed narrowly. As such, a property owner is entitled to this exemption only when the runoff from the impervious surface is being treated by a sufficient (appropriately sized) treatment system, treatment device or internally drained. Property owners that can demonstrate that the runoff from an impervious surface is being treated consistent with s. 19.09500 will be considered pervious for the purposes of implementing the impervious surface standards in this ordinance. If a property owner or subsequent property owner fails to maintain the treatment system, treatment device, or internally drained area, the impervious surface is no longer exempt under s. 19.09500.~~

19.~~096~~118~~00~~ EXISTING IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

For existing impervious surfaces that were lawfully placed when constructed but that do not comply with the impervious surface standard in section~~.~~ 19.~~093~~11600 or the maximum impervious surface standard in section~~.~~ 19.~~09401~~11700, the property owner may do any of the following:

01 Maintain and repair the existing impervious surfaces;

02 Replace existing impervious surfaces with similar surfaces within the existing building envelope; or

03 Relocate or modify an existing impervious surface with similar or different impervious surface, provided that the relocation or modification does not result in an increase in the percentage of impervious surface that existed on the effective date of the county shoreland ordinance, and the impervious surface meets the applicable setback requirements in section~~.~~ 19.0~~61~~7000~~ or s. 19.06200~~.

~~Note: The impervious surface standards in this ordinance shall not be construed to supersede other provisions in the county shoreland ordinance. All of the provisions of the county shoreland ordinance still apply to new or existing development.~~

19.1~~0~~2000 HEIGHT

~~To protect and preserve wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty, on or after February 1, 2010, a county may not permit any construction that result in a structure taller than thirty-five (35) feet within seventy-five (75) feet of the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of any navigable waters.~~

19.12100 PURPOSE

To protect and preserve wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty.

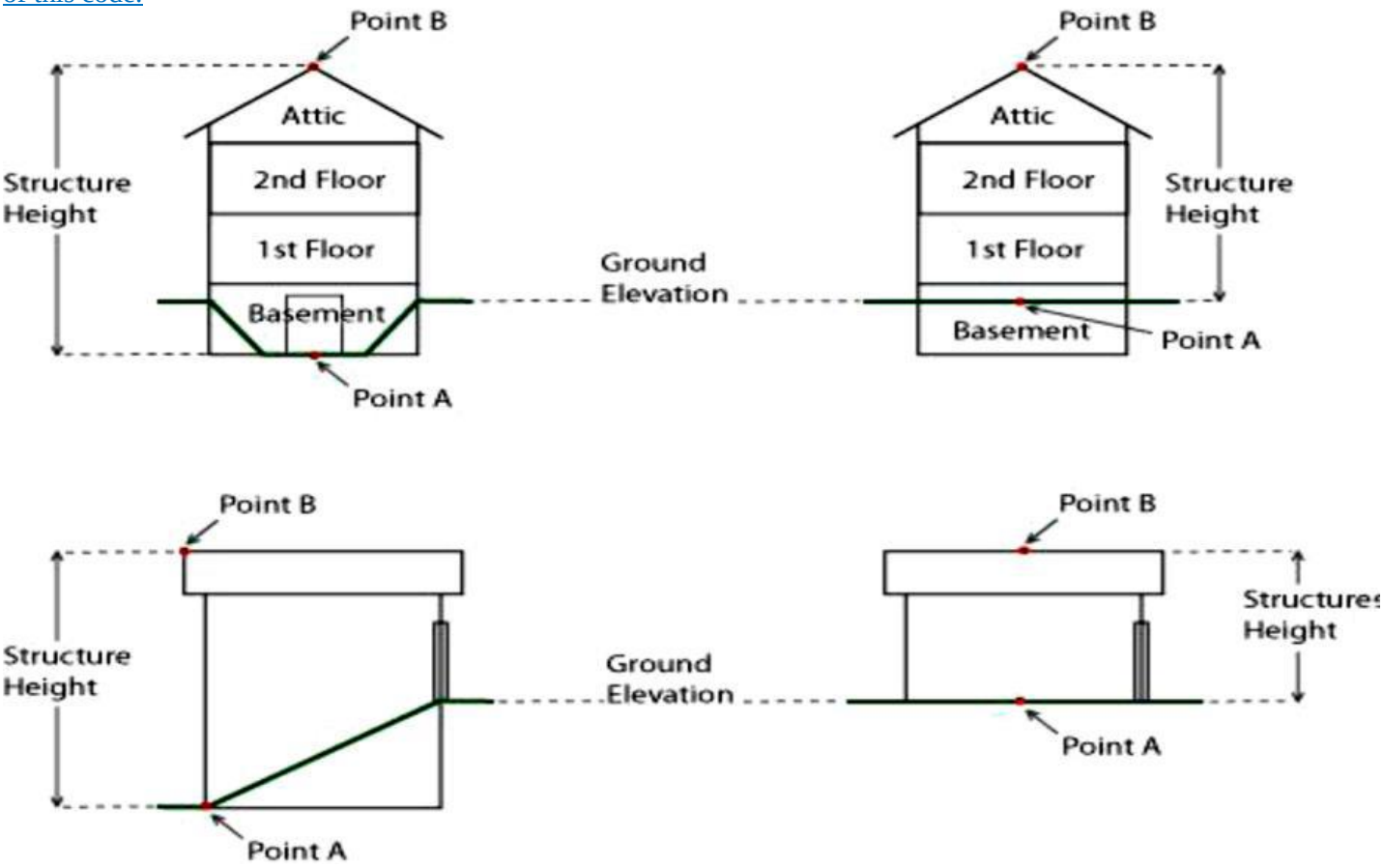
19.12200 HEIGHT STANDARD

A structure taller than thirty-five (35) feet within seventy-five (75) feet of the ordinary high-water mark of any navigable waters is prohibited.

19.12300 MEASURING HEIGHT

Structure height is the measurement of the vertical line segment starting at the lowest point of any exposed wall and it's intersect with the ground (Point A in the following diagram) to a line horizontal to

the highest point of a structure (Point B in the following diagram), unless specified under other sections of this code.



19.1~~13~~000 NONCONFORMING USES ~~AND STRUCTURES~~

19.13100 APPLICABILITY

19.13200 GENERAL RULE

01 The continuance of the lawful use of any building, premises, structure, or fixture for any trade or industry for which such building, premises, structure, or fixture is used at the time that the ordinance takes effect may not be prohibited.

02 The alteration of, or addition to, or repair in excess of 50 percent of its assessed value of any existing building, premises, structure, or fixture for the purpose of carrying on any prohibited trade or new industry within the district where such buildings, premises, structures, or fixtures are located, may be prohibited.

03 The county may prohibit the continuance of the nonconforming use of a temporary structure.

04 If the nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of 12 months, any future use of the building, premises, structure, or fixture shall conform to the ordinance.

05 A manufactured home community licensed under s. 101.935, Wis. Stats., that is a nonconforming use continues to be a nonconforming use notwithstanding the occurrence of any of

the following activities within the community:

(A) Repair or replacement of homes.

(B) Repair or replacement of infrastructure.

19.1~~11~~1400 ~~DISCONTINUED~~ NONCONFORMING ~~USE~~ STRUCTURES

~~If a nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of twelve (12) months, any future use of the building, structure or property shall conform to the ordinance.~~

19.14100 APPLICABILITY

This section applies to an existing principal or accessory structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the current required ordinary high water mark setback of a navigable waterway.

19.~~11~~14200 MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, OR VERTICAL EXPANSION OF NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES

A~~n existing~~ structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required shoreland setback per section 19.07000 may be maintained, repaired, replaced, restored, rebuilt or remodeled if the activity does not expand the footprint of the nonconforming structure. Further, a~~n existing~~ structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required shoreland setback may be vertically expanded unless the vertical expansion would extend more than thirty-five (35) feet above grade level. The ~~Counties may allow~~ expansion of a structure beyond the existing footprint may be allowed if the expansion is necessary to comply with applicable state or federal requirements.

~~Note: Chapters 59.692(1k)(a) 2,4 and (b), Wis. Stats., prohibits counties from requiring any approval or imposing any fee or mitigation requirement for the activities specified in s. 19.11200. However, it is important to note that property owners may be required to obtain permits or approvals and counties may impose fees under ordinances adopted pursuant to other statutory requirements, such as floodplain zoning, general zoning, sanitary codes, building codes, or even stormwater erosion control.~~

19.~~11~~14300 LATERAL EXPANSION OF A NONCONFORMING PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE WITHIN THE SETBACK

An existing principal structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required ~~building~~ shoreland setback per section~~.~~ 19.0~~61~~7000 may be expanded laterally, provided that all of the following requirements are met:

01 The use of the structure has not been discontinued for a period of twelve (12) months or more if a nonconforming use.

02 The existing principal structure is at least thirty-five (35) feet from the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM).

03 Lateral expansions are limited to a maximum of two hundred (200) square feet over the life of the structure. No portion of the expansion may be any closer to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) than the closest point of the existing principal structure.

04 The county shall issue a shoreland permit that requires an approved mitigation plan that shall be ~~approved by the county and~~ implemented by the property owner by the date specified in the permit. The mitigation plan shall meet the standards found in section~~.~~ 19.1~~4~~8000.

05 All other provisions of the shoreland ordinance shall be met.

19.~~11~~14400 EXPANSION OF A NONCONFORMING PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE BEYOND THE SETBACK

An existing principal structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required building setback under section~~.~~ 19.0~~61~~7000 may be expanded horizontally, landward, or vertically provided that the expanded area meets the building setback requirements per section~~.~~ 19.0~~61~~7000 and that all other provisions of the shoreland ordinance are met. A mitigation plan is not required solely for expansion under this paragraph, but may be required per section~~.~~ 19.~~090~~11700 or 19.11100.

19.~~11~~14500 RELOCATION OF NONCONFORMING PRINCIPAL STRUCTURES

An existing principal structure that was lawfully placed when constructed but that does not comply with the required building setback per section~~.~~ 19.0~~61~~7000 may be relocated on the property provided all of the following requirements are met:

01 The use of the structure has not been discontinued for a period of twelve (12) months or more if a nonconforming use.

02 The existing principal structure is at least thirty-five (35) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

03 No portion of the relocated structure is located any closer to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) than the closest point of the existing principal structure.

04 The county determines that no other location is available on the property to build a principal structure of a comparable size to the structure proposed for relocation that will result in compliance with the shoreland setback requirement per section~~.~~ 19.0~~61~~7000.

05 The county shall issue a shoreland permit that requires an approved mitigation plan that shall be ~~approved by the county and~~ implemented by the property owner by the date specified in the permit. The mitigation plan shall meet the standards found in section~~.~~ 19.1~~4~~8000~~.~~. ~~and include enforceable obligations of the property owner to establish or maintain measures that the county determines are adequate to offset the impacts of the permitted expansion on water quality, near-shore aquatic habitat, upland wildlife habitat and natural scenic beauty. The mitigation measures shall be proportional to the amount and impacts of the replaced or relocated structure being permitted. The obligations of the property owner under the mitigation plan shall be evidenced by an instrument recorded in the office of the County Register of Deeds.~~

06 All other provisions of the shoreland ordinance shall be met.

19.1~~2~~5000 MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, OR VERTICAL EXPANSION OF A STRUCTURE~~S THAT WERE~~ AUTHORIZED BY VARIANCE

A structure of which any part has been authorized to be located within the shoreland setback area by a variance granted before July 13, 2015, may be maintained, repaired, replaced, restored, rebuilt, or remodeled if the activity does not expand the footprint of the authorized structure. Additionally, the structure may be vertically expanded unless the vertical expansion would extend more than thirty-five (35) feet above grade level. ~~Counties may allow~~ The expansion of a structure beyond the existing footprint if the expansion is necessary to comply with applicable state or federal requirements.

~~Note: Chapter 59.692(1k)(a)2. prohibits counties from requiring any approval or imposing any fee or mitigation requirement for the activities specified in s. 19.14000. However, it is important to note that property owners may be required to obtain permits or approvals and counties may impose fees under~~

~~ordinances adopted pursuant to other statutory requirements, such as floodplain zoning, general zoning, sanitary codes, building codes, or even stormwater and erosion control.~~

19.1~~3~~6000 MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR REPLACEMENT OF AN EXEMPT ~~ILLEGAL~~ STRUCTURE~~S~~ IN THE SHORELAND SETBACK AREA

~~A structure that was illegally constructed, which is older than ten (10) years and may not be enforced under the shoreland ordinance may be maintained, repaired, replaced, restored, rebuilt or remodeled if the activity does not expand the footprint of the structure. (No vertical or lateral expansion allowed for structures in violation.)~~

01 All or any part of an existing exempt structures under section 19.07500 may be maintained, repaired, replaced, restored, rebuilt or remodeled provided the activity does not expand the footprint and does not go beyond the three-dimensional building envelope of the existing structure.

02 An activity allowed under section 19.16100 shall be allowed to expand the footprint of the structure provided it is the minimal expansion necessary to comply with applicable state or federal requirements.

19.17000 MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR REPLACEMENT OF A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE IN VIOLATION OF A COUNTY SHORELAND ZONING ORDINANCE THAT MAY NOT BE ENFORCED

01 An enforcement action may not commence against a person who owns a building or structure that is in violation of a shoreland zoning standard or this shoreland zoning ordinance if it has been in place for more than ten (10) years.

02 A building or structure that is in violation of a shoreland zoning standard or this shoreland zoning ordinance but has been in place for more than ten years may be maintained, repaired, replaced, restored, rebuilt or remodeled if the activity does not expand the footprint of the authorized structure. However, the structure may not be vertically or laterally expanded.

19.1~~4~~8000 MITIGATION

~~When the county issues a shoreland permit requiring mitigation under ss. 19.09400, 19.11300, and 19.11500, the property owner must submit a complete permit application that is reviewed and approved by the county. The application shall include the following:~~

19.18100 PURPOSE

The purpose of mitigation is to establish and maintain measures adequate to offset the impacts of development on water quality, near-shore aquatic habitat, upland wildlife habitat, and natural scenic beauty.

19.18200 APPLICABILITY

When a shoreland permit requiring mitigation under sections 19.11702, 19.14303, and 19.14304 is issued the property owner shall submit a complete permit application that is reviewed and approved by the county. The application shall include the following:

01 A site plan that describes the proposed mitigation measures.

(A) The site plan shall be designed and implemented to restore natural functions lost through development and human activities.
(B) The mitigation measures shall be proportional in scope to the impacts on water quality, near-shore aquatic habitat, upland wildlife habitat, and natural scenic beauty.

02 An implementation schedule and enforceable obligation on the property owner to establish and maintain the mitigation measures.

(A) The enforceable obligations shall be evidenced by an instrument recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds.

(B) All shoreland mitigation measures must begin within one (1) year of the recording date of the mitigation affidavit, or in accordance with a timeline that is written into the mitigation plan, and must be completed in accordance with the timeline, or within two (2) years of the recording date if a timeline has not been established.

19.~~141~~18300 MITIGATION MEASURES

01 Mitigation points are required for developing property under the following conditions:

(A) If impervious surface coverage is greater than fifteen (15) percent, but less than twenty (20) percent, the mitigation plan must employ cumulative practices under section~~.~~ 19.~~14~~18302 that earn at least two (2) mitigation points.

(B) If impervious surface coverage is from twenty (20) percent, but less than thirty (30) percent, the mitigation plan must employ cumulative practices under section~~.~~ 19.~~14~~18302 that earn at least three (3) mitigation points.

(C) Lateral expansion of a nonconforming principal structure located within the shoreland setback area must employ cumulative practices under section~~.~~ 19.~~14~~18302 that earn at least three (3) mitigation points.

(D) Relocation of a nonconforming principal structure located within the shoreland setback area must employ practices under section~~.~~ 19.~~14~~18302 that earn at least one (1) mitigation point.

02 Opportunities to earn mitigation points include:

(A) Removal of a legally existing nonconforming structure located within the shoreland setback area: up to three (3) mitigation points.

(B) Installation of a rain garden: up to three (3) mitigation points.

(C) Installation of a stormwater infiltration system: three (3) mitigation points.
(D) Active restoration (accelerated recovery) of a compliant shoreland buffer: two (2) mitigation points.

(E) Passive restoration (natural recovery) of a compliant shoreland buffer: one (1) mitigation point.

(G) Increasing the depth of an existing compliant shoreland buffer: two (2) mitigation points for every fifteen (15) feet of depth (maximum of two (2) points).

(H) Reducing the width of the allowable access and viewing corridor(s): one (1) mitigation point for every fifteen (15) foot reduction (maximum of two (2) points).

(I) Increasing the shoreland setback: one (1) mitigation point for every fifteen (15) foot increase beyond what is required (maximum of two (2) points).

(J) Replacement of a substandard private onsite wastewater treatment system: three (3) mitigation points.

(K) Creation of a conservation easement: up to three (3) mitigation points (based upon the proposal).

(L) Stabilization of the shoreline: up to three (3) mitigation points.

(M) Perpetual removal of invasive species: one (1) mitigation point.

(N) Other methods as approved by the zoning administrator: up to three (3) mitigation points (based upon the proposal).

19.19000 LAND DIVISION REVIEW

Pursuant to s. 236.45, Wis. Stats., all land divisions in shoreland areas which create Three (3) or more parcels or building sites of five (5) acres each or less shall be reviewed within a five (5)-year period. All of the following factors shall be considered during such a review:

01 Hazards to the health, safety or welfare of future residents.

02 Proper relationship to adjoining areas.

03 Public access to navigable waters, as required by law.

04 Adequate stormwater drainage facilities.

05 Conformity to state law and administrative code provisions.

19.19100 DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

01 Any division of land which results in a land division as defined in section 19.23000 shall comply with the requirements of this section and Chapter 236, Wis. Stats.

02 Preliminary and final plats shall be submitted to the planning and parks department for review and approval by the Natural Resource Committee for any land division that meets the definition of a "subdivision" set forth in section 19.13000.

03 A certified survey map (CSM) shall be submitted to the planning and parks department for review and approval by the Natural Resource Committee for any land division that meets the definition of a "minor land division" set forth in section 19.23000.

04 When a replat of a recorded subdivision, or part thereof, is proposed the subdivision shall be vacated or altered according to the provisions of s. 236.36 through s. 236.445, Wis. Stats.

05 Exclusions. In no instance shall the provisions of this section apply to:

(A) Transfers of interest in land by will or pursuant to court order.

(B) Leases for a term not to exceed 10 years, mortgages or easements.

(C) The sale or exchange of parcels of land between owners of adjoining property if additional lots are not thereby created and the lots resulting are not reduced below the minimum sizes required by this ordinance or other applicable laws or ordinances.

19.19200 LAND SUTIBILITY

No land shall be divided which is held unsuitable for the proposed use by the Natural Resource Committee for reason of flooding, inadequate drainage, soil and rock formations with severe limitations for development, severe erosion potential, unfavorable topography, inadequate water supply or sewage disposal capabilities, or any other feature likely to be harmful to the health, safety, or welfare of the future residents of the proposed land division or of the County. The Natural Resource Committee, in applying the provisions of this section, shall in writing recite the particular facts upon which it bases its conclusion that the land is not suitable for the proposed use and afford the subdivider an opportunity to present evidence regarding such suitability at a meeting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Natural Resource Committee may affirm, modify, or withdraw its determination of unsuitability.

19.19300 DEDICATION OF LANDS

01 All land division layouts shall be developed in proper relation to existing and proposed streets, the topography, surface water, vegetative cover, other natural features, and the most advantageous development of adjoining areas. The Natural Resource Committee may require that suitable sites, not to exceed 2.5 percent of the total area of the land division, be dedicated for future public use such as parks, playgrounds, public access, and open spaces as needed by the land division, subject to acceptance thereof by the County or Town. Any part of a street, drainageway or other public way which is indicated on a comprehensive plan or official map shall conform to the arrangement, width, and location indicated, and shall be offered for dedication to the County or the Town in which the land division is located.

02 Subdivisions abutting a navigable lake or stream shall, according to the provisions of s. 236.16(3), Wis. Stats., provide access at least sixty (60) feet wide to the low water mark so that there will be public access, which is connected to existing public streets, at least at one-half mile intervals, as measured along the lake or stream shore, except where greater intervals and wider access is agreed upon by the Natural Resource Committee, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the director of plat review services of the Wisconsin Department of Administration and excluding shore areas where public parks, publicly owned open space, or streets are provided on either side of a stream. The Natural Resources Committee may require dedications of access points of greater width or at more frequent intervals at points designated by the Committee.

03 Lands lying between the meander line established in accordance with s. 236.20(2)(g), Wis. Stats., and the water's edge, and any otherwise unplattable lands which lie between a proposed land division and the water's edge shall be included as part of lots, out-lots, or public dedications in any plat abutting a lake or stream. This requirement applies not only

to lands proposed to be divided, but also to all lands under option to the subdivider or in which he or she holds any interest and which are contiguous to the lands proposed to be divided and which abut a lake or stream, as provided in s. 236.16(4), Wis. Stats.

04 Lands to be dedicated shall be shown on the final plat or certified survey map.

05 All proposed Dedications to Ozaukee County must be reviewed and accepted by the County Board. The County Board has complete discretion to accept or reject proposed dedications.

19.19400 IMPROVEMENTS

01 Before final approval of any plat by the Chairperson of the Natural Resource Committee or approval of any certified survey map (CSM) for a minor land division by the Natural Resource Committee, the subdivider may install required street and utility improvements, or, if such improvements are not installed at the time that the final plat or CSM is submitted for approval, the subdivider shall, before recording the plat or CSM, enter into a contract with the County agreeing to install the required improvements and shall file with said contract a surety bond meeting the approval of the Corporation Counsel as a guarantee that such improvements will be completed by the subdivider or his or her subcontractors not later than one (1) year from the date of recording of the plat or CSM, or later if specified. One (1) week prior to the time each improvement is to be installed and upon its completion, the subdivider must notify the planning and parks department so that adequate inspections can be made.

02 Public streets.

(A) A subdivider may be required to dedicate land for the improvement of public streets. Public streets shall be designed and located to take into account:

(01) Existing and planned streets.

(02) Topographic conditions, including the bearing, capacity, and erosion potential of the soil.

(03) Public convenience and safety, including facilitating fire protection, snowplowing, and pedestrian traffic.

(04) The proposed uses of land to be served.

(05) Anticipated traffic volumes

(06) Further resubdivision possibilities.

(B) Public streets to be dedicated to Ozaukee County shall be of the right-of-way, roadway, and surface width specified by the Ozaukee County Highway Commissioner and approved by the County Board. Other public streets shall comply with the requirements of s. 236.16(2), Wis. Stats.

(C) Construction of public streets shall comply with local street standards and specifications. Where there are no local street standards, the minimum standards of the Ozaukee County Highway Department shall apply.

(D) No person shall sell any parcel of land of five (5) acres or less in size, located outside the corporate limits of a municipality, if it abuts on a street which has not been accepted as a public street, unless the seller informs the purchaser in writing of the fact that the street is not a public street and is not required to be maintained by the Town or County.

03 Water supply and public sewerage facilities. Where there is an existing public water supply system or public sewerage system in or near the proposed land division, the Natural Resource Committee shall consult with the affected local governments to determine the feasibility of providing water and/or sewer service to the land division and the requirements to be followed by the subdivider in connecting to the system. If it is not feasible to extend water and/or sewer service to the land division, or the Committee determines that such connection is not necessary, individual water supply and sewage treatment systems may be permitted by the Committee in accordance with the minimum standards and regulations of Ozaukee County and the DNR.

04 Survey monuments. The subdivider shall install survey monuments in accordance with the requirements of s. 236.15, Wis. Stats.

05 Stormwater management. Stormwater management facilities, where needed, shall be designed to permit the unimpeded flow of natural watercourses; ensure the drainage of all points along the street line and provide positive drainage away from onsite sewage disposal facilities. In designing stormwater management facilities, special consideration shall be given to protection against shoreland erosion and siltation of surface waters and preventing excess runoff on adjacent property. The Natural Resource Committee may require that easements or drainage ways of widths sufficient to accommodate anticipated stormwater runoff be provided.

06 Sanitary sewerage.

(A) In areas that have a public sanitary sewerage system in or near the proposed land division, the local municipality furnishing such service and the Natural Resource Committee shall determine the feasibility of providing service to the land division and, if feasible to join, the procedures to be followed by the subdivider in joining the system.

(B) The Natural Resource Committee may prohibit the installation of sewage disposal facilities requiring soil absorption systems, where such systems would impair water quality, and the Committee may, with approval of the Departments of Commerce and Natural Resources, allow alternative methods of waste treatment and disposal, including, but not limited to, package treatment plants or incinerator or chemical toilets.

(C) In areas that are not to be served by public sewerage systems, private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) utilizing soil dispersal components will be permitted only where soil and site evaluations indicate the systems will function

adequately. POWTS shall be constructed to meet the requirements of Chapter SPS 383, Wisconsin Administrative Code and other applicable State, County, and local ordinances.

(D) Lot area, width, and area free of limiting conditions based on percolation characteristics shall meet the requirements of Chapter SPS 383 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

19.19500 PRE-APPLICATION CONFERENCE

01 Prior to filing an application for the approval of a preliminary plat, the subdivider shall consult with the planning and parks department to present his or her proposed plat for informal review. As a part of this consultation the subdivider shall submit a sketch of sufficient scale and reasonable accuracy indicating the following information:

(A) The boundaries of the property being considered for division.

(B) Uses of land adjacent to the proposed land division, proposed roads, easements, public access to navigable water, dedications, community facilities, and utilities.

(C) General lot layout showing proposed lot widths and depths.

(D) General soil conditions, seasonally wet areas, rock outcrops, areas with slopes over twelve (12) percent, and areas within a primary environmental corridor.

(E) Proposed areas of filling, grading, lagooning, and dredging.

(F) Preliminary location of wetlands, floodplains, waterbodies and streams, navigable waters, and the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable waters.

(G) A description of all property owned or controlled by the subdivider contiguous to the proposed plat even though only a part of the area is proposed for immediate development.

02 At the pre-application conference, or within thirty (30) days thereafter, County staff will inform the subdivider of any additions, changes, or corrections to the proposed plat necessary to expedite the review and approval of the preliminary and final plats.

19.19600 PRELIMINARY PLAT

01 The subdivider shall submit two (2) copies of the preliminary plat to the planning and parks department.

02 The preliminary plat, based upon an exterior boundary survey by a registered land surveyor, shall include:

(A) Lot width and depths.

(B) Existing and proposed streets, parks, public access, community facilities, utilities, and easements.

(C) The location of wetlands, floodplain and floodway limits, the regional flood elevation, waterbodies and streams, navigable waters, the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable waters, slopes of twelve (12) percent or greater, primary environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites. The boundaries of wetlands, natural areas, and primary environmental corridors shall be determined on the basis of a field survey made to identify, delineate, and map those boundaries, and the name of the person, agency, or firm identifying, delineating, and mapping the boundaries shall be provided together with the date of the field survey.

(D) An erosion control plan that complies with Chapter 14 of the County Code of Ordinances if the preliminary plat lies within an area subject to that ordinance. If the preliminary plat lies outside the area subject to Chapter 14, the erosion control plan shall include the following:

(01) A two (2)-foot interval contour map showing land characteristics such as seasonally wet areas and bedrock and proposed areas of filling, grading, lagooning, and dredging.

(02) Street information, including grades, cross-sections, and profiles of ditches; areas that require special attention due to soils; and proposed culvert sizes.

(03) Drainage patterns; the location and effects of water entering and leaving the proposed land division; the size of the watershed for each drainage area included in whole or in part within the proposed land division; the design discharge, in cubic feet per second, for streets and drainage ditches; and the location of existing subsurface tiles and plans to reroute or destroy them.

(04) Erosion control measures, including proposals for temporary seeding or cover, including proposed plant species, dates, rates, netting, topsoil replacement; planned erosion control structures and silt traps; and plans to protect existing natural vegetation. The standards and specifications set forth in the Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook shall be used as a guide in preparing an erosion control plan.

03 The proposed layout shall be shown on a map at a scale of one (1) inch equals one hundred (100) feet and shall identify the improvements, grading, paving, installation of facilities including, if applicable, preplanned sites for waste disposal facilities and dedications of land which the subdivider proposes to make and shall indicate when the improvements will be provided. Any proposed restrictive covenants for the land involved shall be stated.

04 The Natural Resource Committee shall approve, approve conditionally, or reject the preliminary plat within ninety (90) days, as provided by s. 236.11, Wis. Stats., unless a longer period of time is agreed upon by the Committee and the subdivider. Failure of the Natural Resource Committee to act within ninety (90) days shall constitute an approval of

the preliminary plat, unless the review period is extended by mutual agreement.

05 Notice of the meeting at which the Natural Resource Committee is scheduled to review the preliminary plat shall be mailed at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting to the clerk of the local government concerned and to the owners of all adjacent lots. For purposes of this section, adjacent lots are those that share all or part of a common lot line with the proposed plat, including lots that are abutting solely at corner points, and lots separated from the proposed plat by a street.

19.19700 FINAL PLAT

01 The subdivider shall submit two (2) copies of the final plat to the planning and parks department. The final plat shall be submitted within twelve thirty-six (36) months of the date of preliminary plat approval, unless the time period is extended by the Natural Resource Committee.

02 The final plat shall conform to the preliminary plat as approved and to the requirements of all applicable ordinances and state laws. The final plat shall be accompanied by detailed construction plans of all improvements to be provided by the subdivider.

03 Final plats shall be submitted for review and approval by the Chairperson of the Natural Resource Committee. Failure of the Chairperson to act within sixty (60) days of submittal shall constitute an approval of the final plat, unless the review period is extended by mutual agreement.

04 A digital file of the final plat shall be provided to Ozaukee County in ArcShape file format. AutoCAD format will also be accepted, provided an adequate number of GIS points are provided to allow the delineations to be mapped on the County GIS.

05 Approved final plats shall be recorded in accordance with the requirements of s. 236.25, Wis. Stats., before any lots are sold.

19.19800 CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP (CSM)

01 For a proposed minor land division, the subdivider shall submit ten (10) copies of a certified survey map to the planning and parks department for review by County staff and the Natural Resource Committee.

02 A pre-application staff conference, similar to the consultation required for plats by section 19.19500, is recommended.

03 The map shall include the information required for preliminary plats per section 19.19602(D)(01)-(04) and section 19.19603.

04 The planning and parks department shall review the map for conformance to this ordinance and all other ordinances, rules, regulations, and comprehensive plans and components thereof as may be applicable.

05 The Natural Resource Committee shall approve, approve conditionally and thereby require resubmission of a corrected map, or reject such map within ninety (90) days from the date of filing of the map unless the time is extended by agreement with the subdivider. If the map is rejected, the reason shall be stated in the minutes of the meeting and a written statement forwarded to the subdivider. If the map is approved, the Committee Chairperson shall so certify on the face of the original map.

06 A digital file of the approved CSM shall be provided to Ozaukee County in ArcShape file format. AutoCAD format will also be accepted, provided an adequate number of GIS points are provided to allow the delineations to be mapped on the County GIS.

07 Recordation. After the certified survey map has been approved by the Committee; the County Clerk shall cause the certification inscribed upon the map attesting to such approval to be duly executed and the map returned to the subdivider for recording with the Register of Deeds. The Register of Deeds shall not record the map unless it is offered for recording within twelve (12) months after the date of the last approval and within thirty-six (36) months after the first approval.

19.19900 APPEALS

Any person aggrieved by an objection to a plat or a failure to approve a plat may appeal such objection or failure to approve, as provided in s. 236.13(5) and s. 62.23(7)(e), Wis. Stats., within thirty (30) days of notification of the rejection of the plat. Where failure to approve is based on an unsatisfied objection, the agency making the objection shall be made a party to the action. The court shall direct that the plat be approved if it finds that the action of the approving or objecting agency is arbitrary, unreasonable, or discriminatory.

19.20000 PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD)

19.20100 PURPOSE

The Planned Unit Development is intended to permit smaller non-riparian lots where the physical layout of the lots is so arranged as to better assure the control of pollution and preservation of ground cover than would be expected if the lots were developed with the normal lot sizes and setbacks and without special conditions placed upon the Planned Unit Development at the time of its approval.

19.20200 REQUIREMENTS FOR PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS

A Planned Unit Development may be approved upon finding, after a public hearing, that all of the following facts exist:

01 AREA

A planned unit development may be allowed on a single lot that is at minimum two (2) acres in size and has a minimum of two hundred (200) feet of frontage on a navigable water.

02 INDIVIDUAL LOTS

(A) Riparian lots need to meet the requirements of sections 19.04200 and 19.04300.

(B) Non-riparian lots may be less than the required minimums found in sections 19.04200 and 19.04300. The zoning committee shall consider whether the proposed lot sizes and widths

provide adequate building area after considerations of all setbacks and required impervious surface percentages are met as well as reviewing potential impacts to prevent pollution, erosion and impacts to natural scenic beauty.

03 SHORELAND SETBACK
In exchange for the allowance of reduced non-riparian lots, the shoreland setback shall be greater than seventy-five (75) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). Recommended setbacks of one hundred (100) – one hundred fifty (150) feet from the ordinary highwater mark (OHWM) shall help offset the impacts of the reduced lots on habitat, water quality and natural scenic beauty. An increased shoreland setback shall be a condition of approval.

04 VEGETATIVE BUFFERS
The vegetative buffer on a lot within a proposed planned unit development shall be greater than thirty-five (35) feet landward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). Recommended buffers of fifty (50) - seventy (70) feet shall help offset the impacts of the reduced lots on habitat, water quality and natural scenic beauty. An increased vegetative buffer shall be a condition of approval.

05 IMPERVIOUS SURFACE REQUIREMENTS
All impervious surface requirements shall be met. There is no relaxation for required impervious surface ratio maximums.

19.20300 APPLICATION AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

01 An application for a conditional use permit shall be required.

02 Information on the total area of the lot, to-scale map showing location and size of all proposed lots, any preserved open space, number and type of dwelling units, other buildings and other requested information to describe the project.

03 Proposed greater shoreland setback and greater vegetative buffer that offsets the development impacts for committee consideration.
04 Location of shoreland-wetlands.

05 A recorded plat or certified survey map is required prior to any construction activities.

06 No construction activities shall commence without the issuance of a shoreland permit for each structure.

19.21000 SANITARY / PRIVATE WELL REGULATIONS

The following regulations are for the protection of health and the preservation and enhancement of water quality.

01 Where a public sewage collection and treatment system is not available, design and construction of private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) shall be required to comply with ch. SPS 383, Wisconsin Administrative Code and be governed by a private sewage system ordinance adopted by the county under s. 59.70(5), Wis. Stats.

(A) No private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) or parts thereof shall be located, installed, moved, reconstructed, extended, enlarged, converted, or substantially altered or their use changed without a sanitary permit and without full compliance with Chapter 9 of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.

(B) When applicable, no shoreland permit shall be issued until a valid sanitary permit is issued

authorizing the installation of a private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS).

(C) Private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) shall meet the following criteria:

(01) POWTS soil absorption components shall be located not less than fifty (50) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable waters.

(02) POWTS holding and treatment tank components shall be located not less than fifty (10) feet from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable waters.

(03) POWTS soil absorption components shall be located not less than seventy-five (75) feet from the edge of any Lake Michigan bluff.

(04) POWTS soil absorption components shall be located not less than seventy-five (75) feet from the edge of any Lake Michigan ravine unless the provisions of section. 19.07502(C) are used to reduce said setback, subject to a minimum setback of forty (40) feet from the edge of that particular ravine.

(05) POWTS soil absorption components shall be located not less than forty (40) feet from the edge of any Lake Michigan shallow ravine, provided that the ravine has not been determined to be navigable.

02 Where public water supply systems are not available, private well construction shall be required to conform to ch. NR 812, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

19.~~15~~22000 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The shoreland zoning ordinance adopted by each county shall require all of the following:

01 The appointment of an administrator and such additional staff as the workload may require.

02 The creation of a zoning agency as authorized by s. 59.69, Wis. Stats., a board of adjustment as authorized by s. 59.694, Wis. Stats., and a county planning agency as defined in s. 236.02(3), Wis. Stats., and required by s. 59.692(3), Wis. Stats.

03 A system of permits for all new construction, development, reconstruction, structural alteration or moving of buildings and structures, unless prohibited by s. 59.692(1k), Wis. Stats.

04 Regular inspection of permitted work in progress to insure conformity of the finished structures with the terms of the ordinance.

05 A variance procedure which authorizes the board of adjustment to grant such variance from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest where, owing to special conditions and the adoption of the shoreland zoning ordinance, a literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship as long as the granting of a variance does not have the effect of granting or increasing any use of property which is prohibited in that zoning district by the shoreland zoning ordinance.

06 A special exception (conditional use) procedure for uses presenting special problems.

07 The county shall keep a complete record of all proceedings before the board of adjustment, zoning agency and planning agency.

08 Written notice to the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) at least ten (10) days prior to any hearing on a proposed variance, special exception or conditional use permit, appeal for a map or text interpretation, map or text amendment, and copies of all proposed land divisions submitted to the county for review under section. 19.0419000.

09 Submission to the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), within ten (10) days after grant or denial, copies of any decision on a variance, special exception or conditional use permit, or appeal for a map or text interpretation, and any decision to amend a map or text of an ordinance.

10 Development and maintenance of an official map of all mapped zoning district boundaries, amendments, and recordings.

11 The establishment of appropriate penalties for violations of various provisions of the ordinance, including forfeitures. Compliance with the ordinance shall be enforceable by the use of injunctions to prevent or abate a violation, as provided in chs. 59.69 (11), Wis. Stats.

12 Pursuing the prosecution of violations of the shoreland ordinance.

13 Shoreland wetland map amendments according to s. ch. NR 115.04, Wisconsin. Administrative. Code. Every petition for a shoreland-wetland map amendment filed with the county clerk shall be referred to the county zoning agency. A copy of each petition shall be provided to the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) within five (5) days of the filing of the petition with the county clerk. Written notice of the public hearing to be held on a proposed amendment shall be provided to the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. A copy of the county board's decision on each proposed amendment shall be forwarded to the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) within ten (10) days after the decision is issued.

19.1522100 ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

01 DUTIES AND POWERS

The zoning administrator or designee, within the land & water management department, is hereby designated as the administrative and enforcement officer for the provisions of this ordinance. The zoning administrator or designee shall have the following duties and powers:

(A) Advise applicants of the ordinance provisions, assist in preparing permit applications and appeals, and ensure that shoreland and shoreland-wetland areas are shown on all permit applications.

(B) Issue permits and inspect properties for compliance with the provisions of this ordinance and issue certificates of compliance where appropriate.

(C) Have access to premises and structures during reasonable hours to make those inspections deemed necessary to ensure compliance with this ordinance. If refused entry after presenting identification, the zoning administrator or designee may procure a special inspection warrant in accordance with sch. 66.0119, Wis. Stats.

(D) Prohibit the use of private water supply or private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) not in compliance with the requirements of this ordinance or Chapter 9 of the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances.

(E) Keep records of all official actions such as:

(01) All permit applications, permits issued, inspections made, and work approved;

(02) Zoning maps and zoning map amendments;

(03) Land division plats;

(04) Nonconforming uses and structures and changes thereto;

(05) Appeals, variances, amendments to this ordinance; and

(06) Other official actions.

(F) Investigate, prepare reports, and report violations of this ordinance to the Natural Resource Committee and the Ozaukee County Corporation Counsel for prosecution. Copies of the reports shall also be sent to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Regional Office.

02 SHORELAND PERMIT

A shoreland permit shall be obtained before any development; repair, modification, or addition to an existing structure; or change in the use of a building or structure, including sewer and water facilities and/or private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS) and well installation, may be initiated. The application to the zoning administrator shall include:

(A) GENERAL INFORMATION

(01) Name and address of the applicant, property owner, architect, professional engineer, and contractor;

(02) Legal description, proposed use, and whether it is new construction or a modification;

(B) SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A site plan drawn to scale shall be submitted with the permit application form and shall contain:

(01) Location, dimensions, area, and elevation of the lot;

(02) Location of the ordinary highwater mark (OHWM) of any abutting navigable waterways;

(03) Location and dimensions of any existing and proposed structures and impervious areas; existing and proposed easements, rights-of-way, off-street parking, loading areas and driveways; and existing highway access restrictions;

(04) The distance between any existing and proposed structures from all lot lines, and the ordinary high water mark of any abutting navigable water;

(05) Areas of proposed filling, grading, lagooning, or dredging and the amount of material involved;

(06) The proposed sewage disposal plan, if connection is not to be made to a municipal sewerage system, which shall comply with all county ordinances, cCh.apter SPS 383, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and other applicable laws and regulations.

(07) The proposed water supply plan, if connection is not to be made to a municipal water supply system, which shall comply with all county ordinances, ch. NR 812, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and other applicable laws and regulations.

(08) The location of wetlands and slopes of twelve (12) percent or greater; and primary environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites identified on SEWRPC inventories. The boundaries of wetlands, natural areas, and primary environmental corridors shall be determined on the basis of a field survey made to identify, delineate, and map those boundaries, and the name of the person, agency, or firm identifying, delineating, and mapping the boundaries shall be provided together with the date of the field survey. The applicant shall submit an electronic copy of the field delineations in ArcShape file format. CAD format will also be accepted, provided an adequate number of GIS points are provided to allow the delineations to be mapped on the county GIS.

(C) STORMWATER, ~~&~~ EROSION CONTROLS & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

(01) At the discretion of the zoning administrator and as necessitated by the proposed project, stormwater plans shall be completed by a professional engineer registered in the state. The plans shall demonstrate that the proposed project will not impede natural drainage patterns and the post-construction ~~stormwater flow~~ surface water runoff will not adversely impact neighboring properties~~ or impede natural drainage patterns~~. A post-construction elevational survey, from a land surveyor registered in the state, is required to certify that the preceding requirements have been met. All plans shall be reviewed and approved by the land and water management d~~D~~epartment.

(02) At the discretion of the zoning administrator and as necessitated by the proposed project, erosion control plans shall be completed by a professional engineer or architect registered in the state. The plans shall utilize erosion control measures, as described in the Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook, and shall be installed on the property prior to the start of any construction and maintained until the area is completely re-vegetated. All plans shall be reviewed and approved by the land and water management d~~D~~epartment.

(03) At the discretion of the zoning administrator and as necessitated by the proposed project, environmental studies shall be completed by a professional engineer registered in the state. A certified report shall accompany permit applications that have a unique impact on the environment. Impacts include, but are not limited to, situations of ground or soil stability, water quality, and flow or runoff capacities.

(D) PERMIT FEES

(01) All persons, firms, or corporations performing work which by this ordinance requires the issuance of a permit, variance, or other specified review shall pay a fee to the zoning administrator to help defray the cost of administration, investigation, advertising, and processing. A fee shall be required for a shoreland permit, certificate of compliance, zoning text or map amendment, review of site development plans, review of stormwater plans, review of erosion control plans, and zoning appeal or variance requests. Fees shall be set forth in the county fee schedule, as may be amended annually. Fees are non-refundable, unless a written request is submitted within two (2) business days of the date the application was filed. Sections ~~Chapter~~ 59.692(1k)(a)2, 4, and (b), Wis. Stats., prohibits counties from requiring any approval or imposing any fee or mitigation requirements for the activities

specified in sections. 19.1124300 and 19.1125000 of this ordinance.

(02) Fees paid for applications for variances and appeals are applicable for one (1) hearing only. Fees are not refundable if the applicant cancels the hearing or if the request is denied. If the hearing is rescheduled at the request of the applicant, additional fees up to the full fee will be charged for actual costs incurred.

(03) If work is started before a permit is applied for and issued, the zoning administrator, at their discretion, shall charge a fee of up to ten (10) times the applicable permit and review fees. This penalty shall not release the applicant from full compliance with this ordinance nor from prosecution for violation of this ordinance.

(E) EXPIRATION
All permits issued under the authority of this ordinance shall expire no more than one (1) year after issuance. The permit may be extended for a maximum of one (1) year for good and sufficient cause. If the permitted work has not started within six (6) months of the permit date, the development must comply with any regulation that took effect after the permit date.

03 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
No land shall be occupied or used, and no building which is hereafter constructed, altered, added to, modified, repaired, rebuilt, or replaced shall be occupied until a certificate of compliance is issued by the zoning administrator, except where no permit is required, subject to the following provisions:

(A) The certificate of compliance shall show that the building or premises or part thereof, and the proposed use, conform to the provisions of this ordinance;

(B) Application for such certificate shall be concurrent with the application for a permit;

(C) If all ordinance provisions are met, the certificate of compliance shall be issued within ten (10) days after written notification that the permitted work is completed.

04 OTHER PERMITS
Prior to obtaining a shoreland permit the applicant must secure all necessary permits from federal, state, and local agencies, including but not limited to, a water use permit pursuant to Chapter 30, Wis. Stats., or a wetland fill permit from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

19.~~15~~22200 ZONING AGENCY
The Ozaukee County Natural Resources Committee is hereby declared to be the agent of the county board for all matters pertaining to zoning under this ordinance, except for such powers as are specifically reserved for the county board, the board of adjustment, and the zoning administrator. The Natural Resources Committee shall have the following duties and powers:

01 To oversee the functions of the office of the zoning administrator.

02 To review all proposed amendments to the shoreland protection ordinance map and text and recommend action to the county board.

03 To review all proposed land divisions within the shoreland area and recommend action to the county board.

04 To maintain a complete record of its proceedings

19.~~15~~22300 BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

01 ESTABLISHMENT
A board of adjustment shall be established pursuant to s~~ch~~. 59.694, Wis. Stats.

02 MEMBERSHIP

(A) The chairperson of the county board shall appoint no less than three and no more than five members to the board of adjustment, any number of which may be members of the county board. The appointments shall be subject to approval by the county board.

(B) All members shall reside in the unincorporated areas of the county and no two members shall reside in the same town.

(C) Terms shall be for staggered three-year periods beginning on July 1.

(D) The chairperson shall be chosen by the members of the board of adjustment.

(E) Two alternate members shall be appointed by the county board chairperson pursuant to s~~ch~~. 59.694 (2)(am), Wis. Stats.

(F) Vacancies shall be filled by the county board chairperson for the unexpired term of any member whose term becomes vacant. The appointments shall be subject to approval by the county board.

03 ORGANIZATION

(A) The board of adjustment shall organize and adopt rules of procedure for its own governance in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance and s~~ch~~. 59.694, Wis. Stats.

(B) Meetings shall be held at the call of the chairperson and at such other times as the board of adjustment may determine. Meetings shall be open to the public.

(C) Minutes of the proceedings and a record of all actions shall be kept by the board of adjustment, showing the vote of each member on each question, the reasons for the determination of the board, and its finding of facts. These records shall be immediately filed in the office of the board and shall be a public record.

(D) Quorum requirements: If a quorum is present, the board of adjustment may take action by a majority vote of the members present.

04 POWER AND DUTIES

(A) The board of adjustment may exercise all of the powers conferred on such boards by s~~ch~~. 59.694, Wis. Stats.

(B) Appeals: The board of adjustment shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, interpretation, or determination made by the zoning administrator or other administrative official in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance, following a public hearing held in accordance with section~~.~~ 19.~~15~~22306.

(C) Variances: The board of adjustment may grant a variance from the dimensional standards of this ordinance pursuant to section~~.~~ 19.~~15~~22305, following a public hearing held in accordance with section~~.~~ 19.~~15~~22306.

(D) Substitutions: The board of adjustment shall hear and decide applications for substitution of less nonconforming uses for existing nonconforming uses, following a public hearing held in accordance with s~~.~~ection 19.~~15~~22306. Whenever the board of adjustment permits such a substitution, the use may not thereafter be changed without application and approval.

(E) Assistance: The board of adjustment may request assistance from other county officers, departments, commissions, and boards.

05 VARIANCES

(A) The board of adjustment may grant, upon appeal, a variance from the dimensional standards of this ordinance provided an application for a variance is filed with the zoning administrator.

(B) An applicant for a variance has the burden of convincingly demonstrating that:

(01) The literal enforcement of the provisions of this ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship to the applicant.

(02) The hardship is due to unique property conditions not common to nearby lots or properties.

(03) The variance is not contrary to the public interest.

(04) The variance is consistent with the purposes of this ordinance set forth in section~~.~~ 19.01300.

(C) Findings: No variance to the provisions of this ordinance shall be granted by the board of adjustment unless it finds that all the following facts and conditions exist and so indicates in the minutes of its proceedings:

(01) Preservation of intent: The variance is consistent with the purposes of this ordinance as set forth in section~~.~~ 19.01300.

(02) Unnecessary hardship: A literal enforcement of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship.

(03) Use variance prohibited: The variance will not grant, extend, or increase any use prohibited by this ordinance, or allow actions which would require an amendment to this ordinance or the zoning maps in accordance with section~~.~~ 19.~~15~~22600.

(04) Exceptional circumstances: There are unique conditions associated with the property that not common to nearby lots or properties.

(05) Financial hardship and self-created hardship not grounds for variance: The variance is not being granted on the basis of financial hardship, to increase the economic value of the property, or because of conditions that are self-created.

(06) Absence of detriment: The variance will not damage the rights or property values of

others or be contrary to the public interest, or harm those natural resources that this ordinance is intended to protect.

(07) Minimum necessary: The variance granted is the minimum necessary to allow a reasonable use of the property.

(D) A variance shall not allow any alteration of an historic structure, including its use, which would preclude its continued designation as an historic structure.

(E) Conditions: The board of adjustment may attach conditions that relate to this ordinance to any variance granted to assure that the public interest and neighboring properties are protected, and to mitigate adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposal.

(F) Recording: When a variance is granted, an appropriate record shall be made of the land use and structures permitted and the shoreland permit shall be applicable solely to the structures, use, and property so described. The variance shall be recorded by the zoning administrator with the register of deeds, with the recording fee to be paid by the applicant.

(G) Notice to Department of Natural Resources (DNR): A copy of any decision on a variance shall be provided to the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) within ten (10) days after it is granted or denied, if applicable.

06 HEARINGS

(A) The board of adjustment shall fix a reasonable time for a hearing on an appeal or application. The board shall give public notice thereof by publishing a Class 2 notice 48 under Chapter 985, Wis. Stats., specifying the date, time, and place of the hearing and the matters to come before the board. Notice shall be mailed to the parties-in-interest. Written notice shall be given to the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) at least ten (10) days prior to hearings on proposed variances and appeals for map or text interpretations.

(B) A decision regarding the appeal or application shall be made as soon as practical. Copies of all decisions on variances, and appeals for map or text interpretations shall be submitted to the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) within ten (10) days after they are granted or denied.

(C) Majority rule: A majority vote of the board of adjustment shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision, or determination of the zoning administrator, to grant a variance, or to decide in favor of an applicant on any other matter upon which the board is required to approve under this ordinance.

(D) The final disposition of an appeal or application to the board of adjustment shall be in the form of a written resolution or order signed by the chairperson of the board. Such resolution shall state the specific facts which are the basis of the determination of the board, and shall affirm, reverse, vary, or modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination appealed, in whole or in part; dismiss the appeal for lack of jurisdiction or prosecution; or grant or deny the application.

(E) At the public hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent or by attorney.

(F) Withdrawal: Requests for a withdrawal of an application for a variance, permit, or substitute

nonconforming use made before the date the notice of public hearing is submitted for publication and notice to the parties-in-interest is mailed may be resubmitted at any time. Requests for a withdrawal made after the notice of public hearing has been submitted or notice to the parties-in-interest has been mailed shall not be resubmitted for a period of one year following the withdrawal.

(G) Postponement: The board of adjustment may postpone a public hearing if it determines that it needs additional information.

(H) Resubmission: No appeal or application which has been denied shall again be considered unless the applicant can show a material change in circumstances, as determined by the zoning administrator.

(I) Rehearing: No rehearing of any issue shall take place except upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the board of adjustment upon finding that substantial new material or new evidence is submitted which could not have been reasonably presented at the previous hearing. Requests for rehearing shall be in writing and shall state the reasons for the request and be accompanied by necessary data. A rehearing shall be subject to the same notice requirements and fees as the original hearing.

07 DECISION

(A) The board of adjustment shall decide all appeals and applications within thirty (30) days after the final hearing and shall transmit a signed copy of the decision of the board to the appellant or applicant, zoning administrator, and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

(B) A variance granted by the board of adjustment shall expire within one (1) year after issuance unless substantial work has commenced pursuant to such grant. A one (1)-year extension of a variance or permit may be granted by the zoning administrator prior to its expiration. The zoning administrator or applicant may request that the board of adjustment review the request for extension.

08 REVIEW BY COURT OF RECORD

Any person or persons aggrieved by any decision of the board of adjustment may, within thirty (30) days after the filing of the decision in the office of the board of adjustment, seek court review of the decision as provided in s~~ch~~. 59.694(10), Wis. Stats.

19.~~15~~22400 APPEALS

01 Appeals: An appeal to the board of adjustment may be made by any person aggrieved or by an officer, department, or board of the county affected by any decision of the zoning administrator or other administrative officer in regard to the administration and enforcement of this ordinance. Such appeal shall be filed in the office of the zoning administrator within thirty (30) days of receipt of the written decision being appealed. The zoning administrator or other officer whose decision is in question shall promptly transmit to the board all of the documents constituting the record concerning the matter appealed.

02 Shoreland boundary disputes: Whenever the board of adjustment is asked to interpret the location of a shoreland boundary, the zoning administrator shall contact the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for a final determination of navigability or ordinary high water mark location.

03 Review appeals of permit denials

(A) The board of adjustment shall review all data related to the appeal. This may include:

(01) The information submitted with the permit application.

(02) The recommendations of the zoning administrator.

(03) Other data submitted to the board with the appeal.

(B) Following its review, the board shall either uphold the denial of the permit or grant the approval.

04 Conditions: Conditions may be attached to any shoreland permit ordered or authorized by the board of adjustment to assure compliance with the purposes and requirements of this ordinance.

19.~~15~~22500 PUBLIC INFORMATION

To the fullest extent possible, the natural resources committee and its staff shall make available to the public all reports and documents concerning the Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance. In addition:

01 All available information in the form of reports, bulletins, maps, and engineering data shall be readily available.

02 Information regarding the location of wetlands shall be provided to landowners, realtors, lenders, and the general public. All legal descriptions of property containing wetlands should include information designating the wetland areas when property is transferred.

03 The natural resources committee may set fees necessary to recover the costs of providing information to the public.

19.~~15~~22600 AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to ~~ch~~s.~~.~~ections 59.69(5)(e) and 59.692(2), Wis. Stats., the county board may amend the regulations of this ordinance or the shoreland zoning maps.

01 Petition: A petition to amend this ordinance may be made by any landowner in the area to be affected by the amendment; by the governing body of any town, village, or city where this ordinance is in effect; or by any member of the county board or natural resources committee.

02 Filing a petition: One (1) original of the proposed amendment shall be submitted directly to the zoning administrator. One (1) copy of the petition and the notice of public hearing shall be provided to the county supervisor of any affected district. One (1) copy of the petition and the notice of public hearing shall be forwarded to the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) not less than ten (10) days prior to the hearing. When the petition involves a change in shoreland wetlands, the additional requirements set forth in section~~.~~ 19.~~15~~22700 shall be followed.

03 Information required: In addition to the information required on the petition form, the petitioner shall supply the following:

(A) A map, accurately drawn to a scale of not less than one (1) inch equals one hundred (100) feet, showing the location, dimensions, and area of the property to be rezoned, the location and existing use of all buildings on such property, and the principal use of all properties within three

hundred (300) feet of the area proposed to be rezoned.

(B) The names and complete mailing addresses, including zip codes, of the owners of all properties within three hundred (300) feet of any part of the land included in the proposed change.

(C) The location of wetlands and slopes of twelve (12) percent or greater; and primary environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites identified by SEWRPC inventories on the property to be rezoned. The boundaries of wetlands, natural areas, and primary environmental corridors shall be determined on the basis of a field survey made to identify, delineate, and map those boundaries, and the name of the person, agency, or firm identifying, delineating, and mapping the boundaries shall be provided together with the date of the field survey.

(D) Any further information which may be required by the zoning administrator to facilitate the making of a comprehensive report to the natural resources committee, including a detailed description of the intended new use.

03 Public hearing and required notice: As soon as practical after receipt, the natural resources committee shall call a public hearing on the petition. The committee shall give public notice thereof by publishing a Class 2 notice under Chapter 985, Wis. Stats., specifying the date, time, and place of the hearing and the matters to come before the committee. Written notice shall be given to the parties-in-interest and to the clerk of any town, village, or city affected by the proposed amendment at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing.

04 Natural resources committee action and report: As soon as possible after the public hearing, the natural resources committee shall act on such petition either approving, modifying and approving, or disapproving of the same. If its action is favorable to granting the requested change, or any modification thereof, it shall cause an ordinance to be drafted effectuating its determination and shall submit such proposed ordinance directly to the county board with its recommendations. If the natural resources committee, after its public hearing, shall recommend denial of the petition, it shall report its recommendation directly to the county board with its reasons for such action. Proof of publication of the notice of the public hearing held by the natural resources committee and proof of the giving of notice to the clerk of any affected town, village, or city of such hearing shall be attached to either such report. A copy of the land and water management department findings and recommendations on each proposed amendment shall be provided to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) within ten (10) days after the submission of those findings and recommendations to the county board.

05 County board action: Upon receipt of the report of the natural resources committee, the county board may adopt the ordinance as drafted by the natural resources committee or with amendments, or it may deny the petition for amendment, or it may refuse to deny the petition for amendment as recommended by the natural resources committee, in which case it shall refer the petition back to the natural resources committee, with direction to draft an ordinance to effectuate the petition, and report the same back to the county board, which may then adopt or reject such ordinance. Written notice of the county board decision on the proposed amendment shall be provided to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) within ten (10) days after it is issued.

06 Protest: If a protest against a proposed amendment is filed with the county clerk at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the date of the meeting of the county board at which the report of the natural resources committee is to be considered, duly signed and acknowledged by the owners of fifty (50) percent or more of the area proposed to be altered, or by abutting owners of over fifty

(50) percent of the total perimeter of the area to be altered included within three hundred (300) feet of the area proposed to be changed, such changes or amendments shall not be adopted except by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the county board present and voting. Each signer of such protest shall include a description of the lands owned by the signer.

07 Effective date: Any amendatory ordinance adopted by the county board shall become effective after adoption by the county board and publication pursuant to s~~ch~~. 59.69(5)(e), Wis. Stats., except as may be modified by section~~.~~ 19.~~15~~22703. Upon receipt of the foregoing approvals, the county clerk shall record in the office of the county clerk the date on which the ordinance takes effect and shall so notify the clerk of the town, village, or city affected by such ordinance.

19.~~15~~22700 SHORELAND-WETLAND DISTRICT AMENDMENTS

01 For all proposed text and map amendments to the shoreland-wetland provisions of this ordinance, the appropriate office of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) shall be provided with the following:

(A) A copy of every petition for a text or map amendment shall be provided within five (5) days of the filing of such petition with the zoning administrator. Such petition shall include a copy of the map adopted as part of this ordinance outlining the area proposed to be removed from the shoreland-wetland district.

(B) A copy of the natural resources committee findings and recommendations on each proposed amendment within ten (10) days after the submission of those findings and recommendations to the county board.

(C) Written notice of the county board decision on the proposed amendment within ten (10) days of the decision.

02 A wetland, or a portion thereof, in the shoreland-wetland district shall not be rezoned if the proposed rezoning may result in a significant adverse impact upon any of the following:

(A) Storm and flood water storage capacity.

(B) Preservation of dry season stream flow, the discharge of groundwater to a wetland, the recharge of groundwater from a wetland to another area, or the flow of groundwater through a wetland.

(C) Filtering or storage of sediments, nutrients, heavy metals, or organic compounds that would otherwise drain into navigable waters.

(D) Shoreline protection against soil erosion.

(E) Fish spawning, breeding, nursery or feeding grounds.

(F) Wildlife habitat.

(G) Areas of special recreational, scenic, or scientific interest, including scarce wetland types.

03 If the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) notifies the natural resources committee or county board that a proposed text or map amendment to the shoreland-wetland provisions of this ordinance may have a significant adverse impact upon any of the criteria listed in section~~.~~

19.~~15~~22702~~.~~ above, that amendment, if approved by the county board, shall contain the following provision:

"This amendment shall not take effect until more than thirty (30) days have elapsed after written notice of the county board approval of this amendment is mailed to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). During that thirty (30)-day period the D~~d~~epartment may notify the county board that it will adopt a superseding shoreland ordinance for the county under s.~~Section~~ 59.692(6), Wis. Stats. If the D~~d~~epartment does so notify the county board, the effect of this amendment shall be stayed until the Section 59.692(6) adoption procedure is completed or otherwise terminated."

19.~~15~~22800 REMEDIAL ACTION

Whenever an order of the zoning administrator has not been complied with within thirty (30) days after written notice has been received by the owner, agent, or occupant of the premises by certified mail, the county board, the zoning administrator, or the corporation counsel may institute appropriate legal action or proceedings to prohibit such owner, agent, or occupant from using such structure, land, or water.

19.~~15~~22900 ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance by any person shall be unlawful and shall be referred to the municipal attorney who shall expeditiously prosecute all such violators. A violator shall, upon conviction, forfeit to the municipality a penalty of not more than $50.00 (fifty dollars), together with a taxable cost of such action. Each day of continued violation shall constitute a separate offense. Every violation of this ordinance is a public nuisance, and the creation may be enjoined, and the maintenance may be abated by action at suit of the municipality, the state, or any citizen thereof pursuant to s. 87.30, Wis. Stats.

19.~~16~~23000 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of administering and enforcing this ordinance, the terms or words used herein shall be interpreted as follows: Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the singular number include the plural number; and words in the plural number include the singular number. The word "shall" is mandatory, not permissive. All distances unless otherwise specified shall be measured horizontally.

001 ACCESS
A means of approaching or entering a property.

002 ACCESS AND VIEWING CORRIDOR
Means a strip of vegetated land that allows safe pedestrian access to the shore through the vegetative buffer zone.

003 ACCESSORY ~~USE OR~~ STRUCTURE
Means a subordinate ~~A use or detached~~ structure ~~that~~ which is devoted ~~subordinate in purpose~~ to a ~~the principal~~ use incidental to the principal use of the property. Accessory structures include, but are not limited to, a detached garage, shed, barn, boathouse, gazebo, patio, deck, porch, fire pit, swimming pool, hot tub, fence, retaining wall, driveway, parking lot, sidewalk, walkway, detached stairway and lift. ~~of a structure, land, or water; contributes to the comfort, convenience, or necessity of the principal use; and is located on the same lot as the principal use or structure.~~

~~**004** ACCESSWAY~~
~~Any driveway, street, or other means of providing for the movement of vehicles to or from the public street system.~~

~~**005** AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE~~

~~Beekeeping, commercial feedlots, dairying, egg production, floriculture, fish or fur farming, grazing, livestock raising, orchards, poultry raising, raising grain, grass, mint and seed crops, raising fruits, nuts, and berries, sod farming, vegetable raising, placing land in federal programs in return for payments in kind, or owning land at least 35 acres of which is enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program under 16 USC 3831 to 3836.~~

00~~6~~4 ALTERATION
An enhancement, upgrading or substantial change or modifications other than an addition or repair to a dwelling or to electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other systems within a structure.

~~007~~ ~~APPROVING AUTHORITIES~~
~~Each governmental body having authority to approve or reject a preliminary or final plat. Approving authorities are set forth in ch. 236.10, Wis. Stats.~~

00~~8~~5 BLUFF
A ~~landform whose upper elevation is at least 20 vertical feet above the toe of the slope and which has a slope equal to or exceeding 34 degrees~~ hill, ridge, or similar landform significantly elevated above the surrounding landscape, having a broad, steep face or cliff, and adjoining the shoreline or coastal lowlands of Lake Michigan.

~~009~~ ~~BLUFF RECESSION RATE~~
~~The rate at which a bluff recedes because of erosion by the waters of Lake Michigan and because of unstable slope conditions.~~

0~~1~~06 BOATHOUSE
Means a permanent structure used for the storage of watercraft and associated materials and includes all structures which are totally enclosed, have roofs or walls or any combination of these structural parts.

0~~11~~07 BUILDING
See structure.

0~~12~~08 BUILDING ENVELOPE
Means the three-dimensional space within which a structure is built. ~~(Still used in s. 19.09000 – Impervious surface section)~~

~~013~~ ~~CAMPGROUND~~
~~Any parcel of land which is designed, maintained, intended or used for the purpose of providing sites for nonpermanent overnight use by four or more camping units, or which is advertised or represented as a camping area.~~

~~014~~ ~~CAMPING UNIT~~
~~Any portable device, no more than 400 square feet in area, used as a temporary shelter, including but not limited to a camping trailer, motor home, bus, van, pick-up truck, tent or other mobile recreational vehicle.~~

0~~15~~09 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
A certification issued by the zoning administrator stating that the construction and the use of land or a building~~, the elevation of fill, or the lowest floor of a structure,~~ is in compliance with all of the provisions of this ordinance.

016~~6~~0 CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP (CSM)
A map prepared in accordance with ~~ch~~s. 236.34, Wis. Stats., and this ordinance for the purpose of creating a minor land division, or used to document for recording purposes survey and/or dedication data relating to single parcels.

017~~7~~1 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
The extensively developed plan, also called a county development plan, adopted by the county board pursuant to ~~ch~~s. 66.1001, Wis. Stats. Devices for the implementation of such plans include zoning, official mapping, and land division ordinances.

018~~8~~2 COUNTY ZONING AGENCY
Means that committee or commission created or designated by the county board under s. 59.69(2)(a), Wis. Stats., to act in all matters pertaining to county planning and zoning.

019~~9~~3 DECK
An unenclosed exterior structure that has no roof or sides~~, but has permeable floor which allows the infiltration of precipitation~~.

~~02~~0014 DEPARTMENT
Means the ~~WI~~ Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

0~~2~~15 DEVELOPMENT
Any artificial change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, the construction of buildings or structures; the construction of additions or alterations to buildings or structures; the repair of any damaged structure or the improvement or renovation of any structure, regardless of percentage of damage or improvement; the placement of buildings or structures; land division layout and site preparation; mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations; the storage, deposition or extraction of materials or equipment; and the installation, repair or removal of public or private sewage disposal systems or water supply facilities.

0~~22~~16 DOCK
The space between two piers or wharves.

0~~23~~17 DRAINAGE SYSTEM
Means o~~O~~ne or more artificial ditches, tile drains, or similar devices which collect surface runoff or groundwater and convey it to a point of discharge.

~~**024** DWELLING~~
~~A building designed or used exclusively as a residence or sleeping place, except for boarding houses, motels, hotels, tents, cabins, and mobile homes.~~

~~**025** DWELLING, SINGLE FAMILY~~
~~A detached building containing one dwelling unit, designed for or occupied exclusively by one family.~~

0~~26~~18 EROSION
The detachment and movement of soil, sediment, or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, gravity, or wave action.

0~~27~~19 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PATTERN
Means that principal structures exist within two hundred fifty (250) feet of a proposed principal structure in both directions along the shoreline.

~~028 EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION~~
~~A parcel of land, divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale, on which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots is completed before the effective date of this ordinance. At a minimum, this would include the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads.~~

~~029 EXPANSION OF EXISTING MOBILE/MANUFACTURED HOME PARK~~
~~The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed. This includes installation of utilities, construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads.~~

~~030 FENCE~~
~~A structure for enclosure or screening.~~

~~031 FENCE, OPEN~~
~~A structure of rails, planks, stakes, strung wire, or similar material erected as an enclosure, barrier, or boundary. Open fences are those with more than 50 percent of their surface area open for the free passage of light and air. Examples of such fences include barbed wire, chain link, picket, and rail fences.~~

~~03~~20 FINAL PLAT
A map prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 236, Wis. Stats., and this ordinance for the purpose of creating a subdivision.

0~~33~~21 FLOODPLAIN
Means the land which has been or may be hereafter covered by flood water during the regional flood. The floodplain includes the floodway and the flood fringe as those terms are defined in ch. NR 116, Wisconsin~~.~~ Administrative~~.~~ Code.

0~~34~~22 FLOOR AREA
The sum of the horizontal areas of each floor of a building, measured from the interior faces of the exterior walls or from the centerline of walls separating two buildings. ~~The floor area measurement excludes the area within basements, utility rooms, garages, porches, breezeways, and unfinished attics.~~

0~~35~~23 FOOTPRINT
Means t~~T~~he land area covered by a structure at ground level measured on a horizontal plane. The footprint of a residence or building includes the horizontal plane bounded by the furthest exterior wall and eave if present, projected to natural grade. For structures without walls (decks, ~~65~~ stairways, patios, carports), a single horizontal plane bounded by the furthest portion of the structure projected to natural grade. ~~Note: For the purposes of replacing or reconstructing a nonconforming building with walls, the footprint shall not be expanded by enclosing the area that is located within the horizontal plane from the exterior wall to the eaves projected to natural grade. This constitutes a lateral expansion under ch. NR 115 and would need to comply with ch. NR 115.05 (1)(g)5, Wisconsin Administrative Code.~~

0~~36~~24 FRONTAGE, WATER
The smallest dimension of a lot abutting a waterbody or watercourse, measured along the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

~~037 HABITABLE BUILDING~~

~~Any building, or portion thereof, used for human habitation.~~

03~~8~~25 HAZARDOUS WASTE
Hazardous waste means a hazardous waste as defined in ch. NR 661.0003, Wisconsin~~.~~ Administrative~~.~~ Code.

~~039~~ ~~HEARING NOTICE~~
~~Publication or posting meeting the requirements of Chapter 985, Wis. Stats. For appeals, a Class 1 notice, published once at least one week (7 days) before the hearing, is required. For all zoning ordinance amendments, a Class 2 notice, published twice, once each week consecutively, the last at least one week (7 days) before the hearing.~~

~~040~~ ~~HISTORIC STRUCTURE~~
~~Any structure that is: 1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or preliminarily determined by the U. S. Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the national register; 2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the U. S. Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district; 3) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the U. S. Secretary of the Interior; or 4) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified by the State of Wisconsin.~~

026~~4~~ GENERALLY ACCEPTED FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
Means forestry management practices that promote sound management of a forest. Generally accepted forestry management practices include those practices contained in the most recent version of the D~~d~~epartment publication known as Wisconsin Forest Management Guidelines and identified as PUB FR-226.

04~~2~~7 IMPERVIOUS SURFACE
Means an area that releases as runoff all or a majority of the precipitation that falls on it. "Impervious surface" excludes frozen soil but includes rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and streets unless specifically designed, constructed, and maintained to be pervious. Roadways as defined in ch~~s~~. 340.01(54), Wisconsin~~.~~ Administrative~~.~~ Code, or sidewalks as defined in ch~~s~~. 340.01(58), Wisconsin~~.~~ Administrative~~.~~ Code, are not to be calculated as impervious surfaces. "Roadway" means that portion of a highway between the regularly established curb lines or that portion which is improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, excluding the berm or shoulder. In a divided highway the term "roadway" refers to each roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively. "Sidewalk" means that portion of a highway between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines, constructed for use of pedestrians.

04~~3~~28 LAGOON
An artificial enlargement of a waterway.

029 LAKE MICHIGAN BLUFF AREA
All bluffs adjoining the shoreline or coastal lowlands of Lake Michigan.

04~~4~~30 LAKE MICHIGAN RAVINE AREA
All ravines that open directly onto or through a bluff ~~located along the Lake Michigan shoreline~~ adjoining the shoreline or coastal lowlands of Lake Michigan.

~~045 LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY~~
~~Any human-made alteration of the land surface resulting in a change in topography, existing vegetation, or non-vegetative soil cover. Land disturbing activity includes filling and grading activities, the clearing and grubbing of vegetation, building foundation demolition, excavating, and pit trench dewatering.~~

0~~46~~31 LAND DIVISION
A division of a lot, parcel, or tract of land by the owner thereof, or the agent of the owner, for the purpose of transfer of ownership or building development, where the act of division creates three or more parcels or building sites, inclusive of the original remnant parcel, any one of which is five acres or less by division or successive division within a five-year period.

0~~47~~32 LAND USE
Any nonstructural use made of unimproved or improved real estate.

~~048 LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT~~
~~A town, village, or city.~~
033 LOT
Means a~~A~~ continuous parcel of land, not divided by ~~having frontage on~~ a public right-of-way, ~~street or other officially approved means of access, occupied or intended to be occupied by a principal structure or use and sufficient in size to meet lot width, lot frontage, lot area, setback, yard, parking,~~ and sufficient in size to meet the lot width and lot area provisions ~~other requirements~~ of this ordinance ~~and any applicable town, village, or city ordinances~~.

034 LOT AREA
Means t~~T~~he area of a horizontal plane bounded by the front, side, and rear lot lines of a lot, but not including the area of any land below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable waters ~~excluding any street rights-of-way~~.

035 LOT OF RECORD
Means any lot, the description of which is properly recorded with the Register of Deeds, which at the time of its recordation complied with all applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations.

~~051 LOT WIDTH, AVERAGE~~
~~The average of the following two measurements: 1) the width of a lot measured at the minimum setback from the street required by the applicable municipal zoning ordinance and 2) the width of a lot measured at the ordinary high water mark of a navigable waterbody or stream.~~

~~052 LOWEST ADJACENT GRADE~~
~~Elevation of the lowest ground surface that touches any of the exterior wall of a building.~~

0~~5~~36 MAINTENANCE
The act or process of restoring to original soundness, including redecorating, refinishing, non-structural repairs, or the replacement of existing fixtures, systems or equipment with equivalent fixtures, systems or structures.

0~~54~~37 MANUFACTURED HOME
A structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to required utilities. The term “manufactured home” includes a mobile home but does not include a “mobile recreational vehicle.”

0~~55~~38 MANUFACTURING BYPRODUCTS
Materials produced as part of a byproduct of manufacturing. Such products include, but are not limited to, sludge, residue, powder, dust, slag, ash, and waste sand.

0~~56~~39 MINOR LAND DIVISION
A minor land division is any division of land that creates three or more parcels or building sites, inclusive of the original remnant parcel, any one of which is five acres or less by division or successive division within a five-year period, and the division does not result in a subdivision as hereinafter defined.

0~~57~~40 MITIGATION
Means balancing measures that are designed, implemented, and function to restore natural functions and values that are otherwise lost through development and human activities.

0~~58~~41 MOBILE RECREATIONAL VEHICLE
A vehicle which is built on a single chassis, four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection, designed to be self-propelled, carried or permanently towable by a licensed, light-duty vehicle, is licensed for highway use if registration is required and is designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use. Manufactured homes that are towed or carried onto a parcel of land, but do not remain capable of being towed or carried, including park model homes, do not fall within the definition of a "mobile recreational vehicle."

042~~59~~ MUNICIPALITY OR MUNICIPAL
A city, town, or village.

~~06~~043 NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE
The committee created and designated by the county board under s~~ch~~. 59.69, Wis. Stats., to act in all matters pertaining to county planning and zoning.

~~**061** NAVD (NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM)~~
~~Elevations referenced to mean sea level datum, 1988 adjustment.~~

0~~62~~44 NAVIGABLE WATERS
Means Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, all natural inland lakes within Wisconsin and all streams, ponds, sloughs, flowages and other waters within the territorial limits of this state, including the Wisconsin portion of boundary waters, which are navigable under the laws of this state. Under s. 281.31(2)(m), Wis. Stats., notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule promulgated thereunder, shoreland ordinances required under s. 59.692, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 115, Wisconsin~~.~~ Administrative~~.~~ Code, do not apply to lands adjacent to:

(A) Farm drainage ditches where such lands are not adjacent to a natural navigable stream or river and such lands were not navigable streams before ditching; and

(B) Artificially constructed drainage ditches, ponds or stormwater retention basins that are not hydrologically connected to a natural navigable water body

~~**063** NGVD (NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM) [s.71502]~~
~~Elevations referenced to mean sea level datum, 1929 adjustment.~~

0~~6~~45 NONCONFORMING STRUCTURE ~~[s.71502]~~

An existing lawful structure or building which is not in conformity with the dimensional or structural requirements of this ordinance for the area of shoreland which it occupies.

04~~6~~5 NONCONFORMING USE ~~[s.71502]~~
Any use of land, or land and buildings in combination, lawfully existing at the time of adoption of this ordinance, which does not comply with the use regulations set forth in the ordinance.

~~**066 NONFLOOD DISASTER [s.71502]**~~
~~A fire or an ice storm, tornado, windstorm, mudslide, or other destructive act of nature, other than a flood.~~

~~**067 NUISANCE [s.71502]**~~
~~An unreasonable activity or use of property that interferes substantially with the comfortable enjoyment of life, health, or safety of others.~~

0~~68~~47 OBJECTING AGENCY ~~[s.71502]~~
An agency empowered to object to a subdivision plat pursuant to Chapter 236, Wis. Stats. The county may not approve any plat upon which an objection has been made until the objection has been satisfied. The objecting agencies include the Wisconsin Department of Administration, the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services, the 69 Wisconsin Department of Transportation and, for subdivisions located in the shoreland area, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

~~**069 OPEN SPACE USE [s.71502]**~~
~~Those uses having a relatively low flood damage potential and not involving structures.~~

0~~70~~48 ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM)
Means the point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics.

0~~71~~49 OUTLOT
A parcel of land, other than a buildable lot or block, so designated on a plat, which is used to convey or reserve areas of land. Outlots may be created to restrict a lot which is unbuildable due to high groundwater, steep slopes, or other physical constraints, or to create common open space. Outlots may also be parcels of land intended to be re-divided into lots or combined with lots or outlots in adjacent land divisions in the future for the purpose of creating buildable lots. An outlot may also be created if a lot fails to meet requirements for a private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS), but which may be buildable if public sewer is extended to the lot or land division. Section ~~Chapter~~ 236.13 (6), Wis. Stats., prohibits using an outlot as a building site unless it complies with all the requirements imposed for buildable lots. The county will generally require that any restrictions related to an outlot be included on the face of the plat. All new outlots created within the shoreland area must meet the minimum size standards set forth in section 19.04000.

0~~72~~50 PARCEL
For purposes of this ordinance, the term “parcel” is synonymous with the term “lot.”

0~~73~~51 PARTIES-IN-INTEREST
All abutting property owners and all property owners within three hundred (300) feet of a parcel that is to be considered for a rezoning or is subject to an appeal, variance, or substitute nonconforming use to be considered by the board of adjustment. The application of the three hundred (300)-foot rule is not affected by town, village, or city corporate limit lines.

0~~74~~52 PERMITTED USE
A use allowed in a zoning district upon satisfaction of the standards and requirements of this ordinance and the zoning ordinance of the town, village, or city within which a property is located.

0~~7~~53 PERSON
An individual, or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, state agency, town, village, or city.

0~~76~~54 PIER
Any structure extending into navigable waters from the shore with water on both sides, built or maintained for the purpose of providing a berth for watercraft or for loading or unloading cargo or passengers onto or from watercraft. Such a structure may include a boat ~~70~~ shelter which is removed seasonally. Such a structure may include a boat hoist or boat lift, and the hoist or lift may be permanent or may be removed seasonally.

0~~77~~55 PLAT
A map prepared for the purpose of recording a subdivision.

0~~78~~56 PRELIMINARY PLAT
A map showing the salient features of a proposed subdivision submitted to an approving authority for purposes of preliminary consideration. A preliminary plat precisely describes the location and exterior boundaries of the land proposed to be divided, and shows the approximate location of lots and other improvements.

05~~7~~9 PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED
Means a~~A~~ lot or parcel that was developed with a structure legally placed upon it.

05~~8~~0 PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
A concentration of significant natural resources at least four hundred (400) acres in area, at least two (2) miles in length, and at least two hundred (200) feet in width, as delineated and mapped by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

0~~81~~59 PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE
A structure in which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which it is located.

0~~82~~60 PRINCIPAL USE
The primary or predominant use to which a lot is devoted.

0~~83~~61 PRIVATE ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM (POWTS)
~~See private sewage system.~~A sewage treatment and disposal system serving one structure with a septic tank or tanks and soil absorption component that is located on the same parcel as the structure. It also means an alternative sewage system approved by the Department of Safety and Professional Services, including a substitute for the septic tank or soil absorption component, a holding tank component, a system serving more than one structure, or a system located on a different parcel than the structure.

~~**084** PRIVATE SEWAGE SYSTEM~~
~~A sewage treatment and disposal system serving a single structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same parcel as the structure. This term also means an alternative sewage system approved by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services, including a substitute for the septic tank or soil absorption field, a holding tank, a system serving more than one structure, or a system located on a different parcel than the structure. A private sewage system may be owned by the landowner or by a special purpose district.~~

0~~85~~62 PUBLIC UTI~~T~~LITIES
Those utilities using underground or overhead transmission lines such as electric, telephone and telegraph, and distribution and collection systems such as water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer.

0~~8~~63 RAVINE
A ~~small,~~ steep sided valley~~,~~ worn by running water that opens onto or through a bluff adjoining the shoreline or coastal lowlands of Lake Michigan.

0~~87~~64 RAVINE, SHALLOW
A ~~small steep sided valley, worn by running water~~ ravine, or portion thereof, that does not exceed twenty (20) feet in depth when measured from the bottom of the ravine to the horizontal level of the land adjacent to the ravine.

0~~88~~65 RECREATIONAL VEHICLE
A vehicle used for transient living quarters which can be towed, hauled, or driven and is designed for recreational, camping, or travel use which includes, but is not limited to, travel trailers, camper trailers, motor homes, pickup campers, water craft, all-terrain vehicles, ~~71~~ and snowmobiles. Recreational vehicles that remain onsite more than 180 days shall be considered mobile homes for the purposes of this ordinance.

0~~89~~66 REGIONAL FLOOD
Means a flood determined to be representative of large floods known to have generally occurred in Wisconsin and which may be expected to occur on a particular stream because of like physical characteristics, once in every one hundred (100) years.

~~09~~0067 REPLAT
The process of changing, or the plat or map which changes, the boundaries of a recorded subdivision plat, certified survey map, or a part thereof, including the combination of two or more lots or parcels within a plat or certified survey map. The division of a large block, lot, or outlot within a recorded subdivision plat without changing the exterior boundaries of said block, lot, or outlot is not a replat, but may need to be reviewed as a land division under this ordinance. Outlots within the shoreland area must meet the minimum size standards set forth in section 19.04000.

0~~91~~68 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF VEGETATION
Means normally accepted horticultural practices that do not result in the loss of any layer of existing vegetation and do not require earth disturbance.

069~~2~~ SETBACK
The minimum horizontal distance by which a building or structure must be separated from a lot line, street centerline, ordinary high water mark (OHWM), or a wetland.

0~~93~~70 SHORELAND
Means lands within the following distances from the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of navigable waters: one thousand (1,000) feet from a lake, pond or flowage; and three hundred (300) feet from a river or stream or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater.

0~~94~~71 SHORELAND PERMIT
A permit issued by the zoning administrator for construction, moving, alteration, or addition to any use, structure, or structure and use in combination upon compliance with the provisions of this ordinance or an authorized variance therefrom.

0~~95~~72 SHORELAND SETBACK (also known as the “Shoreland setback area” in s. 59.692(1)(bn),

Wis. Stats.)
Means an area in a shoreland that is within a certain distance of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) in which the construction or placement of structures has been limited or prohibited under an ordinance enacted under s~~ch~~. 59.692, Wis. Stats.

0~~96~~73 SHORELAND-WETLAND ZONING DISTRICT
Means a zoning district, created as a part of a county zoning ordinance, comprised of shorelands that are designated as wetlands on the Wisconsin wetland inventory as depicted on the ~~maps prepared by the d~~Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer.

0~~9~~74 SHORELINE
The intersection of the land surface abutting navigable waters with the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

0~~98~~75 SOLID WASTE
Solid waste means a solid waste as defined in ch. NR 661.0002, Wisconsin~~.~~ Administrative~~.~~ Code.

0~~99~~76 SPECIAL EXCEPTION (CONDITIONAL USE)
Means a use which is permitted by this ordinance provided that certain conditions specified in the ordinance are met and that a permit is granted by the board of adjustment or, where appropriate, the planning and zoning committee or county board.

~~10~~0077 STABLE SLOPE DISTANCE
The horizontal distance that the top of a bluff would need to be receded or regraded to form a stable bluff slope that would not likely be affected by major bluff recession processes such as slumping or sliding.

~~**101** START OF CONSTRUCTION~~
~~The date a zoning permit is issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement is within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond initial excavation, or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling, nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways, nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms, nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the principal structure. For an alteration, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.~~

~~**102** STORY~~
~~That portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the floor next above it, or if there is no floor above it, then the space between the floor and the ceiling next above it and including those basements used for the principal use.~~

~~10~~3078 STREET
Any public or private thoroughfare abutting a lot that is an existing state, county, or town roadway; is shown upon a subdivision plat or certified survey map approved pursuant to law; or is approved by other official action. The street includes all land within the right-of-way, whether improved or unimproved.

~~104 STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS~~
~~Any change in the supporting members of a structure, such as foundations, bearing walls, columns, beams, or girders.~~

~~1~~05~~79~~ STRUCTURE
Means a principal structure or any accessory structure including a garage, shed, boathouse, sidewalk, walkway, driveway, patio, deck, gazebo, retaining wall, porch, or firepit.

~~1~~06~~80~~ SUBDIVIDER
Any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent thereof, dividing or proposing to divide land resulting in a land division or replat, or any person who creates a condominium under Chapter 703, Wis. Stats.

~~1~~081~~7~~ SUBDIVISION
A division of land for which approval of a plat is required under Chapter 236, Wis. Stats.

082 SUBSTANDARD LOT
Means a legally created lot or parcel that met minimum area and minimum average width requirements when created, but does not meet current requirements for a new lot.

~~1~~083 UNNECESSARY HARDSHIP
Means that circumstance where special conditions, which were not self-created, affect a particular property and make strict conformity with restrictions governing area, setbacks, frontage, height or density unnecessarily burdensome or unreasonable in light of the purposes of this ordinance.

~~1~~09~~84~~ UTILITIES
Public and private facilities such as water wells, water and sewage pumping stations, water storage tanks, power and communication transmission lines, electrical power substations, static transformer stations, telephone and telegraph exchanges, microwave radio relays, and gas regulation stations, but not including sewage disposal plants, municipal incinerators, warehouses, wireless communication facilities, shops, and storage yards.

~~11~~085 VARIANCE
Means a~~A~~n authorization granted by the board of adjustment ~~for the construction, maintenance, or alteration of~~ to construct or alter a building or structure in a manner that deviates from the dimensional standards of this ordinance. ~~A variance may not permit the use of a property that is otherwise prohibited by this ordinance.~~

~~111 VIEWING CORRIDOR~~
~~A strip of vegetated land that allows safe pedestrian access to the shore through the vegetative buffer zone.~~

~~112~~086 VIOLATION
The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this ordinance. A structure or other development without required permits is presumed to be in violation until such time that it is either permitted or removed from the property.

~~113~~087 WATERSHED
The entire region or area contributing runoff or surface water to a particular watercourse or body of water.

~~114~~088 WELL
An excavation opening in the ground made by digging, boring, drilling, driving or other methods, to obtain groundwater regardless of its intended use.

~~115~~089 WETLANDS
Means those areas where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which have soils indicative of wet conditions.

~~116~~090 WHARF
A structure in navigable waters extending along the shore and generally connected with the uplands throughout its length, built or maintained for the purpose of providing a berth for watercraft or for loading or unloading cargo or passengers onto or from watercraft. Such a structure may include a boat hoist or boat lift, and the hoist or lift may be permanent or may be removed seasonally.

~~117 YARD~~
~~An open space on the same lot with a structure, unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward except for vegetation. The street, shoreyard, and rear yards extend across the full width or depth of the lot.~~

~~118 YARD, SHORE~~
~~A yard extending across the full width or depth of a lot, the depth of which shall be the minimum horizontal distance between a line intersecting both side lot lines at the same angle and containing the point of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable water nearest the principal structure and a line parallel thereto containing the point of the principal structure nearest the ordinary high water mark.~~

~~11~~091 ZONING ADMINISTRATOR
The officer appointed by the county board to administer this ordinance and to issue shoreland permits and, following a determination by the board of adjustment, variances.

OZAUKEE COUNTY FEE SCHEDULE

Permit Fees	
shoreland permit	$50.00
floodplain permit	$250.00
special exception (conditional use) permit	$500.00
In addition to the above:	
grading / excavating	$50.00
structures (footprint of principal & accessory)	$0.25/sq. ft.
boathouse	$50.00
impervious surfaces (non-structural)	$0.10/sq. ft.
certificate of compliance	$75.00
permit extension	$200.00
Review Fees	
site development plans	$50.00
site development plans (Lake Michigan bluff & ravine areas / floodplain areas)	$100.00
mitigation plans	$200.00
stormwater plans	$50.00
erosion control plans	$50.00
geotechnical subsurface investigation report	$100.00
hydraulic and hydrologic studies	$100.00
minor land division (csm) / preliminary plat	$550.00
Service Fees	
written floodplain determination	$100.00
Administration Fees	
zoning amendment (text or map)	$500.00
appeal (one hearing only)	$500.00
variance (one hearing only)	$500.00

*If work is started before a permit is applied for and issued, the zoning administrator shall charge a fee of ten (10) times the applicable permit and review fees.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon enactment and publication.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 7th day of May, 2025.

SUMMARY: Amend Chapter 19: Shoreland Protection Ordinance

VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Land and Water Management**
DIRECTOR: **Katie Vogeler**
PREPARER: **Katie Vogeler**

Agenda Summary Amending Chapter 19: Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: WI DNR has updated their Shoreland Model Ordinance effective October 18, 2023. Ozaukee County has updated the Shoreland Ordinance to include the minimum regulatory standards required by NR 115 WIS. ADMIN. CODE.

ANALYSIS: Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance will meet minimum Wisconsin State Statutes and maintain landowner liberties with environmental protections of shore land. This action will fulfill the Wisconsin State requirements.

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

County Levy: Non-County Levy: Indicate source:

RECOMMENDED MOTION: *Approve to amend Chapter 19: Shoreland Protection Ordinance in the Ozaukee County Code of Ordinances***.**

ATTACHMENTS:

- SLZO 2-26-2025 Summary of Changes (DOCX)
- ModelBluffSetbackOrdinance (PDF)

Land & Water Management Department
Katelyn Vogeler, Director
Edward Pfister, Sanitation & Zoning Coordinator
Geoffrey Schramm, Land & Water Coordinator
www.co.ozaukee.wi.us

Chapter 19 Shoreland Protection Ordinance Summary of Changes

- TABLE OF CONTENTS
  - The Table of Contents will be amended with correct ordering and numbering upon approval.
- Amended text to match State Model Ordinance, approved by Dale Rezabek of WI DNR:
- Added Lake Michigan Bluff and Ravine Area in area to be regulated, 19.02102.
- SHORELAND WETLAND MAPING was moved in accordance with State Model.
- 19.10000 Filling, Grading, Lagooning, Dredging, Ditching and Excavating amended to match State Model Ordinance.
- 19.12000 HEIGHT, added a diagram and standard to assist in determining that measurement, per State Model Ordinance.
- 19.13000- Separated Nonconforming Uses and Structures into Uses, then Structures, per State Model Ordinance.
- 19.19000 Land Division Review matches State Model Ordinance
- 19.20000 Planned Unit Development matches State Model Ordinance
- 19.22102 (C) has been amended to include potential permit application inclusions of engineered environmental studies to ensure soil stability, water quality and flow or runoff capacities.
- DEFINITIONS have been updated to match State Model Ordinance, with the amendment of 005 BLUFF being an important one. Many definitions have been struck through as they are not in the State Model Ordinance.

Attachment: SLZO 2-26-2025 Summary of Changes (Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance Amendments)

MODEL ZONING REGULATIONS FOR LAKE MICHIGAN BLUFF AND RAVINE SETBACKS

These model regulations are primarily based on recommendations for bluff and ravine setbacks developed by Wisconsin Sea Grant. The regulations are intended to provide bluff and ravine setbacks along Lake Michigan for new development and, where lot depth is adequate, redevelopment to help protect structures and properties from bluff and ravine erosion and failure without reliance on shore protection measures. In addition to calculating a stable bluff slope, the model recommends including a setback equivalent to a 60-year bluff recession distance (twice the typical home mortgage loan period) and a 100-foot setback from the top of the calculated bluff (including the recession rate and stable slope distance). The additional 100-foot setback is recommended to provide for uncertainties related to future stable slope angles, recession rates, the effect from nearby shore protection structures, and other factors. See Figure 1.

These regulations are not intended to be applied in areas of existing urban development, where deep setbacks would be difficult to implement. In such cases, bluff and ravine stabilization, subsurface and surface water control, bluff and ravine toe protection, or other measures may be needed in addition to maintaining existing bluff and ravine setbacks.

Additional recommendations and sources of information about bluff and ravine setbacks and other coastal protection measures are available from county hazard mitigation plans, Wisconsin Sea Grant, and the publication "Protecting Coastal Investments," published by UW-Extension and Wisconsin Sea Grant in 2008.

The attached model regulations are intended to be incorporated as a section in an existing county, city, village, or town zoning ordinance, including a county shoreland zoning ordinance. The attached regulations do not include provisions for appeals, variances, severability, nonconforming uses and structures, and similar considerations that would typically be addressed in other sections of a full zoning ordinance.

Please contact Commission staff at (262) 547-6721 or sewrpc@sewrpc.org if you have any questions or would like a Microsoft Word version of this model section.

00236238.DOC-V3
MGH/BRM/RPB/NMA/RRK/rrk
4/16/2024; 2/19/19; 2/24/17; 05/09/02

Attachment: ModelBluffSetbackOrdinance (Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance Amendments)

2.__ EROSION HAZARD SETBACK FROM BLUFFS AND RAVINES

(Include in the "General Provisions" section of the zoning ordinance and number as appropriate.)

A. **Purpose.** Structures and soil absorption fields shall be set back from the top of bluffs and ravines along Lake Michigan in order to reduce erosion hazard and related damages to structures and property. These regulations do not guarantee nor warrant that development in compliance with its terms will be free from all erosion damage over the useful life of a structure.

B. **Setback from Bluffs.** The bluff setback shall be based upon the expected bluff recession distance over a 60-year period, plus the distance that would be needed to establish a stable slope, plus a minimum structure setback from the edge of the computed stable slope, as set forth below (See Figure 1):

1. The bluff recession distance for a 60-year period shall be calculated using a minimum recession rate of one foot per year, unless site-specific information justifying a greater distance is provided by the Zoning Administrator. The bluff recession distance shall be measured from the toe of the bluff.
2. The distance required to achieve a stable slope shall use a ratio of one foot vertical distance to 2.5 feet horizontal distance. The measurement shall be made from the landward edge of the bluff recession distance.
3. Soil absorption fields and structures, except those listed in paragraph 4 below, shall be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the landward edge of the stable slope distance.
4. Storage sheds, driveways, walkways, patios, and fences accessory to a principal use may be permitted within the bluff setback area.

C. **Setback from Ravines.** All structures and soil absorption fields shall be set back from the top of a ravine. The ravine setback shall be based upon the distance that would be needed to establish a stable slope plus a minimum structure setback from the edge of the computed stable slope, as set forth below:

1. For ravines having a depth equal to or greater than 10 feet, as measured from the bottom of the ravine to the horizontal level of the land adjacent to the ravine, a distance required to achieve a stable slope using a ratio of one foot vertical distance to 2.5 feet horizontal distance shall be calculated. The measurement shall be made from the center of the deepest part of the ravine.
2. For ravines having a depth less than 10 feet as measured from the bottom of the ravine to the horizontal level of the land adjacent to the ravine, a distance required to achieve a stable slope using a ratio of one foot vertical distance to three feet horizontal distance shall be calculated. The measurement shall be made from the center of the deepest part of the ravine.
3. Soil absorption fields and structures, except those listed in paragraph 4 below, shall be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the landward edge of the stable slope distance determined in accordance with paragraphs 1 or 2 above.
4. Storage sheds, driveways, walkways, patios, and fences accessory to a principal use may be permitted within the ravine setback area.

Attachment: ModelBluffSetbackOrdinance (Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance Amendments)

D. **Modifications.** The Board of Zoning Appeals/Plan Commission may grant a conditional use permit as provided in Section _____ allowing a modification of the erosion hazard setback from bluffs or ravines upon presentation by the applicant of a detailed report by a registered Professional Engineer with demonstrable geotechnical expertise documenting lower recession rates, more stable slope conditions, plans for structural protection against wave attack, or plans for stabilization of the bluff or shoreline. Engineering studies evaluating slope stability shall use the top of the lake sediments or 0.75 the height of the bluff, whichever is greater, as the groundwater surface. The 100-foot setback from the top of bluffs and ravines required by Sections 2.__B.3 and 2.__C.3 above shall be provided from the landward edge of the modified stable slope distance.

RELATED DEFINITIONS

(Include in the "Definitions" section of the zoning ordinance.)

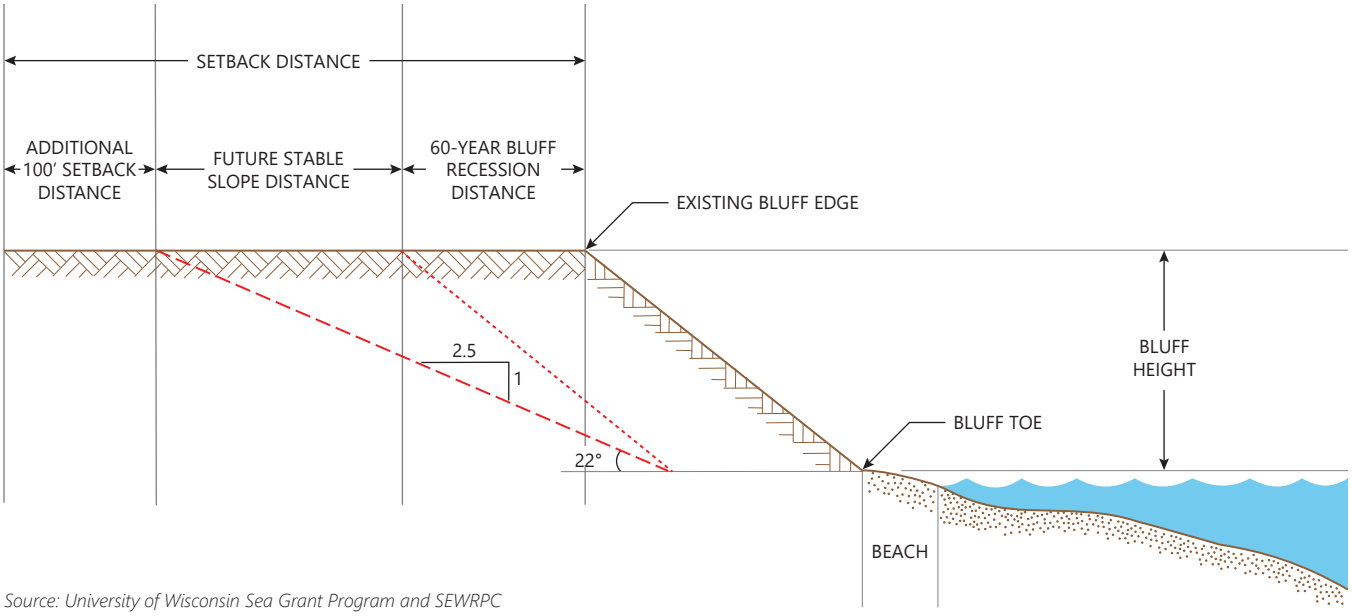
Bluff
A hill, ridge, or similar landform significantly elevated above the surrounding landscape, having a broad, steep face or cliff, and adjoining the shoreline or coastal lowlands of Lake Michigan.

Bluff Recession Rate
The rate at which a bluff recedes because of erosion by the waters of Lake Michigan and because of unstable slope conditions.

Ravine
A small, steep sided valley worn by running water that opens onto a bluff located along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

Attachment: ModelBluffSetbackOrdinance (Ozaukee County Shoreland Protection Ordinance Amendments)

Figure 1
Recommended Erosion Hazard Setback from Lake Michigan Bluffs and Ravines



Source: University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Program and SEWRPC

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Land and Water Management**
DIRECTOR: **Katie Vogeler**
PREPARER: **Katie Vogeler**

Agenda Summary LWM Reports

ATTACHMENTS:

- LWM March Newsletter (PDF)
- LWM Financials (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Ozaukee County

March 2025

Land & Water Management



LWM Staff Member Sarah Jaeger helped with an infiltration demonstration at the Soil Health Seminar on March 10.

Land & Water Resources

- **Conservation Planning/Farmland Preservation (FPP)**
  - Goal for 2025: increase participation by 15% by reaching out to new landowners in FPP-eligible area.
  - Landowners who are due for inspection in 2025 will be notified in March. Inspections will commence shortly afterward.
- **Best Management Practices Design and Certification**
  -
- **Administration of Cost-Share Agreements (grants)**
  - **Awaiting DNR TRM Grant Reimbursement, CIG and Demo Farm Agreement.**
- **Clean Sweep Household and Ag Hazardous Waste Collection**
  - May 3rd, 2025 date is set! Information was added to a multi-state organization called PaintCare. This platform allows people to search for hazardous waste collection sites and links them to pertinent information
- **Nutrient Management**
  - 84.9 Acres cost shared
- **NR151 Compliance Tracking**
  -
- **Manure Storage Ordinance**
  - Cons staff have gathered research on potential amendments to discuss.

Mission Statement

To protect, preserve, and enhance natural resources, local ecology, and the quality of life

Ozaukee County
Admin Center
Room 223

121 W. Main Street,
PO Box 994
Port Washington, WI 53074

262-284-8313

Attachment: LWM March Newsletter (LWM Reports)

- **Stormwater Management & Construction Site Erosion Control-WPDES Permit**
  - Ordinance amendments coming next month.
- **Wildlife Damage and Abatement**
  - Wildlife Damage and Abatement Contract/MOU has expired– Dept. & NRC must sign new
- **Tree, Shrub, Prairie Grass & Wildflower Seed Program/Pollinator Plant & Grass Sale**
  - Tree & Shrub sale pick days are Thursday April 24th 1-6pm and Friday April 25th 7-10:30 am. Expanded the sale with tree tubes.
- **Invasive Species**
  -
- **Clean Farm Families and Demo Farm Network**
  - Soil Health Workshop took place February 6, 2025 with Lance Gunderson and Nick Dallmann. Great attendance of 77 participants and received excellent reviews from surveys.
  - Soil Health Seminar took place March 10-11, 2025 with Ray Archuleta and Russell Hedrick. Great attendance of 57 participants and received excellent reviews from surveys.
  - Annual reports have been submitted for 2024's grant funding received (FFLM, DATCP, TNC, & CIG)
  - Slug, Armyworm and Cutworm traps will be set this growing season at our research plot.

- **DATCP 5 year review**
  - Katie presented Ozaukee County virtually at it's 5-year LWM Plan Review. The board approved our progress being consistent with our plan.



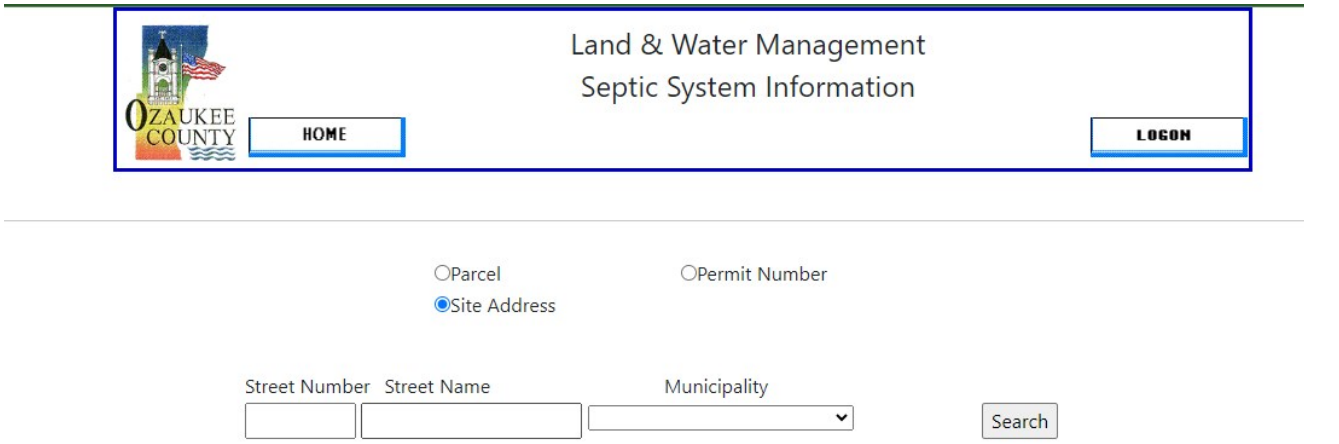




Andrew Struck delivered a well received Farmland Preservation discussion at the last Clean Farm Families Board Meeting, to gather date from a farmer target audience on updating the County initiatives in the Farmland Preservation Comprehensive Plan

To the left: clover was airseeded into winter wheat on 1-3-2025

Attachment: LWM March Newsletter (LWM Reports)



Did you know—if you have a POWTS, you can search your address to look up when it was pumped last, and who did the work? VISIT: https://powts.co.ozaukee.wi.us/

Sanitation

- **Sanitation Ordinance**
  - Planning to bring ordinance amendments to committee this year.
- **Wisconsin Fund**
  - The state has not funded this program for 2025.
- **Miscellaneous**
  - We have extended the Sanitation Permit for the appellant by 30 days. It has been requested to extend another 90 days.

	Last Month	This Month	YTD
Sanitary Permits	6	13	19

Attachment: LWM March Newsletter (LWM Reports)

Shoreland Protection & Floodplain Zoning Ordinances

- **Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning**
  - Off to a big start of the year with 6 permit applications totaling $9,744
  - New home construction in shoreland zoning along lake Michigan South of Lions Den: 27,945 sq ft in total and is currently in review.
  - One permit for Ozaukee Parks, at Hawthorne Hills
  - Two other new home constructions, as well as one shed.
- **National Flood Insurance/Community Rating System (CRS)**
  - No news
- **Miscellaneous**
  - POWTS and Shoreland Zoning GIS mapping has been converted to experience builder, a new app format from ESRI.
  - Shoreland mapping has also been integrated into the POWTS map to help visualize shoreland and floodplain in the field.

	Last Month	This Month	YTD
Zoning Permits	4	7	11

Attachment: LWM March Newsletter (LWM Reports)

Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation

- **Non-metallic Mining Reclamation**
  - The department completed the DNR 2024 Annual Report and filed it with the DNR along with the DNR Annual Fee of $735.00.
  - Barry scheduled a training day for staff on Wednesday, March 5, 2025.

Other

GOALS 2024-2026

- Training the next zoning and sanitation specialist
    - Certification for POWTS Maintainer received.
- Research and update Ordinances
    - NMM, Shoreland, Animal Waste, Sanitation
- Complete the POWTS online Permitting System with IT
    - Research outside vendors in 2025 that coincide with the Great Plains software move.

Insert Picture Here

Upcoming Events

- April 24-25 Tree/shrub sale Pickup days
- May 3rd Clean Sweep—Cedarburg HWY shop
- May 9th Deadline for Middle School and High School Scholarships to attend conservation camp
  https://www.ozaukeecounty.gov/1940/Education

Attachment: LWM March Newsletter (LWM Reports)

Land & Water Management

Katie Vogeler, Director
Nick Mikkelson, Office Administrator
Geoff Schramm, Land & Water Coordinator
Ed Pfister, Sanitation & Zoning Coordinator
Chase Brouillette, Soil & Water Conservationist
Sarah Jaeger, Conservation Planner/Soil Health Specialist
Barry Sullivan, Sanitation & Zoning Specialist I
Tony Austin, Sanitation & Zoning Specialist II

Ozaukee County Committee Report

General Fund Land and Water Management

For the Three Months Ending Monday, March 31, 2025

Profit and Loss Statement ACTUAL TO AMENDED BUDGET

	Prior YTD Actual	Current Month Actual	2025 YTD Actual	2025 Amended Budget	Budget Balance	% Budget YTD
Revenues						
Intergovernmental Revenues	($140,328)	$8,793	$15,996	$393,901	$377,905	4.06%
Public Charges for Services	$69,478	$23,930	$81,361	$139,910	$58,549	58.15%
Licenses & Permits	$39,451	$20,893	$38,609	$117,000	$78,391	33.00%
Other Revenue	$48,980	-	$45,000	$69,600	$24,600	64.66%
Total Revenues	**$17,581**	**$53,616**	**$180,966**	**$720,411**	**$539,445**	**25.12%**
Expenditures						
Salaries	$126,625	$49,684	$143,576	$671,732	$528,156	21.37%
Fringe Benefits	$61,186	$19,505	$57,553	$251,947	$194,394	22.84%
Travel/Training	$1,912	$472	$1,788	$16,725	$14,937	10.69%
Supplies	$14,118	$12,180	$18,128	$25,828	$7,700	70.19%
Purchased Services	$1,881	$203	$1,813	$110,069	$108,256	1.65%
Interdepartment Charges	$9,882	-	$7,917	$53,790	$45,873	14.72%
Grants	($270)	-	$2,042	$257,858	$255,816	0.79%
Other Expenses	$12,088	$1,919	$11,016	$121,099	$110,083	9.10%
Total Operating Expenditures	**$227,422**	**$83,963**	**$243,833**	**$1,509,048**	**$1,265,215**	**16.16%**
Capital Outlay						
Total Expenditures	**$227,422**	**$83,963**	**$243,833**	**$1,509,048**	**$1,265,215**	**16.16%**
Net Increase (Decrease)	**($209,841)**	**($30,347)**	**($62,867)**	**($788,637)**	**($725,770)**	**7.97%**
Equity:						
Assigned	($154,496)	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Due To / Due From	($92,340)	($25,124)	$75,853	-	($75,853)	0.00%

Attachment: LWM Financials (LWM Reports)

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **UW Extension**
DIRECTOR: **Cindy Sarkady**
PREPARER: **Claudia Breitengross**

Agenda Summary UW-Madison Division of Extension Ozaukee County Reports

ATTACHMENTS:

- March 2025 Report (PDF)
- Educator Program Report_Quinlan 3.25 (PDF)
- 2025 Oversight Comm Recommended PnL Amended Bdgt4.2025 (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON
OZAUKEE COUNTY

MARCH 2025 REPORT

Attachment: March 2025 Report (UW-Madison Division of Extension Ozaukee County Written & Financial Reports)

AGRICULTURE



If it happens on a farm or in a field, the Extension Institute of Agriculture works with you to achieve better results. Our innovative dairy management programs range from genetics to farm and business management. Extension researchers work hand-in-hand with row crop, forage and fresh produce growers to provide best practices for every aspect of the growing phase. We also advise communities on using sustainable practices to create inviting spaces free from invasive species

Crops

Liz Gartman, Regional Crops Educator

A series of four Focus on Forage webinars for forage growers, livestock producers, agency staff and agricultural consultants where research-based forage management solutions are shared to optimize forage yield and quality to improve overall farm profitability.

Forage production is an important segment of crop production in Wisconsin and helps to support the livestock and dairy industries in the state. Meeting forage quality and forage yield goals of producers is a key metric to profitability on these operations.

The Focus on Forage planning team brainstormed timely forage topic ideas and generated a four session series - Focus on Alfalfa Companions, Focus on Corn Silage, Focus on Forage Cover Crops and Focus on Alfalfa Toolbox. The educators then identified Extension specialists, Educators, and researchers that could discuss the impact of these management recommendations to forage growers. Each webinar was one hour long, featured three to four speakers and allowed time for participants to ask questions related to their operations.

The four webinar series averaged 111 participants per session, which is an increase from the 2024 series. We are currently collecting post event survey data.

Dairy

Manuel Peña, Regional Dairy Educator

A workshop "Calving Management and Neonate Care in Dairy Cattle" for all the individuals that are involved in parturition, and calving management in dairy farms. We created an in person and bilingual event where participants from Ozaukee County, learned and reinforced their knowledge about obstetrics, care and support in the calving pen, neonate care and colostrum management, and how to maintain the success in the maternity areas. Through this effort pretended to increase the knowledge and good practices related to the earliest stage of life in dairy cattle, which should represent an increase in herd health, work safety and farm profitability.

Local dairy producers have expressed a strong interest in improving their calving management practices to enhance herd health and productivity. This workshop, "Calving Management Practices and Neonate Care" was

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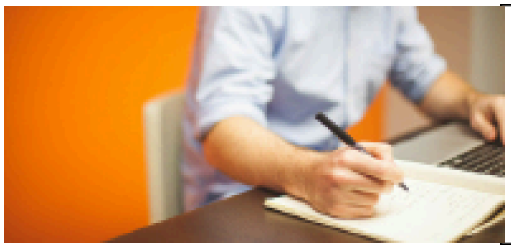
developed in response to these needs, aiming to provide dairy producers with the recent research based information. We addressed the program in Spanish and English to discuss topics such as calving preparation and assistance, neonatal care and colostrum management, disease prevention, nutrition and feeding, protocols and recordkeeping, and data management. This program had a lecture session in the morning and hands-on demonstration, where attendees had the opportunity to practice calving events on a cow model along with learning guidelines for calving management practices, record keeping and colostrum quality. With the development of this program, we provided great tools to farmers and workers to improve understanding of calving management practices, enhance ability to recognize and address health problems, improve skills in colostrum management and feeding, increase confidence in handling calves, increase adherence to recommended protocols, improve record keeping and data management, enhance commitment to animal welfare, and increase willingness to participate in ongoing training and education.

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Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON
OZAUKEE COUNTY

MARCH 2025 REPORT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



***Community Development** provides educational programming to assist leaders, communities, and organizations realize their fullest potential. We work with communities to build the vitality that enhances their quality of life and enriches the lives of their residents. In short, the Community Development Institute plants and cultivates the seeds for thriving communities and organizations.*

Paul Roback, Community Development Educator

Two strategic planning sessions for the board of the Rotary Club of Cedarburg-Grafton where we worked on creating a vision statement, discussed organizational strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges, and identified goals. The intent of the planning process is to clarify the organization's purpose and develop achievable steps to realize their vision.

The president of the board of the Rotary Club of Cedarburg-Grafton contacted Paul to facilitate a process that would create a strategic plan for the organization. As part of the planning process, the chamber was also interested in receiving feedback from its members. To achieve the planning objectives, Paul first conducted a membership engagement survey to gain insight into how the Rotary Club is serving its members. Responses were received from 46 members and the results were presented and discussed at a club meeting attended by 22 members. Paul also engaged the board with an online survey to solicit feedback on creating a vision statement for the club. Additionally, Paul facilitated two strategic planning sessions with the board. At the first session attended by nine members, participants discussed survey results and identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges. At a second session attended by twelve members, participants developed a vision statement, identified goals, and developed action steps to accomplish three strategic goals. From evaluation (N=12), 100% of participants agreed that discussing a vision statement assisted them in understanding the general direction for their organization's future and the process of identifying goals increased their ability to identify issues and set priorities. Participants evaluated Paul's facilitation as a 4.9 on a 5-point Likert Scale (1=poor and 5=excellent). One participant commented "very helpful process with improving the overall quality of the club" and another commented that Paul was "great at respectfully keeping us on task!"

Attachment: March 2025 Report (UW-Madison Division of Extension Ozaukee County Written & Financial Reports)

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Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON
OZAUKEE COUNTY

MARCH 2025 REPORT

4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT



Positive Youth Development *prepares the youth of today to become the effective, empathetic adults of tomorrow. Our research-based youth enrichment programs like teens in governance build youth and adult capacity and partnerships that help both sides grow. 4-H clubs, camps and after-school programs give young people the hands-on experiences they need to develop an understanding of themselves and the world.*

Abi Quinlan, 4-H Program Educator

A county-wide youth survey was conducted to gather input from older 4-H members on leadership opportunities, program engagement, and barriers to participation in county, state and national 4-H events. The intent of this effort was to amplify youth voices in program decision-making and develop opportunities that align with their needs and interests.

Abi Quinlan, Ozaukee County 4-H Program Educator, launched a survey to hear directly from older youth about their experiences in the program. The goal was to gather feedback on leadership opportunities, communication, and challenges they face in staying involved. Follow-up discussions with youth leaders reinforced the need for more flexible, low-commitment leadership roles and hands-on skill-building opportunities. The survey results highlighted key areas for improvement. 20% of youth felt there weren't enough leadership roles available at the county level, while 80% shared that time constraints made it hard to participate. Additionally, 60% expressed interest in officer training and meeting facilitation among other learning opportunities to improve their 4-H experience and professional skills. Many also mentioned wanting more county-based activities beyond travel-focused events. In response, Quinlan is working closely with youth leaders to develop new programs that fit their needs while offering a lower time commitment. Plans include resume and interview workshops, career exploration panels, and leadership skills training. There are also efforts underway to create more accessible leadership opportunities at the county level, ensuring older youth can stay engaged in ways that work for them.

We teach, learn, lead and serve, connecting people with the University of Wisconsin, and engaging with them in transforming lives and communities.

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Cindy Sarkady
Area Extension Director

Abi Quinlan
4-H Program Educator

Paul Roback
Community Development Educator

Liz Gartman
Regional Crops Educator

Manuel Peña
Regional Dairy Educator

Claudia Breitengross
Kaitlin Felton
Support Staff

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Attachment: March 2025 Report (UW-Madison Division of Extension Ozaukee County Written & Financial Reports)

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

Ozaukee County 4-H Programming: April 2025



Extension 4-H Program Educator, Abi Quinlan, is working to enhance youth development opportunities through the 4-H program. She strives to strengthen local engagement, expand outreach, and provide meaningful learning experiences for youth and their families. Her work focuses on building a robust and sustainable program that supports both new and existing members.

Needs Assessment

- Conducted review, evaluations and gathering of insights to assess program strengths and areas for growth among youth, families, and volunteers.
- Identifying barriers to participation and developing strategies to increase accessibility for diverse youth populations while increasing retention rates.
- Exploring new program delivery models to enhance learning experiences and meet the evolving needs of 4-H families and volunteers.

Response:

- On-going attendance at 4-H Club and Group meetings
- Development of Ozaukee County 4-H Youth Advisory Board
- 2025 Older Youth Programming
  - Resume Workshop
  - Interview Workshop
  - Occupations Highlights & Meet and Greet Program
- 2025 Summer Camp – 3rd grade and above
- 2025 Summer Programming – Cloverbuds
- 2025-2026 Club Youth Officer Training
- 2025-2026 Club Adult Leader/Volunteer Training
- 2025-2026 Group Board Member Training

Needs Assessment & Retention Survey Insights

Based on a survey of youth 9th grade and above in Ozaukee County 4-H, the following results are driving programming decisions:

- 20% of youth feel the county lacks leadership opportunities for them, specifically low commitment opportunities.
- 80% of youth identified time constraints as the primary factor in their decision and ability to participate in Ozaukee County 4-H.
- 60% of youth feel they could benefit from trainings on officer positions and meeting facilitation.

Key thoughts from youth:

- “It feels like a lot of the "older" programs involve going on trips, which I don't really have time for, but there isn't really much else to do in the county.” – 10th grader
- “More things for older kids like older youth resume workshops and interview practice sessions. These ideas are ways to prepare older youth for adulthood. Another great example is workshops for different areas of occupations.” – 9th Grader

Attachment: Educator Program Report_Quinlan 3.25 (UW-Madison Division of Extension Ozaukee County Written & Financial Reports)

Ozaukee County Committee Report

General Fund University of Wisconsin Extension

For the Two Months Ending Friday, February 28, 2025

Profit and Loss Statement ACTUAL TO AMENDED BUDGET

	Current Month Actual	2025 YTD Actual	2025 Amended Budget	Budget Balance	% Budget YTD
Revenues					
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	-	$3,890	$3,890	0.00%
Public Charges for Services	-	-	$7,980	$7,980	0.00%
Total Revenues	**-**	**-**	**$11,870**	**$11,870**	**0.00%**
Expenditures					
Salaries	$5,425	$10,361	$70,536	$60,175	14.69%
Fringe Benefits	$673	$1,282	$8,770	$7,488	14.62%
Travel/Training	$90	$90	$13,588	$13,498	0.66%
Supplies	$300	$335	$17,940	$17,605	1.87%
Purchased Services	$92	$184	$110,132	$109,948	0.17%
Interdepartment Charges	$1,460	$2,899	$22,023	$19,124	13.16%
Other Expenses	$25	$25	$1,043	$1,018	2.40%
Total Operating Expenditures	**$8,065**	**$15,176**	**$244,032**	**$228,856**	**6.22%**
Capital Outlay					
Total Expenditures	**$8,065**	**$15,176**	**$244,032**	**$228,856**	**6.22%**
Net Increase (Decrease)	**($8,065)**	**($15,176)**	**($232,162)**	**($216,986)**	**6.54%**

Equity:

Attachment: 2025 Oversight Comm Recommended PnL Amended Bdgt4.2025 (UW-Madison Division of Extension Ozaukee County Written &

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Register of Deeds**
DIRECTOR: **Jennifer Laurin**
PREPARER: **Jennifer Laurin**

Agenda Summary Land Information 2025 LiDar Project

Land Information update on cost of 2025 LiDar.

ATTACHMENTS:

- 2025 LiDar Project - GIS monthly report (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

GIS Report

Ozaukee County Land Information Office – April 2025

2025 LiDAR Project

The LiDAR (Light detection and ranging) flight is scheduled for this spring. The cost is shared between seven southeast counties, USGS, WDOT, MMSD, WCMP and a few other utilities. All parties have committed; however, it is still undetermined at this time if the USGS will be awarded federal funding.

Rob Merry from SEWRPC that processes the data has been holding discussions with Ayres Associates that acquires the data, along with the county Land Information Officers on possible increased costs to cover USGS's contribution **ONLY IF** they don't receive federal funding. We will meet again in mid-April.

Ayres hopes to fly in late April. It is unknown if and when the USGS will have an answer to receiving any funding.

The USGS's contribution for the Ozaukee County area (238 sq. mi.) is $19,759.

Ozaukee's cost with USGS contribution is $34,026.
Ozaukee's cost without USGS contribution is $53,785.

The 2025 WLIP Grant funds total $39,520. The LiDAR is the only major project in the Land Information Plan for 2025.

The current budget balance for Purchased Services that is used for Land Information projects is $32,000.

SEWRPC has agreed to delay billing for a portion of the project until 2026, which we can budget for.

The additional $19,759, **if needed** would come from non-levy funds.

Attachment: 2025 LiDar Project - GIS monthly report (Land Information Office 2025 LiDar Project)

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Register of Deeds**
DIRECTOR: **Jennifer Laurin**
PREPARER: **Jennifer Laurin**

Agenda Summary Register of Deeds/Land Information Monthly Report

ATTACHMENTS:

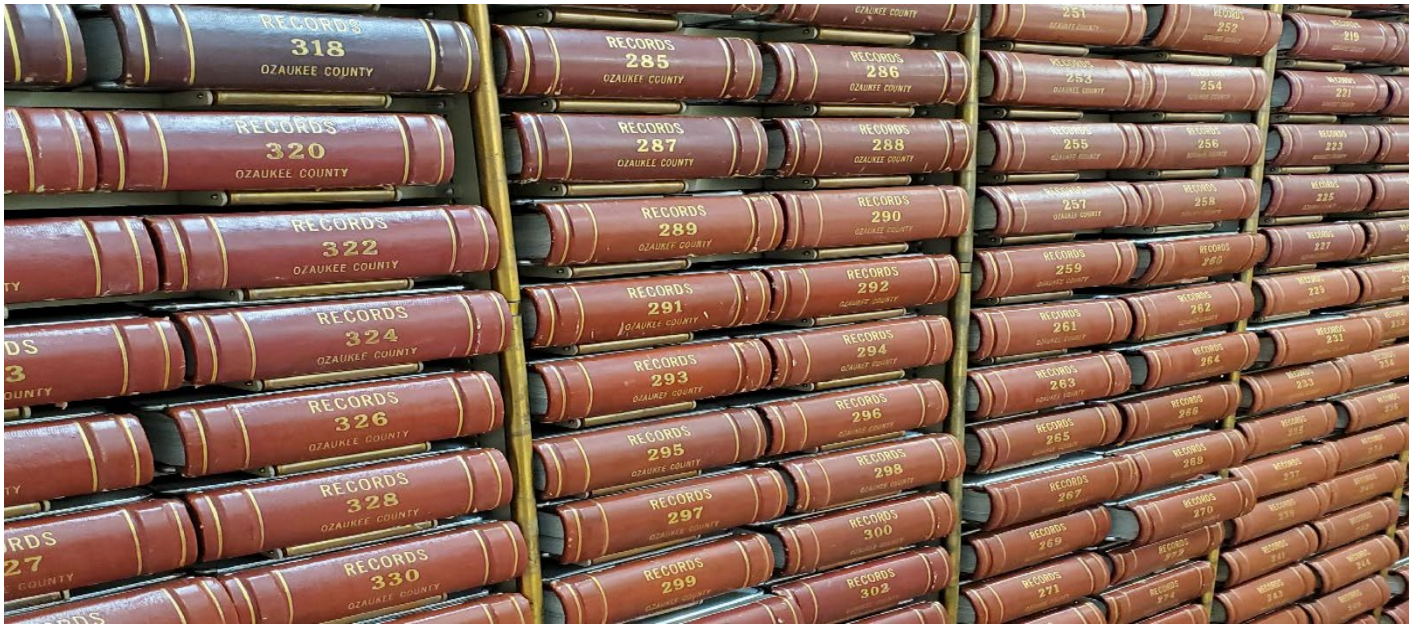
- March 2025 Monthly Report (PDF)
- Register of Deeds February 2025 (PDF)
- Land Information February 2025 (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Register of Deeds
&
Land Information

Attachment: March 2025 Monthly Report (Register of Deeds/Land Information Monthly Report)

March 2025 Department Report



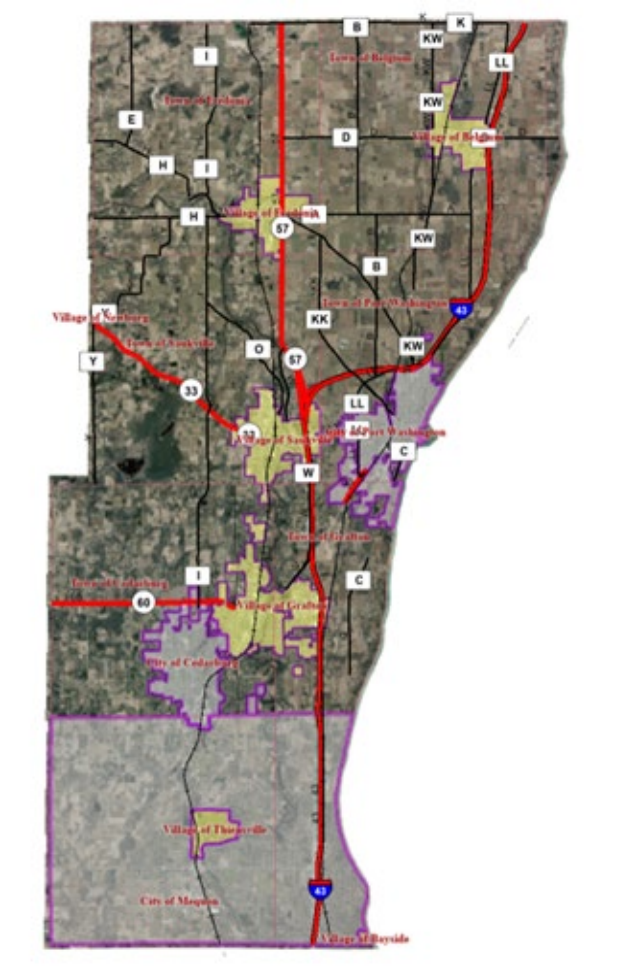
REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICE:

We recorded 810 documents in February, compared to 681 for the same period the year before, and 83.33% of the documents this month were recorded as a digital record versus 77.83% for this period in 2024. We had a profit of $12,934.00 for February, and $52,335.00 year-to-date.

In February, we took in $102,685.20 in Transfer Fees. Of that amount $82,148.16 was the portion that went to the State, and $20,537.04 was the portion that went to the County.

LAND INFORMATION OFFICE:

This office had a profit of $553.00 for February and $2,758.00 year-to-date.



Attachment: March 2025 Monthly Report (Register of Deeds/Land Information Monthly Report)

Ozaukee County Committee Report

General Fund Register of Deeds

For the Two Months Ending Friday, February 28, 2025

Profit and Loss Statement ACTUAL TO AMENDED BUDGET

	Current Month Actual	2025 YTD Actual	2025 Amended Budget	Budget Balance	% Budget YTD
Revenues					
Public Charges for Services	$49,835	$160,375	$1,000,000	$839,625	16.04%
Total Revenues	**$49,835**	**$160,375**	**$1,000,000**	**$839,625**	**16.04%**
Expenditures					
Salaries	$21,768	$46,244	$279,361	$233,117	16.55%
Fringe Benefits	$8,665	$17,556	$112,392	$94,836	15.62%
Travel/Training	$421	$718	$3,000	$2,282	23.93%
Supplies	$400	$535	$1,725	$1,190	31.01%
Purchased Services	$3,047	$37,711	$103,415	$65,704	36.47%
Interdepartment Charges	$2,600	$5,276	$39,647	$34,371	13.31%
Total Operating Expenditures	**$36,901**	**$108,040**	**$539,540**	**$431,500**	**20.02%**
Capital Outlay					
Total Expenditures	**$36,901**	**$108,040**	**$539,540**	**$431,500**	**20.02%**
Net Increase (Decrease)	**$12,934**	**$52,335**	**$460,460**	**$408,125**	**11.37%**

Equity:

Attachment: Register of Deeds February 2025 (Register of Deeds/Land Information Monthly Report)

Ozaukee County Committee Report

Special Revenue Fund Land Information

For the Two Months Ending Friday, February 28, 2025

Profit and Loss Statement ACTUAL TO AMENDED BUDGET

	Current Month Actual	2025 YTD Actual	2025 Amended Budget	Budget Balance	% Budget YTD
Revenues					
Taxes	$4,795	$9,589	$57,535	$47,946	16.67%
Intergovernmental Revenues	$1,000	$1,000	$59,437	$58,437	1.68%
Public Charges for Services	$6,378	$14,395	$100,000	$85,605	14.40%
Total Revenues	**$12,173**	**$24,984**	**$216,972**	**$191,988**	**11.51%**
Expenditures					
Salaries	$8,604	$15,230	$91,245	$76,015	16.69%
Fringe Benefits	$2,613	$4,621	$29,701	$25,080	15.56%
Travel/Training	-	$98	$7,000	$6,902	1.40%
Supplies	-	-	$16,500	$16,500	0.00%
Purchased Services	$20	$1,322	$67,000	$65,678	1.97%
Interdepartment Charges	$383	$955	$4,989	$4,034	19.14%
Other Expenses	-	-	$537	$537	0.00%
Total Operating Expenditures	**$11,620**	**$22,226**	**$216,972**	**$194,746**	**10.24%**
Capital Outlay					
Total Expenditures	**$11,620**	**$22,226**	**$216,972**	**$194,746**	**10.24%**
Net Increase (Decrease)	**$553**	**$2,758**	**-**	**($2,758)**	**0.00%**

Equity:

Attachment: Land Information February 2025 (Register of Deeds/Land Information Monthly Report)

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Planning and Parks**
DIRECTOR: **Andrew Struck**
PREPARER: **Andrew Struck**

Agenda Summary Submittal and Acceptance of a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Sustain Our Great Lakes Grant for Invasive Species Management in the Upper Milwaukee River Project Area

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department (Department) was invited to submit a grant application to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Sustain Our Great Lakes (SOGL) program to continue to improve the local ecology within the Upper Milwaukee River (UMR) Project Area, by controlling and managing 200 acres of aquatic and terrestrial invasive vegetation. The 2,325 acres UMR Project Area encompasses ecologically significant lands including five Ozaukee County Parks (Ehlers County Park, Hawthorne Hills County Park and Golf Course, the Milwaukee River Oxbow Nature Preserve County Park, Tendick Nature County Park and Waubedonia County Park) (602 total acres), the Milwaukee River Mesic Woods Natural Area (NA-2) (377 acres) and 995 acres of SEWRPC designated primary environmental corridor along 6.6 miles of Milwaukee River corridor. Specifically, this grant will fund County staff operations and contracting with private contractors and conservation corps teams (i.e. AmeriCorps NCCC, Milwaukee Community Service Corps, Great Lakes CCC and Wisconsin Youth Conservation Corps) for assistance with invasive species management in the UMR Project Area. A NFWF SOGL funding category under this opportunity prioritizes the retreatment/management of previously treated areas under recent NFWF SOGL funding and the expansion of existing invasive management efforts adjacent to or strategically connected to existing control efforts. The Department received a NFWF SOGL grant in 2020 for invasive species management throughout the Ozaukee County Park System and the proposed project would be a continuation of recent management and expansion to new adjacent areas. This project is supported by the Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2050 <https://www.ozaukeecounty.gov/551/Planning-Division> <https://www.ozaukeecounty.gov/551/Planning-Division> within the standards set for the preservation and management of open spaces including natural areas, critical species habitats, primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas to maintain their natural value following the specific maintenance recommendations listed for the Parks within the Project Area (pages 173-174, 196-204), the Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 <http://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Publications/CAPR/capr-285-comp-plan-for-ozaukee-co.pdf> <http://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Publications/CAPR/capr-285-comp-plan-for-ozaukee-co.pdf> "Invasive Species Issue" with a goal of protecting Ozaukee County's naturally occurring bio-diversity through several programs that outline the control of invasive species (pages 287 - 288), the Ozaukee Land and Water Resource Management Plan <https://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Environment/LandWaterResourceManagementPla/capr-338-OZ-County-Land-and-Water-Resource-Management-Draft.pdf> <<https://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Environment/LandWaterResourceManagementPla/ca

pr-338-OZ-County-Land-and-Water-Resource-Management-Draft.pdf>> under objective A "Habitat Protection and Restoration under Goal 1 "Improved Land and Resources" through management of invasive species (pages 4, 53, 57), and the County Strategic Plan 2020-2024 <https://www.ozaukeecounty.gov/DocumentCenter/View/14493/Ozaukee-County-Strategic-Plan-2020-24pdf?bidId=> <https://www.ozaukeecounty.gov/DocumentCenter/View/14493/Ozaukee-County-Strategic-Plan-2020-24pdf?bidId=> (page 10,11, 13) related to the enhance quality of life assets strategic goal. This project is also supported by the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan III <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-10/documents/glri-action-plan-3-201910-30pp.pdf> <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-10/documents/glri-action-plan-3-201910-30pp.pdf> (pages 3, 9-14).

ANALYSIS: NFWF SOGL full proposals are due April 22, 2025. The NFWF SOGL request is $200,000. A 1:1 non-federal match is encouraged (not required), with a portion of that to be provided by private foundation and other grant funding (e.g. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) - Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program (KNS) and Lake Monitoring and Protection Network Program (LMPN) ($70,000), Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Consortium, Inc. (SEWISC) ($2,000), Natural Resources Foundation Quiet Trails ($1,000), We Energies Foundation (WEF) ($5,000), other Private Foundations such as the Kohl Foundation and Packers Foundation ($1,000)), volunteer assistance ($3,351) and in-kind County staff time (including GC staff funded by the golf course enterprise fund) ($15,000), contractual (Dept. budget) ($2,000), supplies (including license fees) ($4,750), travel ($1,225) and equipment and lodging ($34,674) for a total project cost of $340,000.

FISCAL IMPACT: Balance Current Year: NONE

Next Year's Cost: In-kind Department Budget (listed above) (Additional Revenue ($200,000)

FUNDING SOURCE: County Levy _X__ Non-County Levy_X_

Indicate source: Pending NFWF SOGL, WDNR KNS, WDNR LMPN, SEWISC, NRF QT, WEF, and Other Private Foundation grants (e.g. Kohl Foundation, Packers Foundation) and in-kind Department staff time, contractual, supplies, equipment and lodging (incl. Golf Course Enterprise Fund)

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the submittal, acceptance and implementation of a grant by the Planning and Parks Department to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Sustain Our Great Lakes Program for invasive species management in the Upper Milwaukee River Project Area.

ATTACHMENTS:

- P&P_Dept_nfwf-sogl-FactSheet (PDF)
- AS2025_NRC04032025_GrantApplicationSummary_NFWFSOGL_UMRProjectArea_InvasiveSpeciesMgmt_ATSFinal032525 (PDF)
- P&P_Dept_UpperMilwaukeeRiverProjectArea_Map (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FACT SHEET

Sustain Our Great Lakes

NFWF CONTACTS

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Naomi Attaway
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202-595-2496

PARTNERS

- Caerus Foundation
- Cleveland-Cliffs
- Ralph C. Wilson Jr. Foundation
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service

ABOUT NFWF

Chartered by Congress in 1984, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) protects and restores the nation's fish, wildlife, plants and habitats. Working with federal, corporate and individual partners, NFWF has funded more than 6,800 organizations and generated a total conservation impact of more than $10 billion. NFWF is an equal opportunity provider.



American Bittern

MISSION

Administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), the Sustain Our Great Lakes (SOGL) grant program is a public–private partnership that supports restoration in the Great Lakes Basin. This program receives funding and other support from Careus Foundation, Cleveland-Cliffs, Ralph C. Wilson Jr. Foundation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service. The mission of this program is to restore and enhance fish, wildlife and habitat in the Great Lakes Basin by leveraging funding, building conservation capacity, and focusing partners and resources toward key ecological issues. A significant portion of program funding is provided by the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, a federal program designed to conserve, restore and enhance the Great Lakes ecosystem.

PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

To date, SOGL has awarded a total of $142.4 million through 529 grants. Grantees matched SOGL's investment with an additional $180.9 million, bringing the total on-the-ground conservation impact to more than $323.3 million.

These investments have supported:

2,630 STREAM MILES
of aquatic connectivity restoration
389.7 MILLION GALLONS
of additional stormwater storage
58,888 ACRES
of wetland and associated upland habitat restoration
834 MILES
of stream and riparian habitat restoration



Attachment: P&P_Dept_nfwf-sogl-FactSheet (P&PDept_SubmitAccept_NFWFSOGLGrant_InvasveSppMgmt_UMR)

GRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY

Project Name: Invasive Species Management in the Upper Milwaukee River Project Area
Grant Name/Agency: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation SOGL **CFDA/State ID:**
Department: Planning & Parks **Exp Acct.** **Preparer:** Tina Kroening
Total Project Amount: $340,000 **Grant Match Required:** 50% **Rev Acct.** **Approver:** Andrew Struck

Strategy: (Linkages to other planning efforts)
- Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2050 (P. 173-174, 196-204)
- Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 (P. 287-288)
- Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (P. 4, 53, 57)
- Ozaukee County Strategic Plan 2020-2024 (pg. 10, 11, 13)
- Great Lakes Restoration Action Plan III (P. 3, 9-14)

Project Scope and Expectations
- 200 acres actively managed for invasive species
- Invasive species management in 5 Ozaukee County Parks encompassing 602 acres
- Including Ehlers, Hawthorne Hills, Milwaukee River Oxbow, Tendick and Waubedonia Co. Parks
- Improved ecology in and around designated Natural Area (NA-2) and along the Milwaukee River
- Follow up to past USEPA-GLRI and NFWF SOGL invasive species management projects

Other Grants Supporting Project	Status	Amount
WDNR Stewardship, WDNR LMPN	Pending	$70,000
SEWISC, NRF QT	Pending	$3,000
WEF, Kohl Foundation	Pending	$6,000
Volunteer time	Pending	$3,351

Project Partners:
- Americorps NCCC, GLCCC, MCSC, WisCorps
- SEWISC, WDNR LMPN
- Restoring Lands Land Trust
- Blue Heron Wildlife Sanctuary, Pine View Wildlife Rehab Center

Project Landowner Upon Completion:
- Ozaukee County

GRANT EXPENSE	
Operational Expense	**$**
Salaries & Benefits	$63,611
Supplies	$5,864
Travel / Training	$2,275
Capital Expense	**$**
Contractual (Corps)	$128,250
TOTAL	**$200,000**
% PROJECT	**59%**

GRANT/PROJECT MATCH	
Operational Match	**$**
Salaries & Benefits	$15,000
Contractual	$2,000
Supplies/Licenses	$4,750
Travel	$1,225
Equipment/Facility Use	$34,674
Other Grants	**$**
WDNR Stewardship, WDN	$70,000
SEWISC, NRF QT	$3,000
WEF, Kohl Foundation	$6,000
Volunteer time	$3,351
TOTAL	**$140,000**
% MATCH	**41%**

GRANT SUPPORTED STAFF	
Positon	**$**
Director	
Program Manager	
Conservation Biologists	
Nat Res Analyst/Admin As	
TOTAL	**$63,611**

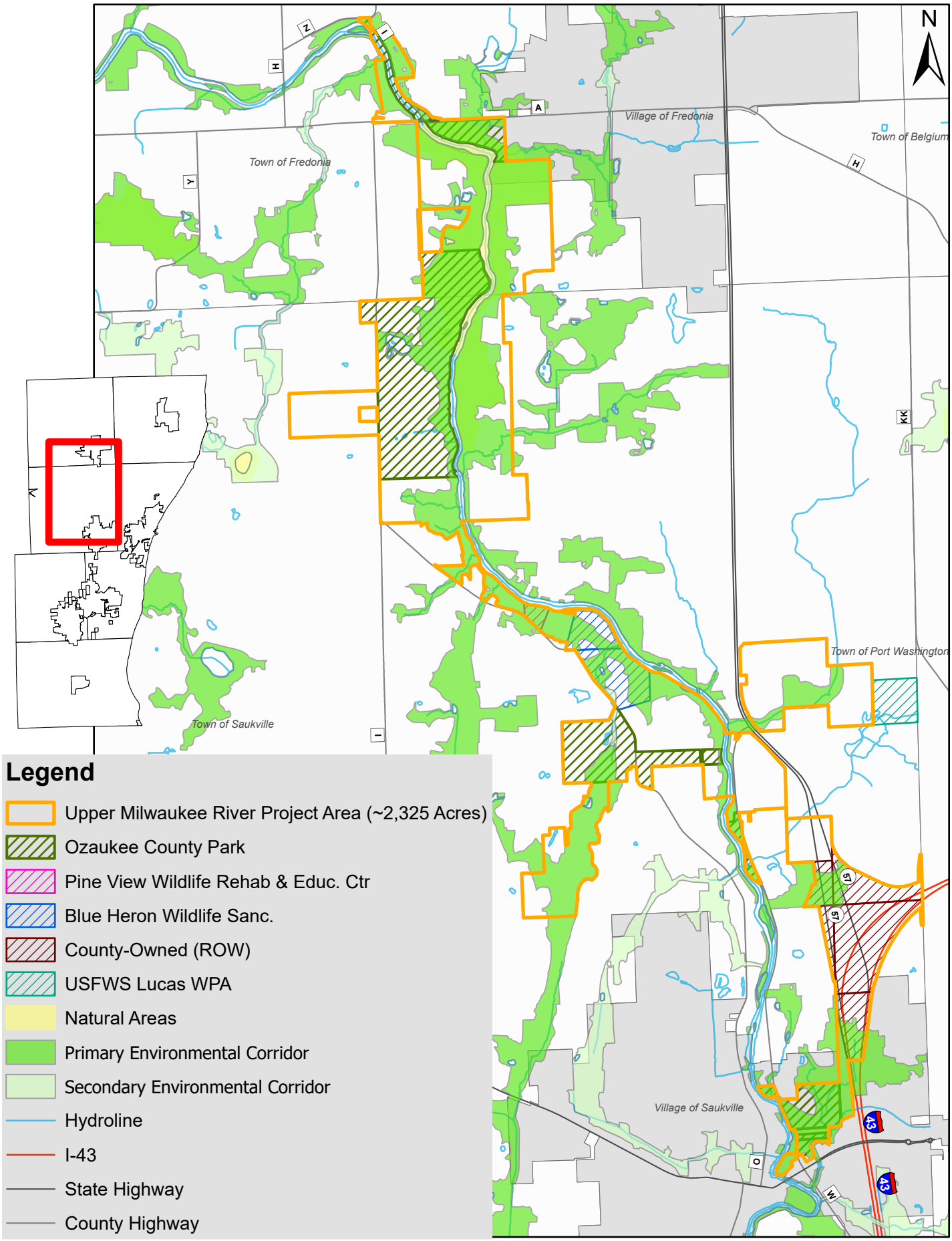
DEPARTMENT REVENUES	
Department	**$**
Salaries & Benefits	$63,611
Contractual (Corps)	$128,250
Supplies	$5,864
Travel / Training	$2,275
TOTAL	**$200,000**

Project Risks:	Comments
Weather/site conditions	~60% of Dept. match from equip. and facility use
Contractor availibility	~50% of operational match from non-levy (GC Ent.)
Timelines	Serve as match for other grants
Pending grant match funding	

Major Milestones			Date
Full Grant Application			Apr-25
Grant Award			Oct-25
Invasive Species Management			Dec-28
Duration:	3 Years	**Extension:**	NA

Attachment:

Upper Milwaukee River Project Area - NFWF SOGL 2025



Legend

- Upper Milwaukee River Project Area (~2,325 Acres)
- Ozaukee County Park
- Pine View Wildlife Rehab & Educ. Ctr
- Blue Heron Wildlife Sanc.
- County-Owned (ROW)
- USFWS Lucas WPA
- Natural Areas
- Primary Environmental Corridor
- Secondary Environmental Corridor
- Hydroline
- I-43
- State Highway
- County Highway

0 0.38 0.75 1.5 Miles

Ozaukee Cour
February, 2025

Attachment: P&P_Dept_UpperMilwaukeeRiverProjectArea_Map (P&PDept_SubmitAccept_NFWFSOGLGrant_InvasveSppMgmt_UMR)

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Planning and Parks**
DIRECTOR: **Andrew Struck**
PREPARER: **Andrew Struck**

Agenda Summary Submittal and Acceptance of a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Sustain Our Great Lakes Grant for Stream, Wetland, Floodplain and Habitat Restoration on Mole Creek

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Ozaukee County - Planning and Parks Department (Department) was invited to submit a full grant application to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Sustain Our Great Lakes (SOGL) grant program to support County-sponsored fish and wildlife habitat restoration projects. Specifically, this grant will support ongoing County activities to conduct stream, wetland, floodplain and riparian corridor restoration activities on Mole Creek in the Town of Saukville. These activities include in-stream grade controls, stream remeandering, restoration of hydrologically and biologically functional floodplains, bank and in-stream structure restoration, wetland restoration and enhancements, invasive vegetation control, and native vegetation planting and restoration (particularly for Species of Local Conservation Interest (SLCIs). To date, the County has completed 38 fish passage impediment removal or remediation projects on Mole Creek, opening the majority of the Mole Creek watershed to the free passage of aquatic life. In addition, the County has completed stream remeandering, floodplain connectivity and native vegetation restoration activities to restore approximately 4,900 of stream channel north and south of Hillcrest Road (Phase I) and approximately 3,300 feet of stream channel and floodplain connectivity north of Cedar Sauk Road (Phase II), which was previously significantly altered through dredging and artificial straightening, resulting in an incised channel hydrologically disconnected from adjacent riparian floodplain and wetland areas, which provide high quality habitat for spawning northern pike and other aquatic, semi-aquatic and terrestrial species. In 2022, the Department worked closely with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to classify Mole Creek as a Class II Trout water. This classification was based upon fisheries, water quality and temperature, and habitat surveys, mainly conducted by the Department, which indicated this portion of stream contains populations of brown trout made up of one or more age groups, above the age of one year, in sufficient numbers to indicate substantial survival from one year to the next. Positioned between two already remeandered sections (supported by previous NFWF SOGL funding), this restoration will complete a continuous stretch of over 9,000 linear feet of meandering stream in this Class II Trout Water (see attached project map). A project goal is to return this section to a natural, diverse, meandering channel, reconnect the stream to its floodplain, restore and enhance wetlands and improve both aquatic and terrestrial riparian habitats through native vegetation. These improvements aim to support sustainable trout and other native fisheries, improve water quality, connect to functional wetlands and floodplain in the corridor and provide better native habitat for various fish, bird, and wildlife species (particularly Species of Local Conservation Interest (SLCIs).

This NFWF SOGL grant will fund activities to complete design and engineering, project

permitting, construction of final design plans, restoration activities (e.g. vegetation) and environmental monitoring. Department staff, consultants and the Ozaukee County Highway Department will complete project activities.

This project is supported by the County Park and Open Space Plan <https://ozaukeecounty.gov/551/Planning-Division> within the standards set for the preservation and management of open spaces including natural areas, critical species habitats, wetlands, primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas to maintain their natural value (pages 19-28, 46, 63, 70), the Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 <http://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Publications/CAPR/capr-285-comp-plan-for-ozaukee-co.pdf> related to the importance of aquatic connectivity projects, wetland protection, restoration and enhancement, and natural communities identified as ecological priorities for Ozaukee County (100, 103-104, 107, 282, 563), the Land and Water Resource Management Plan for Ozaukee County 2021-2030 <https://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Publications/CAPR/capr-338-Ozaukee-County-Land-and-Water-Resource-Management.pdf> related to the protection and preservation of land and water resources including protecting and enhancing wetlands and stream corridors (pages 23, 109, 136-137, 144, 189-190, 197, 219, 243-247), and the County Strategic Plan 2020-2024 <https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/DocumentCenter/View/14493/Ozaukee-County-Strategic-Plan-2020-24> (pages 10, 11, 13) related to the enhance quality of life assets strategic goal.

ANALYSIS: The NFWF SOGL grant request is $200,000 and the recommended 1:1 matching funds will be provided by pending Fund For Lake Michigan (FFLM) ($100,000), WDNR Surface Water Management (SWM) ($50,000) and WDNR Office of Great Waters (OGW) ($50,000) grants for a total project cost of $400,000.

FISCAL IMPACT: Balance Current Year: NONE

Next Year's Estimated Cost: NONE (Additional Program Revenue - $200,000)

FUNDING SOURCE: County Levy: Non-County Levy: X

Indicate source: Pending NFWF SOGL, FFLM, WDNR SWM and WDNR OGW grants

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the submittal, acceptance, and implementation of a grant by the Planning and Parks Department to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Sustain Our Great Lakes grant program to support stream and habitat restoration activities on Mole Creek.

ATTACHMENTS:

- P&P_Dept_nfwf-sogl-FactSheet (PDF)
- NRC04032025_Grant Application Summary_NFWFSOGL_MoleCreekRestoration_3.24.25_ATSFinal032525 (PDF)
- P&P_MoleCreekHabitatRestoration_2.11.25 (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FACT SHEET

Sustain Our Great Lakes

NFWF CONTACTS

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PARTNERS

- Caerus Foundation
- Cleveland-Cliffs
- Ralph C. Wilson Jr. Foundation
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service

ABOUT NFWF

Chartered by Congress in 1984, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) protects and restores the nation's fish, wildlife, plants and habitats. Working with federal, corporate and individual partners, NFWF has funded more than 6,800 organizations and generated a total conservation impact of more than $10 billion. NFWF is an equal opportunity provider.



American Bittern

MISSION

Administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), the Sustain Our Great Lakes (SOGL) grant program is a public–private partnership that supports restoration in the Great Lakes Basin. This program receives funding and other support from Careus Foundation, Cleveland-Cliffs, Ralph C. Wilson Jr. Foundation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service. The mission of this program is to restore and enhance fish, wildlife and habitat in the Great Lakes Basin by leveraging funding, building conservation capacity, and focusing partners and resources toward key ecological issues. A significant portion of program funding is provided by the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, a federal program designed to conserve, restore and enhance the Great Lakes ecosystem.

PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

To date, SOGL has awarded a total of $142.4 million through 529 grants. Grantees matched SOGL's investment with an additional $180.9 million, bringing the total on-the-ground conservation impact to more than $323.3 million.

These investments have supported:

2,630 STREAM MILES
of aquatic connectivity restoration
389.7 MILLION GALLONS
of additional stormwater storage
58,888 ACRES
of wetland and associated upland habitat restoration
834 MILES
of stream and riparian habitat restoration



Attachment: P&P_Dept_nfwf-sogl-FactSheet (P&PDept_SubmitAccept_NFWFSOGLGrant_MoleCreekRestoration)

GRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY

Project Name: Stream, Wetland, Floodplain and Habitat Restoration on Mole Creek
Grant Name/Agency: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation **CFDA/State ID:**
Department: Planning and Parks **Exp Acct.** **Preparer:** Matt Aho
Total Project Amount: $400,000 **Grant Match Required:** 0% **Rev Acct.** **Approver:** Andrew Struck

Strategy: (Linkages to other planning efforts)
- Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 (P. 100, 103, 104, 282, 563)
- Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (P. 23, 109, 136, 137, 144, 189, 190, 197, 219, 243)
- Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2050 (P. 19-28, 46, 63, 70)
- Ozaukee County Strategic Plan 2020-2024 (P. 10, 11, 13)

Project Scope and Expectations
- Stream remeandering and restoration
- Wetland and floodplain restoration
- Native vegetation restoration
- Environmental Monitoring

Other Grants Supporting Project	Status	Amount
FFLM	Pending	$100,000
WDNR SWM	Pending	$50,000
WDNR OGW	Pending	$50,000

Project Partners:
- WDNR
- MMSD
- Design and Engineering Consultants
- Ozaukee County Highway Department

Project Landowner Upon Completion:
- Private landowners w/Conservation Easement

GRANT EXPENSE	
Operational Expense	**$**
Salaries & Benefits	$40,000
Travel	$600
Supplies	$5,000
Capital Expense	
Contractual (HWY)	$94,400
Contractual (E&D)	$60,000
TOTAL	**$200,000**
% PROJECT	**50%**

GRANT/PROJECT MATCH	
Operational Match	**$**
Other Grants	**$**
FFLM	$100,000
WDNR SWM	$50,000
WDNR OGW	$50,000
TOTAL	**$200,000**
% MATCH	**50%**

GRANT SUPPORTED STAFF	
Positon	**$**
Director	
Program Manager	
Conservation Biologists	
Admin/Nat Res Analyst	
TOTAL	

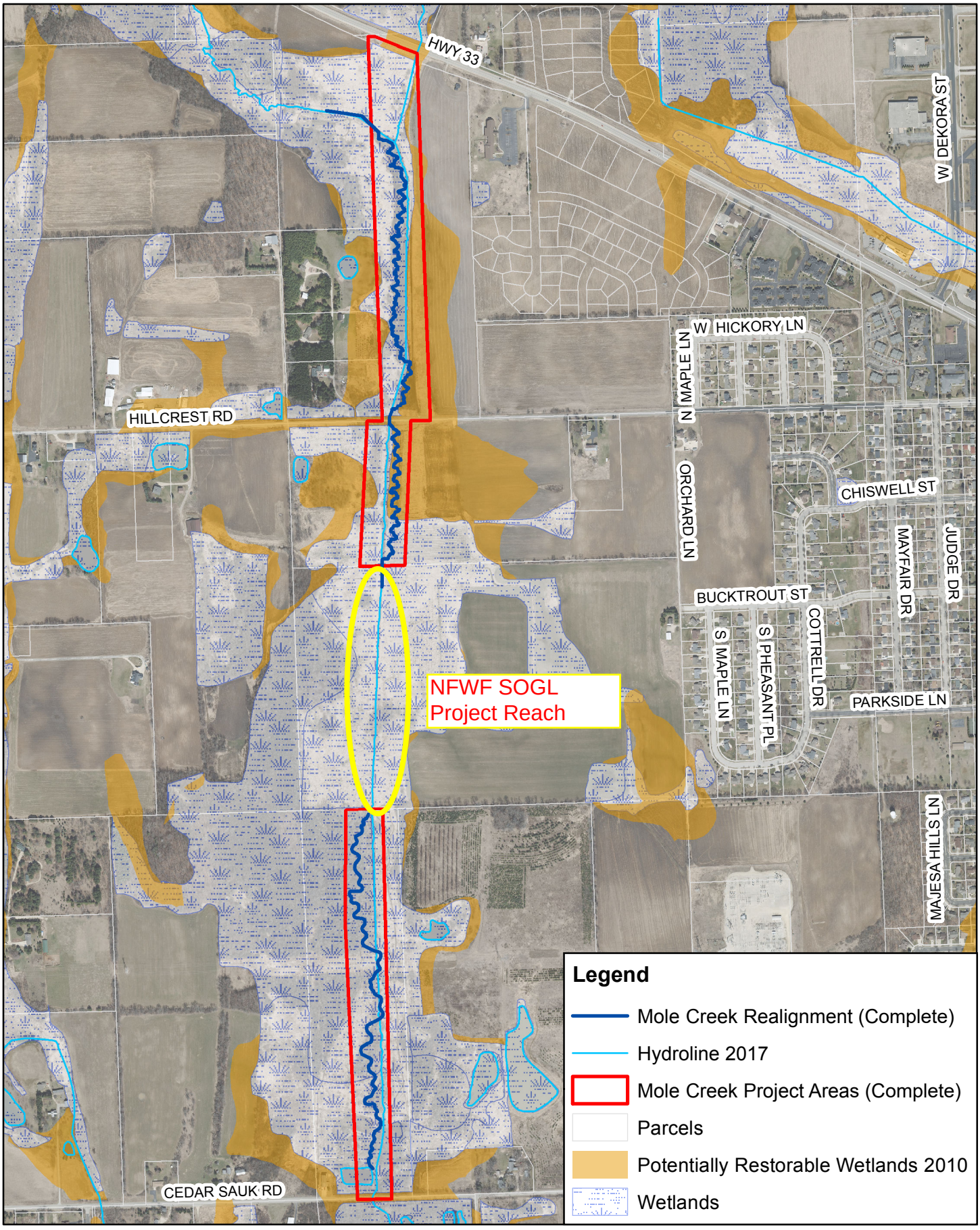
DEPARTMENT REVENUES	
Department	**$**
Salaries & Benefits	$40,000
Travel	$600
Supplies	$5,000
TOTAL	**$45,600**

Project Risks:	Comments
Weather/site conditions	Continuation of ongoing restoration work
Contractor (HWY) availibility	Serve as match for other grants
Timelines	Overall project costs ~ $400,000
Permitting	
Landowner coordination	

Major Milestones			Date
Award Notification			Jan-26
Permitting			Apr-26
Construction and Restoration			Dec-28
Final Reporting			Dec-28
Duration:	3 yrs	**Extension:**	NA

Attachment: NRC04032025_Grant Application

Mole Creek Habitat Restoration Project



0 450 900 1,800 Feet

N

Map Produced By: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department
2/11/2025

Attachment: P&P_MoleCreekHabitatRestoration_2.11.25 (P&PDept_SubmitAccept_NFWFSOGLGrant_MoleCreekRestoration)

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Planning and Parks**
DIRECTOR: **Andrew Struck**
PREPARER: **Andrew Struck**

Agenda Summary Submittal and Acceptance of a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Sustain Our Great Lakes Grant for Stream, Wetland, Floodplain and Habitat Restoration on Sucker Creek

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Ozaukee County - Planning and Parks Department (Department) was invited to submit a full grant application to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Sustain Our Great Lakes (SOGL) grant program to support County-sponsored fish and wildlife habitat restoration projects. Specifically, this grant will support ongoing County activities to conduct stream, wetland, floodplain, habitat and riparian corridor restoration activities on Sucker Creek in the Town of Belgium. Private foundation and landowner funding is supporting completion of design and engineering to remeander and restore functional floodplain and wetland connectivity on several degraded stream reaches on Sucker Creek as an essential next step in improving the overall ecological diversity and sustainability of the watershed. The Department is coordinating with the design consultants, landowners, the Krier Foundation and other partners on overall watershed restoration planning and implementation in conjunction with ongoing fish passage remediation or restoration work. The Department has secured grants from Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Fund for Lake Michigan (FFLM), National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Bipartisian Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act (BILIRA), and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Office of Great Waters (WDNR OGW) that is supporting ongoing fish passage impediment removals and stream, wetland, floodplain and riparian corridor restoration work in the watershed. This NFWF SOGL grant will fund activities to implement design plans to provide in-stream diversity and a suitable gradient in conjunction with wetland and floodplain reconnection and restoration with native vegetation (as well as management of invasive species) and environmental monitoring (see “leveraged funding area” in the attached project map). Department staff, Conservation Corps team, consultants (e.g. construction management), private contractors and the Ozaukee County Highway Department will complete project activities.

This project is supported by the County Park and Open Space Plan <https://ozaukeecounty.gov/551/Planning-Division> within the standards set for the preservation and management of open spaces including natural areas, critical species habitats, wetlands, primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas to maintain their natural value (pages 19-28, 70), the Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 <http://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Publications/CAPR/capr-285-comp-plan-for-ozaukee-co.pdf> related to the importance of aquatic connectivity projects, wetland protection, restoration and enhancement, and natural communities identified as ecological priorities for Ozaukee County (100, 103-104, 107, 282, 563), the Land and Water Resource Management Plan for Ozaukee County 2021-2030 <https://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Publications/CAPR/capr-338-Ozaukee-County-Land-and-Water-Resource-Management.pdf> related to the protection and

preservation of land and water resources including protecting and enhancing wetlands and stream corridors (pages 23, 109, 136-137, 144, 189-190, 197, 219, 243-247), and the County Strategic Plan 2020-2024 <https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/DocumentCenter/View/14493/Ozaukee-County-Strategic-Plan-2020-24> (pages 10, 11, 13) related to the enhance quality of life assets strategic goal.

ANALYSIS: The NFWF SOGL grant request is $200,000 and the recommended 1:1 matching funds will be provided by an awarded Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) ($200,000) grant for a total project cost of $400,000.

FISCAL IMPACT: Balance Current Year: NONE

Next Year's Estimated Cost: NONE (Additional Program Revenue - $200,000)

FUNDING SOURCE: County Levy: Non-County Levy: X

Indicate source: NFWF SOGL (pending) and WEM (secured) grants

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the submittal, acceptance, and implementation of a grant by the Planning and Parks Department to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Sustain Our Great Lakes grant program to support stream, wetland, floodplain, habitat and riparian corridor restoration activities on Sucker Creek.

ATTACHMENTS:

- P&P_Dept_nfwf-sogl-FactSheet (PDF)
- NRC04032025_Grant Application Summary_NFWFSOGL_SuckerCreekRestoration_3.24.25(rev)_FinalATS032525 (PDF)
- P&P_Dept_Sucker Creek Restoration Map 3.24.25 (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FACT SHEET

Sustain Our Great Lakes

NFWF CONTACTS

Aislinn Gauchay
Program Director,
Great Lakes
aislinn.gauchay@nfwf.org
612-564-7284

Traci Giefer
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Great Lakes
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612-564-7296

Naomi Attaway
Coordinator,
Regional Programs
naomi.attaway@nfwf.org
202-595-2496

PARTNERS

- Caerus Foundation
- Cleveland-Cliffs
- Ralph C. Wilson Jr. Foundation
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service

ABOUT NFWF

Chartered by Congress in 1984, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) protects and restores the nation's fish, wildlife, plants and habitats. Working with federal, corporate and individual partners, NFWF has funded more than 6,800 organizations and generated a total conservation impact of more than $10 billion. NFWF is an equal opportunity provider.



American Bittern

MISSION

Administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), the Sustain Our Great Lakes (SOGL) grant program is a public–private partnership that supports restoration in the Great Lakes Basin. This program receives funding and other support from Careus Foundation, Cleveland-Cliffs, Ralph C. Wilson Jr. Foundation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Forest Service. The mission of this program is to restore and enhance fish, wildlife and habitat in the Great Lakes Basin by leveraging funding, building conservation capacity, and focusing partners and resources toward key ecological issues. A significant portion of program funding is provided by the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, a federal program designed to conserve, restore and enhance the Great Lakes ecosystem.

PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

To date, SOGL has awarded a total of $142.4 million through 529 grants. Grantees matched SOGL's investment with an additional $180.9 million, bringing the total on-the-ground conservation impact to more than $323.3 million.

These investments have supported:

2,630 STREAM MILES
of aquatic connectivity restoration
389.7 MILLION GALLONS
of additional stormwater storage
58,888 ACRES
of wetland and associated upland habitat restoration
834 MILES
of stream and riparian habitat restoration



Attachment: P&P_Dept_nfwf-sogl-FactSheet (P&PDept_SubmitAccept_NFWFSOGLGrant_SuckerCreekRestoration)

GRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY

Project Name: Stream, Wetland, Floodplain and Habitat Restoration on Sucker Creek
Grant Name/Agency: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation **CFDA/State ID:**
Department: Planning and Parks **Exp Acct.** **Preparer:** Matt Aho
Total Project Amount: $400,000 **Grant Match Required:** 0% **Rev Acct.** **Approver:** Andrew Struck

Strategy: (Linkages to other planning efforts)

- Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 (P. 100, 103, 104, 282, 563)
- Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (P. 23, 109, 136, 137, 144, 189, 190, 197, 219, 243)
- Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2050 (P. 19-28, 70)
- Ozaukee County Strategic Plan 2020-2024 (P. 10, 11, 13)

Project Scope and Expectations

- Stream remeandering and restoration
- Wetland and floodplain restoration
- Native vegetation restoration
- Environmental Monitoring

Other Grants Supporting Project	Status	Amount
WEM	Secured	$200,000

Project Partners:

- NFWF SOGL/WEM
- Private Landowners / Krier Foundation
- Design and Engineering Consultants
- Ozaukee County Highway Department

Project Landowner Upon Completion:

- Private landowners w/Conservation Easement

GRANT EXPENSE	
Operational Expense	**$**
Salaries & Benefits	$40,000
Travel	$600
Supplies	$20,000
Capital Expense	
Contractual (HWY)	$119,400
Contractual (SLOH)	$20,000
TOTAL	**$200,000**
% PROJECT	**50%**

GRANT/PROJECT MATCH	
Operational Match	**$**
Other Grants	**$**
WEM	$200,000
TOTAL	**$200,000**
% MATCH	**50%**

GRANT SUPPORTED STAFF	
Positon	**$**
Director	
Program Manager	
Conservation Biologists	
Admin/Nat Res Analyst	
TOTAL	

DEPARTMENT REVENUES	
Department	**$**
Salaries & Benefits	$40,000
Travel	$600
Supplies	$20,000
TOTAL	**$60,600**

Project Risks:	Comments
Weather/site conditions	Completed in conjunction with fish passage projects
Contractor (HWY) availibility	Serve as match for other grants
Timelines	Overall project costs ~ $400,000
Permitting	
Landowner coordination	

Major Milestones			Date
Award Notification			Jan-26
Permitting			Apr-26
Construction and Restoration			Dec-28
Final Reporting			Dec-28
Duration:	3 yrs	**Extension:**	NA

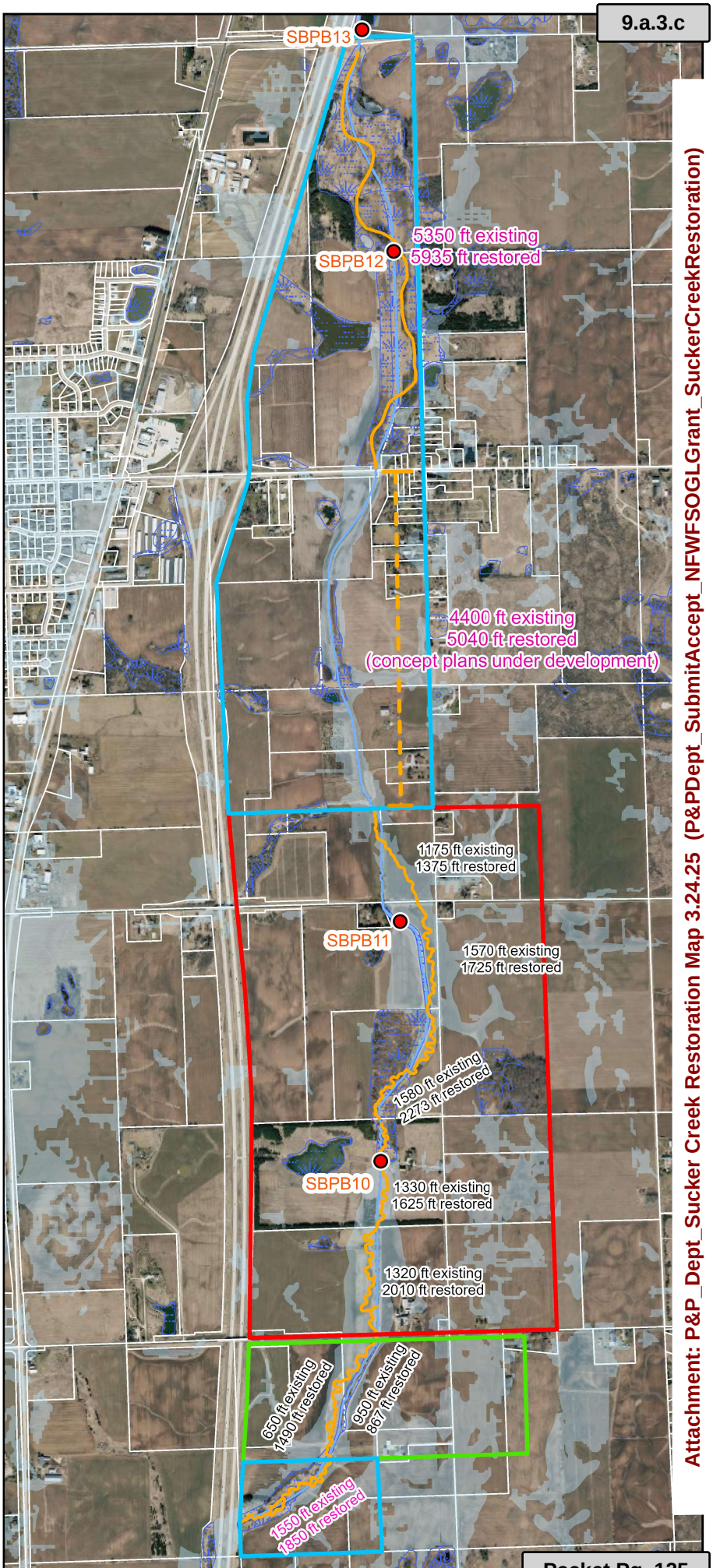
Attachment: NRC04032025_Grant Application

Sucker Creek

Proposed Total Channel Lengths in NOAA BIL Project Area: ~12,825 linear feet

Proposed Total Channel Lengths in NOAA BILIRA Project Area: ~9,008 linear feet

Proposed Total Channel Length in Leveraged Funding Project Area: ~2,357 linear feet



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OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS

Legend

- Existing Culvert Impediment
- NOAA BIL Project Area
- NOAA BILIRA Project Area
- Leveraged Funding Project Area (Pending NFWF SOGL, Secured WEM, Secured FFLM, Secured NFPP Grant Funding)
- Sucker Creek Existing Channel
- Proposed Channel
- Wetland (WI Wetland Inventory 2019)
- Potentially Restorable Wetland
- Parcels

Attachment: P&P_Dept_Sucker Creek Restoration Map 3.24.25 (P&PDept_SubmitAccept_NFWFSOGLGrant_SuckerCreekRestoration)

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Planning and Parks**
DIRECTOR: **Andrew Struck**
PREPARER: **Andrew Struck**

Agenda Summary Submittal and Acceptance of a National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Grant for Stream, Wetland, Floodplain and Habitat Restoration on Sucker Creek

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Ozaukee County - Planning and Parks Department (Department) proposes to submit a grant application to the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) grant program to support County-sponsored fish and wildlife habitat restoration projects. Specifically, this grant will support ongoing County activities to conduct stream, wetland, floodplain, habitat and riparian corridor restoration activities on Sucker Creek in the Town of Belgium. Private foundation and landowner funding is supporting completion of design and engineering to remeander, provide for wetland and floodplain connectivity and restore (e.g. native vegetation) several degraded stream reaches on Sucker Creek as an essential next step in improving the overall ecological diversity and sustainability of the watershed. The Department is coordinating with the design consultants, landowners, the Krier Foundation and other partners on overall watershed restoration planning and implementation in conjunction with ongoing fish passage remediation or restoration work. The Department has secured grants from Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Fund for Lake Michigan (FFLM), NOAA BILIRA, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Office of Great Waters that is supporting ongoing fish passage impediment removals and stream, wetland, floodplain, habitat and riparian corridor restoration work downstream in the watershed. This NOAA BIL grant will fund activities to implement design plans to provide in-stream diversity and a suitable gradient in conjunction with wetland and floodplain reconnection and restoration, habitat and riparian corridor restoration through native vegetation planting and invasive species management and environmental monitoring (e.g. water quality, flow and temperature and fish and wildlife) in the remaining reaches of Sucker Creek (see attached project map). Department staff, conservation corps teams, consultants (e.g. construction management), private contractors and the Ozaukee County Highway Department will complete project activities.

This project is supported by the County Park and Open Space Plan <https://ozaukeecounty.gov/551/Planning-Division> within the standards set for the preservation and management of open spaces including natural areas, critical species habitats, wetlands, primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas to maintain their natural value (pages 19-28, 70), the Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 <http://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Publications/CAPR/capr-285-comp-plan-for-ozaukee-co.pdf> related to the importance of aquatic connectivity projects, wetland protection, restoration and enhancement, and natural communities identified as ecological priorities for Ozaukee County (100, 103-104, 107, 282, 563), the Land and Water Resource Management Plan for Ozaukee County 2021-2030 <https://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPCFiles/Publications/CAPR/capr-

338-Ozaukee-County-Land-and-Water-Resource-Management.pdf> related to the protection and preservation of land and water resources including protecting and enhancing wetlands and stream corridors (pages 23, 109, 136-137, 144, 189-190, 197, 219, 243-247), and the County Strategic Plan 2020-2024 <https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/DocumentCenter/View/14493/Ozaukee-County-Strategic-Plan-2020-24> (pages 10, 11, 13) related to the enhance quality of life assets strategic goal.

ANALYSIS: The NOAA BIL grant request is $5,000,000. No formal match is required, though the Department will leverage pending US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) ($100,000) and FFLM ($100,000) grants for a total project cost of $5,200,000.

FISCAL IMPACT: Balance Current Year: NONE

Next Year's Estimated Cost: NONE (Additional Program Revenue - $5,000,000)

FUNDING SOURCE: County Levy: Non-County Levy: X

Indicate source: NOAA BIL (pending), USFWS NAWCA (pending) and FFLM (pending) grants.

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the submittal, acceptance, and implementation of a grant by the Planning and Parks Department to the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Bipartisan Infrastructure Law grant program to support stream, wetland, floodplain, habitat and riparian corridor restoration activities on Sucker Creek.

ATTACHMENTS:

- P&P_Dept_NOAA BIL Grant Summary (PDF)
- NRC04032025_Grant Application Summary_NOAABIL_SuckerCreek_StreamWetlandRestoration_3.24.25(rev)_FinalATS032525 (PDF)
- P&P_Dept_NOAA BIL 2025 Sucker Creek Restoration Map 3.24.25 (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Transformational Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resilience Grants

$100 million in funding is available for transformational habitat restoration and coastal resilience projects under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

Of the $100 million in funding available, 15 percent is specifically available to U.S. federally recognized tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, and organizations that represent tribes through formal legal agreements, through direct awards or subawards:

- A direct award is an award where the tribe is the applicant, receives an award from NOAA, and administers the award.
- A subaward to a tribe is an award where a non-tribal applicant receives a direct award from NOAA, but provides a specific amount of funding to a tribe to carry out a portion of the award.

The remaining funding will be available to all eligible applicants.

Projects selected through this funding opportunity will have a transformative impact for coastal communities and tribes across the country. They will help sustain our nation's fisheries, make significant strides in the recovery of threatened and endangered species, and help protect coastal communities and ecosystems from the impacts of climate change. They will support efforts such as reconnecting rivers to their historic floodplains, outplanting corals to rebuild reefs, building living shorelines that protect coasts from erosion and sea level rise, and more.

NOAA will accept proposals between $750,000 and $10 million for the entire award, with typical funding anticipated to range from $4 million to $6 million.

Attachment: P&P_Dept_NOAA BIL Grant Summary (P&PDept_SubmitAccept_NOAABILGrant_SuckerCreekRestoration)

GRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY

Project Name: Stream, Wetland, Floodplain and Habitat Restoration on Sucker Creek
Grant Name/Agency: National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration **CFDA/State ID:** 11.463
Department: Planning and Parks **Exp Acct.** **Preparer:** Matt Aho
Total Project Amount: $5,200,000 **Grant Match Required:** 0% **Rev Acct.** **Approver:** Andrew Struck

Strategy: (Linkages to other planning efforts)

- Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 (P. 100, 103, 104, 282, 563)
- Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (P. 23, 109, 136, 137, 144, 189, 190, 197, 219, 243)
- Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2050 (P. 19-28, 70)
- Ozaukee County Strategic Plan 2020-2024 (P. 10, 11, 13)

Project Scope and Expectations

- Stream remeandering and restoration
- Wetland and floodplain restoration
- Native vegetation restoration
- Environmental Monitoring

Other Grants Supporting Project	Status	Amount
USFWS NAWCA	Pending	$100,000
FFLM	Pending	$100,000

Project Partners:

- NOAA/USFWS NAWCA/FFLM
- Private Landowners / Krier Foundation
- Design and Engineering Consultants
- Ozaukee County Highway Department

Project Landowner Upon Completion:

- Private landowners w/Conservation Easement

GRANT EXPENSE	
Operational Expense	**$**
Salaries & Benefits	$750,000
Travel	$6,000
Supplies	$250,000
Capital Expense	
Contractual (HWY)	$3,944,000
Contractual (E&D)	$50,000
TOTAL	**$5,000,000**
% PROJECT	**96%**

GRANT/PROJECT MATCH	
Operational Match	**$**
Other Grants	**$**
USFWS NAWCA	$100,000
FFLM	$100,000
TOTAL	**$200,000**
% MATCH	**4%**

GRANT SUPPORTED STAFF	
Positon	**$**
Director	
Program Manager	
Conservation Biologists	
Admin/Nat Res Analyst	
TOTAL	

DEPARTMENT REVENUES	
Department	**$**
Salaries & Benefits	$750,000
Travel	$6,000
Supplies	$250,000
TOTAL	**$1,006,000**

Project Risks:	Comments
Weather/site conditions	Completed in conjunction with fish passage projects
Contractor (HWY) availibility	Serve as match for other grants
Timelines	Overall project costs ~ $5,200,000
Permitting	
Landowner coordination	

Major Milestones			Date
Award Notification			Jan-26
Permitting			Apr-26
Construction and Restoration			Dec-28
Final Reporting			Dec-28
Duration:	3 yrs	**Extension:**	NA

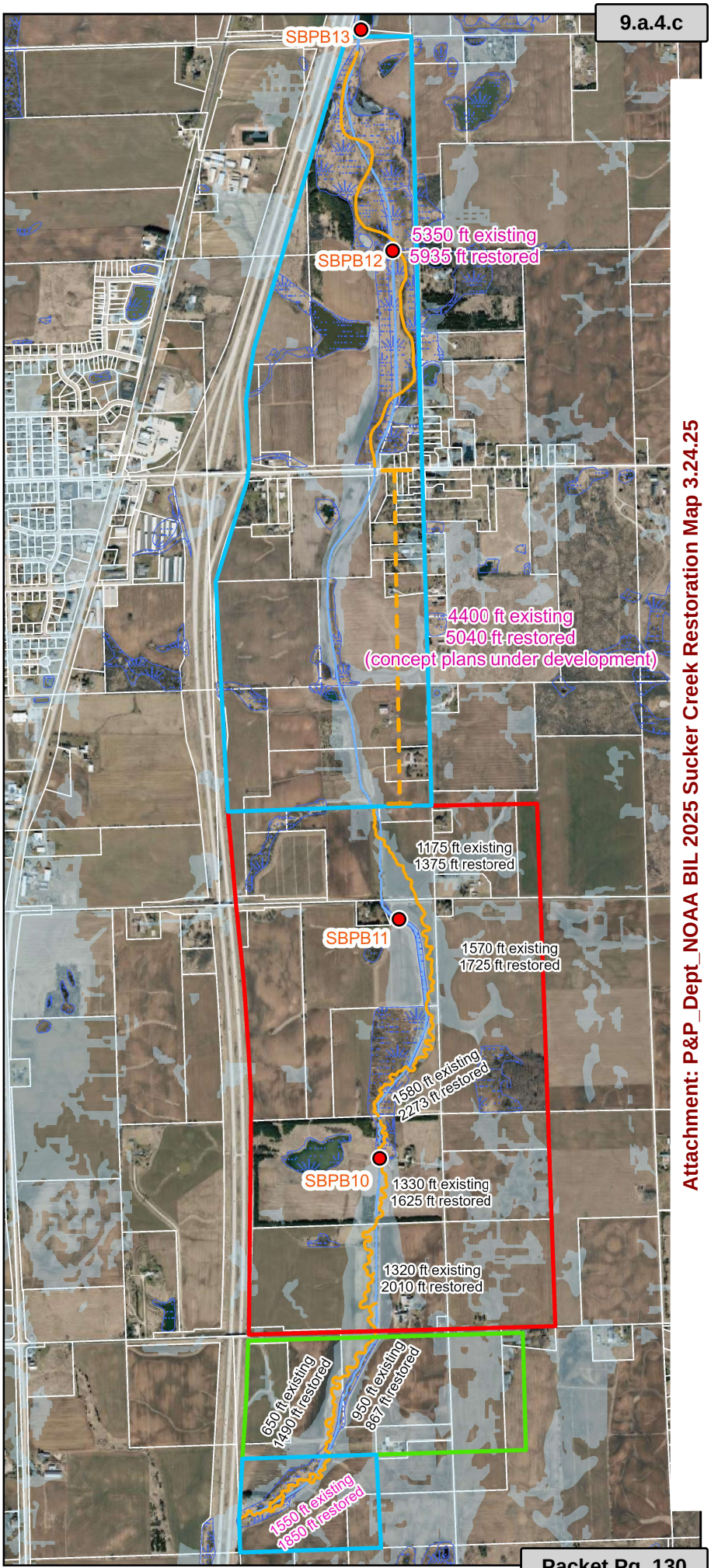
Attachment: NRC04032025_Grant Application

Sucker Creek

Proposed Total Channel Lengths in NOAA BIL Project Area: ~12,825 linear feet

Proposed Total Channel Lengths in NOAA BILIRA Project Area: ~9,008 linear feet

Proposed Total Channel Length in Leveraged Funding Project Area: ~2,357 linear feet



N

OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AND PARKS

Legend

- Existing Culvert Impediment
- NOAA BIL Project Area
- NOAA BILIRA Project Area
- Leveraged Funding Project Area (Pending NFWF SOGL, Secured WEM, Secured FFLM, Secured NFPP Grant Funding)
- Sucker Creek Existing Channel
- Proposed Channel
- Wetland (WI Wetland Inventory 2019)
- Potentially Restorable Wetland
- Parcels

Attachment: P&P_Dept_NOAA BIL 2025 Sucker Creek Restoration Map 3.24.25

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Planning and Parks**
DIRECTOR: **Andrew Struck**
PREPARER: **Andrew Struck**

Agenda Summary Parks Division Equipment Purchase – Furnace Replacement at HH Peters Youth Camp per the Approved Capital Fund Projects

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The HH Peters Youth Camp (HHPYC) furnace is over 30 years and does not function adequately to fully service the building. Typical furnace life spans are 20 years. The furnace has recently failed multiple times and as recently as December 2025 during a reservation. Each failure required inspection and repair by HVAC companies and the costs of ongoing repairs and maintenance are likely greater than the cost of a new furnace. HHPYC is routinely rented/reserved for large events including weddings and scout group gatherings (including during fall through spring where heat is required) and provides lodging for youth conservation corps groups assisting with Department activities. Reliable heat is also required to avoid damage to building infrastructure (e.g., plumbing) and would complement the recently installed air conditioning unit and improvements associated with the recently completed ADA improvement project. The Department submitted an Ozaukee County 2025 Project Fund request to support furnace replacements in the Ozaukee County Park System, including at the Waubedonia County Park Caretakers Residence and at HH Peters Youth Camp in Hawthorne Hills County Park.

ANALYSIS: The Parks Division sought proposals for a furnace replacement (see attached proposal tab) for HHPYC. The $7,230 Mueller Heating and Cooling, Inc. proposal for a Payne 140,000 BTU 97% efficiency furnace is the staff recommendation. HVAC engineers from Mueller Heating and Cooling, Inc. recently inspected HHPYC and confirmed this unit would adequately meet the building needs. This proposal meets the requested specifications, meets or exceeds warranty specifications from other companies, and represents the most cost-effective proposal for the highest efficiency furnace. The recommendation is within the 2025 Project Fund request amount for the Parks Division.

FISCAL IMPACT: Balance Current Year: $7,230 Next Year's Estimated Cost: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: County Levy: X Non-County Levy: Indicate source: 2025 Ozaukee County Project Fund

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the purchase and installation of a Payne furnace replacement from Mueller Heating and Cooling, Inc. for a total cost of $7,230 for the HH Peters Youth Camp building.

ATTACHMENTS:

- AS2020_NRC04032025_HHPYC Furnace Replacements Proposal Tab 3.19.25 (PDF)
- P&P_Dept_Proposal for Ozaukee Cty Park Dept - Youth Camp - Payne system (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Furnace Replacements in the Ozaukee County Park System		
Proposal Summary Tab 3/19/2025		
HH Peters Youth Camp		
Contractor	**Cost**	**HHPYC Comments**
Bublitz Plumbing & Heating, Inc.		
Payne Preferred 2 Stage Variable Speed Gas Furnace (2 furnaces)	$ 16,186	Reuse thermostat, air filter. 30 day labor warranty, parts warranty "per manufacturer specification". Blower motors included.
Bryant Downflow 2 Stage Gas Furnace (2 furnaces)	$ 17,313	Reuse thermostat, air filter. 30 day labor warranty, parts warranty "per manufacturer specification". Blower motors included.
Mueller Heating & Cooling, Inc.		
Reznor Gas Furnace 300K BTU w/Blower Motor	$ 24,336	Includes venting, wiring, new thermostat. 1 yr warranty. Tariffs now include $2,500 price increase (included). Reznor furnaces shipped from Canada.
**Payne 140K BTU 97% w/Blower Motor*	$ 7,230	20 yr heat exchanger warranty, 1 yr parts warranty, 1 yr labor warranty. HVAC engineers have calculated this residential furnace should be adequate for this size building.
KKomfort		
Lenox ML197 70K BTU, Single Stage, 96% Efficient	$ 7,950	1 yr parts and labor warranty.
Lenox ML 296 70K BTU, 2 -stage, 96% Efficient	$ 8,500	1 yr parts and labor warranty.

*Staff Recommendation

Attachment: AS2020_NRC04032025_HHPYC Furnace Replacements Proposal Tab 3.19.25

Proposal

MUELLER HEATING & COOLING, INC.

www.muellerheating.com
1863 State Road 33
Saukville, WI 53080
Phone 262-284-9336

PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO		PHONE Tom Sheppard	DATE
Ozaukee Cty Parks Dept		262-483-5629	March 12, 2025
STREET		JOB NAME	
		Youth Camp	
CITY, STATE and ZIP CODE		JOB LOCATION	
		4880 Cty Hwy I, Saukville	
ARCHITECT	DATE OF PLANS	EMAIL	JOB PHONE
		tsheppard@ozaukeecounty.gov	

We hereby submit specifications and estimates for:

FURNACE OPTION:

Remove existing Reznor heater and install a Payne sealed combustion LP gas furnace #PG96MSAA66140D, 140,000 BTU, 97% efficient with a high efficiency ECM blower motor. Furnace to have a 20 year heat exchanger warranty, 1 year parts warranty and 1 year labor warranty. Install all necessary ducting, venting, drains, gas piping and wiring for a complete system..... .....$7,230.00

AC OPTION:

Remove 2 existing air conditioners and install a Payne PA4SAN460 5 ton 14 SEER air conditioner with a horizontal slab coil #CSPHP6012. Air conditioner and coil to have a 1 year parts warranty and 1 year labor warranty. Install lineset, drain and wiring for a complete system.....$6,940.00

NOTE: Ozaukee Cty Parks Dept to be listed as additional insured.

QUOTE INCLUDES ALL LABOR, MATERIAL, TAX, PERMIT & ELECTRICIAN.

We Propose hereby to furnish material and labor - complete in accordance with above specifications, for the sum of:

As above. dollars $

Payment to be made as follows:
Payment when complete.

All material is guaranteed to be as specified. All work to be completed in a workmanlike manner according to standard practices. Any alteration or deviation from above specifications involving extra costs will be executed only upon written orders, and will become an extra charge over and above the estimate. All agreements contingent upon strikes, accidents or delays beyond our control. Owner to carry fire, tornado and other necessary insurance. Our workers are fully covered by Workman's Compensation Insurance .

Authorized Signature

Note: This Proposal may be withdrawn by us if not accepted within 30 days.

Acceptance of Proposal --The above prices, specifications and conditions are satisfactory and are hereby accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified. Payment will be made as outline above.

Signature

Date of Acceptance:

Signature

Attachment: P&P_Dept_Proposal for Ozaukee Cty Park Dept - Youth Camp - Payne system

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Planning and Parks**
DIRECTOR: **Andrew Struck**
PREPARER: **Andrew Struck**

Agenda Summary Golf Course Division Equipment Purchase Per 2025 Budget – Golf Carts

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Golf Course Division sought pricing for the replacement of 120 existing golf carts. The carts to be replaced are 2016 Club Car Precedent models. The Precedents have been becoming unreliable in the last two years. There have been six blown engines to date and many other component failures. Club Car does not have a replacement engine available as they have discontinued the Subaru engine line. The engines in need of repair must be shipped to a third party in North Carolina for a complete overhaul. A complete rebuild averages $2,000 with a downtime of 3-4 weeks. The failure rate is expected to increase in the next season. The seats of the carts have also become torn and tattered. Cosmetically and functionally, they have gone past the need for repair. Replacement costs for the fleet would exceed $25,000 to recover some and replace the rest.

The existing Club Car fleet would mostly be traded in with 13 of the best carts being held back to replace the backup carts that are also loaned to local communities and events. There would be 107 of the 2016 model and 13 of the 2004 model used as trade-in. There has also been request by the Highway Department and Justice Center to obtain 4 of the older carts.

ANALYSIS: Yamaha is the preferred vendor as their carts have been shown to be more reliable and easier to repair when customers damage them. Customers also prefer the Yamaha cart over the Club Car. Pricing of new carts was compared between Yamaha, Club Car, and EZGO with Yamaha being the lowest initial cost. The Planning and Parks Department sought pricing from Sourcewell Contract: #091024-YGC Government Contract to ensure the best available municipal pricing and that bid requirements are met. Harris Golf Cars was able to offer a discount below the Sourcewell contract price due to the fact we have 40 Yamaha carts currently and Yamaha is offering a discount to gain market share. The 2025 budget was set at $420,000. The budget number was calculated using MSRP of new carts and trade values estimated by vendors. The shortfall is a result of trade values dropping by $700/cart due to the secondary market being flooded because of the boom in golf of recent years. Pricing is as follows:

- Harris Golf Cars

Model	Year	Color	Quantity	Per Car	Total Fleet Cost
YAMAHA DR2 AFI	2025	BLUESTONE	120		
Sourcewell Purchasing Cooperative		Contract #091024YGC		$ 6,219.96	$ 746,395.20
(Discount from Harris YAMAHA)				$ 542.96	$ 65,155.20
Net Price from Harris YAMAHA				$ 5,677.00	$ 681,240.00
				Trade Value:	$ 192,300.00
				Sales Tax:	N/A
				Total Cost:	**$ 488,940.00**

FISCAL IMPACT: Balance Current Year: $488,940 Next Year's Estimated Cost: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: County Levy: Non-County Levy: X

Indicate source: Golf Division Cost Center - Enterprise Fund 503

RECOMMENDED MOTION: Approve the purchase of 120 Yamaha DR2 AFI 2025 golf carts for the Planning and Parks Department - Golf Division for $488,940 from Harris Golf Cars via the Sourcewell Contract: #091024-YGC Government Contract and applicable discount and trades.

ATTACHMENTS:

- P&P_Dept_Ozaukee Cnty Proposal with Trades 120-2025 AFI 3-12-2025 (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Serving Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska & Wisconsin
HARRIS GOLF CARS
SALES & SERVICE
YAMAHA

Iowa Location:
156 N. Crescent Ridge • Dubuque, IA 52003

Illinois Location:
543 Heartland Drive, Suite A • Sugar Grove, IL 60554

Nebraska Location:
1020 S. Highway 30 • Blair, NE 68008

Wisconsin Location:
14803 Lochbir Road • Sturtevant, WI 53177

Ozaukee County
Port Washington, WI
3/12/2025

Deal Type: Purchase

Details / Pricing

Model	Year	Color	Quantity	Per Car	Total Fleet Cost
YAMAHA DR2 AFI	2025	BLUESTONE	120		
Sourcewell Purchasing Cooperative		Contract #091024YGC		$ 6,219.96	$ 746,395.2
(Discount from Harris YAMAHA)				$ 542.96	$ 65,155.2
Net Price from Harris YAMAHA				$ 5,677.00	$ 681,240.0
				Trade Value:	$ 192,300.0
				Sales Tax:	N/A
				Total Cost:	**$ 488,940.0**

Accessories Included		Additional Notes
Premium Hinged Windshield	Operators Manual (4)	THIS PURCHASE PROPOSAL QUOTE IS FOR 120-2025 YAMAHA DR2 AFI GOLF CARS. THIS PROPOSAL QUOTES THE NEW CAR PRICE AND TH PRICE OF THE TRADES.
Black Sun Top/Canopy	Service Manual (4)	
Beige Seats	Parts Book (4)	
Information Holder (Removable)		
Number Decals (1-60 X 2. Location TBD)		Sixty Golf Cars to be delivered to MeeKwon Park Golf Course and 60 Golf Cars to be delivered to Hawthorne Hills Golf Course.
Wheel Covers .		

Trades

Brand	Year	Model	Quantity	Value Per Car	Total Trade Value
Club Car	2016	Precedent	107	$ 1,700.00	$ 181,900.0
Club Car	2004	Precedent	13	$ 800.00	$ 10,400.0
					$ 192,300.0

Special Considerations:

Quotation Expiration:
Harris Golf Cars provides factory certified technicians to manage repairs and insure warranty.
Warranty Inspection Agreement attached.
Delivery & Set- Up included in proposal. Applicable tax included. (NO Sales Tax Required.)

*This proposal quotation is based on current fleet costs and interest rates which are subject to adjustment, increase or decrease, within 60 days of delivery. Harris Golf Cars and Yamaha appreciate your understanding and acceptance of these conditions.

Customer Signature:	HGC Signature:
Date:	Date:

NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY: The information contained in this transmission is confidential and may be legally privileged. Unless you are a named recipient, your reading, distributing, forwarding, or copying this communication is prohibited. If you believe that you have received this communication in error, please contact me, and delete the e-mail from your system.

Attachment: P&P_Dept_Ozaukee Cnty Proposal with Trades 120-2025 AFI 3-12-2025

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Planning and Parks**
DIRECTOR: **Andrew Struck**
PREPARER: **Andrew Struck**

Agenda Summary Recommended 2025 Planning and Parks Divisions Fees/Rates and Fines

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Planning and Parks Department (Department) has completed a comprehensive review of all existing and proposed Planning and Parks Divisions rates, fees and fines (not associated with law enforcement). Specifically, this review included analysis of existing and future user demand, analysis of profit and loss statements (particularly for two main reservation items camping and the youth camp building), identification of required additional fees and rates associated with new Parks facilities and amenities in the Ozaukee County Park System and comparisons of fees and rates with WDNR parks and amenities and other area municipalities and counties in the SE WI area. This evaluation provides the basis for the Natural Resources Committee to review our current and recommended fees, rates and fines and establish fees for 2025 and beyond (until a future review is needed).

ANALYSIS: Included in the packet for the Natural Resources Committee are 2023 profit and loss statements for the HH Peters Youth Camp Building and Waubedonia County Park (camping) reservations, comparisons of other fees and rates in SE WI (State, counties and municipalities), and the recommended 2025 updated fee, rate and fine schedule for the planning and parks divisions (not including the golf course division - separately reviewed and approved by NRC). Based on surrounding areas' fees and rates for similar park spaces, facilities and amenities, the recent addition of new parks and park spaces and facilities to the Ozaukee County Park System, historical revenue and cost analysis (profit and loss) and historical reservation usage patterns and demand data for each park space/facility/amenity, there are several recommended changes and additions for 2025. The recommendations are also in light of the Department adopted budget for 2025 and specifically for increased revenue projections. The recommendations also take into account that no significant changes have occurred in over 10 years with the fees, rates and fines.

See supporting documents.

FISCAL IMPACT: Balance Current Year _N/A____Next Year's Cost: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: County Levy ____ Non-County Levy_X__ Indicate source:

RECOMMENDATION: Approve the recommended 2025 fees, rates and fines for the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, specifically the planning and parks divisions, to become effectively immediately upon posting.

ATTACHMENTS:

- 2025 Park Fee Recommendations_3.24.25_FinalATS032625 (PDF)
- P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2025

PLANNING AND PARKS DIVISIONS

FEE, RATE AND FINE RECOMMENDATIONS

PRESENTED TO

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

April 3, 2025

Attachment: 2025 Park Fee Recommendations_3.24.25_FinalATS032625 (P&PDept_RecommendedFees&Fines2025_Planning&ParksDivisions)

2024 (and earlier) CONSIDERATIONS

1. There has been an increased demand for park and trail reservations of all types and an associated increase in the revenue and expenses. There were 996 reservations booked online for 2024, 838 booked for 2023 and 731 booked for 2022 (not including disc golf season pass purchases).
2. Camping reservations continue to increase. In 2024, there were 784 reservations compared to 638 in 2023 and 560 in 2022. Revenues from camping (including firewood) was $30,314.71 in 2024 compared to $23,968.85 in 2023 and $23,536.20 in 2022. The average total revenues at Waubedonia Park for the last three years (2022-2024) are more than double the average total revenue from the preceding three years (2019-2021), even with a COVID increase (2020).
3. Revenue collected from park and trail reservations, firewood, and disc golf totaled $54,473 in 2023 and $64,484 in 2024, however, expenses continued to increase as well.
4. Most parks were open for non-camping reservations from May 4th through November 3rd. Camping at Waubedonia was open from May 3rd through October 15th. Reservations at the H.H. Peters youth camp building are taken year-round.
5. There has been a decrease in disc golf use and revenue in recent years. There was $7,771.67 in disc golf revenue in 2024 compared to $8,101.39 in 2023 and $9,910.98 in 2021 and the highest revenue over the last nine years was 2016 at $16,607.83. It approached this high revenue year in 2020 during COVID at $14,086.75. Also, there were 64 season passes purchased for 2024 compared to 62 in 2023 and only 37 in 2022. The highest in the last nine years was 135 season passes purchased in 2017, while 2020 was 77. Season passes tend to drive the revenue for disc golf.
6. Fees, rates and fines have not seen a significant increase in over a decade (>10 years), while expenses have continued to rise including personnel and utilities. See also attached support documentation with profit and loss statements.

2025 PARK FEE RECOMMENDATIONS

OBJECTIVE: Increase park and trail reservation value, quality and revenue to meet or exceed Department budgeted revenue increases adopted as part of the 2025 budget process. We anticipate meeting our revenue objectives through the following recommendations:

1. An increase in most fees to stay competitive with similar park spaces and facilities in nearby SE WI WDNR-owned parks, municipalities and counties and to improve overall park visitor and user experience.
2. An increase in donations and other giving, particularly through special programs.
3. An improved online reservation system, particularly for camping reservations.

Attachment: 2025 Park Fee Recommendations_3.24.25_FinalATS032625 (P&PDept_RecommendedFees&Fines2025_Planning&ParksDivisions)

4. An increase in the number of campsites and other park spaces and facilities available to be reserved per the adopted park master plans.
5. The addition of new parks, spaces and facilities to the Ozaukee County Park System.
6. Continued park, facility and trail improvements offset with significant grant funding.
7. Maintain planning and zoning review timelines and efficiencies.
8. Secure additional grant funding for the Ozaukee County Park System including improvements and maintenance items (e.g. tree removal, tree planting, etc.).

SUMMARY OF 2025 RECOMMENDATIONS:

An increase for most park and trail user and reservation fees resulting from the analysis of actual use and demand, Department revenues and expenses and similar nearby planning and park fee comparisons. In addition, this recommendation is in light of no significant fee or rate increases in over 10 years despite increased value and expenses in the Ozaukee County Park System.

BACKUP DETAIL CHARTS

1. PROPOSED 2025 OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK FEES, RATES AND FINES CHART
2. COMPARABLE PARK FEES AND RATES FROM NEARBY STATE FACILITIES, COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES
3. WAUBEDONIA CAMPING PROFITS & LOSSES, 2023
4. HH PETERS PROFITS & LOSSES, 2023

The mission of the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department is to provide opportunities for residents and visitors to appreciate and enjoy the natural and cultural resources, local ecology, recreational experiences, well planned sustainable growth and improved quality of life in Ozaukee County through the preservation, restoration and management of natural resources, increased awareness and education, stewardship, promotion of tourism, comprehensive planning, and the acquisition, development, enhancement and operation of large scale, intergovernmental recreational opportunities including exceptionally well-maintained golf courses, cultural resources, multi-use trails and parks.

Attachment: 2025 Park Fee Recommendations_3.24.25_FinalATS032625 (P&PDept_RecommendedFees&Fines2025_Planning&ParksDivisions)

Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department Fees and Fines (April 2025)

LOCATION	FEE 2012	FEE 2015	FEE 2021	EXISTING 2024	PROPOSED FEE 2025
ANSAY FAMILY NATURE PRESERVE					
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 3,000.00
CLAY BLUFFS CEDAR GORGE NATURE PRESERVE					
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
COVERED BRIDGE COUNTY PARK					
PAVILION or PICNIC AREAS (4)					
Resident (1-50)	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 75.00
Resident (51-75)	$ 70.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 120.00
Non-resident (1-50)	$ 100.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 115.00
Non-resident (51-75)	$ 125.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 160.00
Electricity Use in Pavilion	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 20.00	$ 25.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 5,000.00
EHLERS COUNTY PARK					
PICNIC AREAS W/GRILLS (4)					
Resident (1-50)	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00
Resident (51-75)	$ 70.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00
Non-resident (1-50)	$ 100.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00
Non-resident (51-75)	$ 125.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	?	?	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
HARBORVIEW COUNTY PARK					
PICNIC AREA / DECK					
Resident	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 55.00	$ 55.00
Non-resident	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 110.00	$ 110.00

Fee Increase
Fee Stays Same
New Fee

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet

LOCATION	FEE 2012	FEE 2015	FEE 2021	EXISTING 2024	PROPOSED FEE 2025
HAWTHORNE HILLS COUNTY PARK					
PICNIC AREAS W/GRILLS (4)					
Resident (1-50)	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 75.00
Resident (51-75)	$ 70.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 120.00
Resident, Special Group Use (OVER 75)	$ 90.00	$ 95.00	$ 95.00	$ 95.00	$ 400.00
Non-resident (1-50)	$ 100.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 115.00
Non-resident (51-75)	$ 125.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 160.00
Non-resident, Special Group Use (OVER 75)	$ 150.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 500.00
MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING					
4 HOURS, RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 225.00
8 HOURS, RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 275.00
OVERNIGHT, RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 350.00
4 HOURS, NON-RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 275.00
8 HOURS, NON-RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 325.00
OVERNIGHT, NON-RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 400.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 3,000.00
CAMPING - BASIC SITE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 22.00
CAMPING - WATER/ELECTRIC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 30.00
FIREWOOD BUNDLE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 7.00
HAWTHORNE HILLS CLUBHOUSE					
UPPER LEVEL	$ 100.00	$ 175.00	$ 175.00	$ 175.00	$ 225.00
LOWER LEVEL	$ 100.00	$ 175.00	$ 175.00	$ 175.00	$ 225.00
BOTH	$ 200.00	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	$ 450.00

Fee Increase
Fee Stays Same
New Fee

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet

LOCATION	FEE 2012	FEE 2015	FEE 2021	EXISTING 2024	PROPOSED FEE 2025
H.H. PETERS YOUTH CAMP					
NON PROFIT 4 HOURS, RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 90.00
NON PROFIT 8 HOURS, RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 120.00
NON PROFIT OVERNIGHT, RESIDENT	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 150.00
GENERAL PUBLIC DAY	$ 200.00	$ 225.00	$ 225.00	$ 225.00	N/A
GENERAL PUBLIC 4 HOURS, RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 225.00
GENERAL PUBLIC 8 HOURS, RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 275.00
GENERAL PUBLIC OVERNIGHT, RESIDENT	$ 200.00	$ 225.00	$ 225.00	$ 225.00	$ 350.00
NON PROFIT 4 HOURS, NON-RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 110.00
NON PROFIT 8 HOURS, NON-RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 150.00
NON PROFIT OVERNIGHT, NON-RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 200.00
GENERAL PUBLIC 4 HOURS, NON-RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 275.00
GENERAL PUBLIC 8 HOURS, NON-RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 325.00
GENERAL PUBLIC OVERNIGHT, NON-RESIDENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 400.00
SHELTER PICNIC AREAS (3) (IN ADDITION TO HH PETERS ONLY)					
Resident (1-50)	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 75.00
Resident (51-75)	$ 70.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 120.00
Resident, Special Group Use (OVER 75)	$ 90.00	$ 95.00	$ 95.00	$ 95.00	$ 400.00
Non-resident (1-50)	$ 100.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 115.00
Non-resident (51-75)	$ 125.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 160.00
Non-resident, Special Group Use (OVER 75)	$ 150.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 500.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 3,000.00

Fee Increase
Fee Stays Same
New Fee

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet

LOCATION	FEE 2012	FEE 2015	FEE 2021	EXISTING 2024	PROPOSED FEE 2025
LION'S DEN GORGE NATURE PRESERVE					
PAVILION					
Resident (1-50)	N/A	N/A	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 75.00
Resident (51-75)	N/A	N/A	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 120.00
Non-resident (1-50)	N/A	N/A	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 115.00
Non-resident (51-75)	N/A	N/A	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 160.00
GENTIAN PATH					
Resident (1-50)	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 75.00
Resident (51-75)	$ 70.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 120.00
Non-resident (1-50)	$ 100.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 115.00
Non-resident (51-75)	$ 125.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 160.00
LAKE VISTA					
Resident (1-50)	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 75.00
Resident (51-75)	$ 70.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 120.00
Non-resident (1-50)	$ 100.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 115.00
Non-resident (51-75)	$ 125.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 160.00
Hunting Fee (Gun Only)	$ 20.00	$ 65.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 80.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Engraved Pathway Brick (4x8")	N/A	N/A	$ 100.00	$ 100.00	$ 100.00
Engraved Pathway Brick (8x8")	N/A	N/A	$ 250.00	$ 250.00	$ 250.00
LITTLE MENOMONEE RIVER FISH & WILDLIFE PRESERVE					
Hunting Fee (Gun Only)	N/A	N/A	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
MEE-KWON COUNTY PARK					
PICNIC AREAS / WARMING SHELTER					
Resident	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 55.00	$ 55.00
Non-resident	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 110.00	$ 110.00
MEE-KWON CLUBHOUSE					
CLUBHOUSE	$ 100.00	$ 225.00	$ 225.00	$ 225.00	$ 225.00
MILWAUKEE RIVER OXBOW NATURE PRESERVE					
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 3,000.00

Fee Increase
Fee Stays Same
New Fee

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet

LOCATION	FEE 2012	FEE 2015	FEE 2021	EXISTING 2024	PROPOSED FEE 2025
RIVER OAKS COUNTY PARK					
PICNIC AREAS (FUTURE)					
Resident (1-50)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 55.00
Resident (51-75)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 75.00
Non-resident (1-50)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 110.00
Non-resident (51-75)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 135.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 2,500.00
TENDICK NATURE COUNTY PARK					
CROSS COUNTRY EVENTS (Schools Only)	$ 150.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 250.00
PAVILION					
Resident (1-50)	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 75.00
Resident (51-75)	$ 70.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 120.00
Resident, Special Group Use (OVER 75)	$ 90.00	$ 95.00	$ 95.00	$ 95.00	$ 400.00
Non-resident (1-50)	$ 100.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 115.00
Non-resident (51-75)	$ 125.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 160.00
Non-resident, Special Group Use (OVER 75)	$ 150.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 500.00
Electricity Use in Pavilion	N/A	N/A	$ 20.00	$ 20.00	$ 25.00
GAZEBO					
Resident	$ 50.00	$ 50.00	$ 105.00	$ 105.00	$ 110.00
Non-resident	$ 50.00	$ 50.00	$ 165.00	$ 165.00	$ 165.00
LOG CABIN					
Resident	$ 100.00	$ 100.00	$ 155.00	$ 155.00	$ 155.00
Non-resident	$ 100.00	$ 100.00	$ 220.00	$ 220.00	$ 220.00
Disc Golf - Day Rate	$ 5.00	$ 5.00	$ 5.00	$ 5.00	$ 6.00
Disc Golf - Season Pass	$ 40.00	$ 45.00	$ 45.00	$ 45.00	$ 45.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
Sand Volleyball Court	N/A	N/A	$ 20.00	$ 20.00	$ 20.00
ULAO CREEK NATURE PRESERVE					
PICNIC AREA					
Resident	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 55.00
Non-resident	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 110.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 3,000.00

Fee Increase
Fee Stays Same
New Fee

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet

LOCATION	FEE 2012	FEE 2015	FEE 2021	EXISTING 2024	PROPOSED FEE 2025
VIRMOND COUNTY PARK					
PAVILIONS (N&S) or PICNIC AREAS (3)					
Resident (1-50)	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 75.00
Resident (51-75)	$ 70.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 120.00
Resident, Special Group Use (OVER 75)	$ 90.00	$ 95.00	$ 95.00	$ 95.00	$ 400.00
Non-resident (1-50)	$ 100.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 115.00
Non-resident (51-75)	$ 125.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 160.00
Non-resident, Special Group Use (OVER 75)	$ 150.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 160.00	$ 500.00
Electricity Use in Pavilion	N/A	N/A	$ 20.00	$ 20.00	$ 25.00
Sand Volleyball Court	N/A	N/A	$ 20.00	$ 20.00	$ 20.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
WAUBEDONIA COUNTY PARK					
CAMPING - BASIC SITE	$ 10.00	$ 11.00	$ 11.00	$ 11.00	$ 20.00
CAMPING - WATER/ELECTRIC SITE	$ 20.00	$ 22.00	$ 22.00	$ 22.00	$ 28.00
CAMPING - GROUP USE SITE/BASIC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 32.00
FIREWOOD BUNDLE	$ 5.00	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	$ 7.00
PAVILION or PICNIC AREAS (6)					
Resident (1-50)	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 75.00
Resident (51-75)	$ 70.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 75.00	$ 120.00
Non-resident (1-50)	$ 100.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 110.00	$ 115.00
Non-resident (51-75)	$ 125.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 135.00	$ 160.00
Electricity Use in Pavilion	N/A	N/A	$ 20.00	$ 20.00	$ 25.00
Baseball Diamond(s) - Each	N/A	N/A	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 60.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 3,000.00
OZAUKEE INTERURBAN TRAIL					
Special Event - Fee for portion of trail used located within Ozaukee County jurisdiction	$ 50.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 60.00
Memorial Bench w/ Plaque	N/A	N/A	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 3,500.00

Fee Increase
Fee Stays Same
New Fee

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet

	FEE 2012	FEE 2015	FEE 2021	EXISTING 2024	PROPOSED FEE 2025
OTHER FEES					
Memorial Trees (All Parks and Golf Courses)	N/A	N/A	$ 700.00	$ 700.00	$ 725.00
After Hours Night Photography Permit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 10.00
Videography / Photography Permit	N/A	N/A	$ 55.00	$ 55.00	$ 55.00
Damage to park property (minimum)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 100.00
Bounce Houses & Tents Permit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 25.00
Drone Usage (Only for Educational / Research, permit required - free)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ -
Fine for not paying Disc Golf Fee (requried purchase of annual pass for first offense)	N/A	N/A	$ 45.00	$ 45.00	$ 45.00
Excessive clean up after reservation or not following requirements (minimum)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 100.00
Trespassing on park property during closed hours	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sheriff's Dept.
Non-refundable reservation fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 7.00
Parking - Hawthorne Hills, Covered Bridge, Tendick and Virmond (without Special Group Use Permit)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 75.00
Application fee under County-owned Lands Zoning Ordinance (County Departments exempt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 250.00
Land Division Review Fee, for divisions that require County land division review	$ 550.00	$ 550.00	$ 550.00	$ 550.00	$ 550.00
Engraved Pathway Brick (4x8")	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 100.00
Engraved Pathway Brick (8x8")	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 250.00
Recognition Board on Stairway	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$ 500.00

Fee Increase
Fee Stays Same
New Fee

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet

Fees and Rates from WDNR and Nearby Municipalities and Counties

Camping

Facility	Electric	Non-Electric	Reservation Fee	Firewood	Notes	Website
WI DNR - Peninsula State Park	$35.00	$20.00	$7.95			wisconsin.goingtocamp.com
WI DNR - Devils Lake	$35.00	$20.00	$7.95			wisconsin.goingtocamp.com
WI DNR - Lake Wissota	$28.00	$15.00	$7.95			wisconsin.goingtocamp.com
WI DNR - Big Foot Beach	$28.00	$15.00	$7.95			wisconsin.goingtocamp.com
WI DNR - Harrington Beach	$35.00	$23.00	$7.95		Park Sticker Required; $28 Annual, WI plates	wisconsin.goingtocamp.com
Dodge County	$28.00	$20.00	$5.00	$5.00	Dump Station Included with Reservation	www.co.dodge.wi.gov/departments/departments-e-m/land-resources-and-parks/parks-and-trails/park-fees
Black Hawk Lake	$26.00	$16.00	$7.50/$10.00			www.blackhawklake.com/camping
Sundance Farm Campground	$40 / $55	$30 / $40			(5) Full Hookup Sites, Electric and Water at/or near most other sites, Bathroom and Shower Facility, RV dump station, Leveled and compacted gravel pads, Picnic tables and fire rings, Firewood and ice available for purchase, WiFi at most sites	www.sundancefarmcampground.com/about/index.htm
Calumet County Park	$30.00	$22.00	$10.00		Dump Station Available on Site for $10.00	www.calumetcounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/9465/2024-Campground-Rates
Menomonee Park Camping, Waukesha County	$35 ($40 Weekends)	$25.00		$5.00	No Dump Station. Park Membership Required; $40 Annual	www.waukeshacounty.gov/parks-and-land-use/parks-and-recreation/parks-and-trails/camping/
Wood County Parks	$26.00	$21.00			Showers, Dump Station, Laundry, Available for Fee	www.woodcountywi.gov/Departments/Parks/Doc/All%20Park%20Fees%20for%202024.pdf
Fond Du Lac County Parks	$25.00		$5.00		All Electric, Shower Buildings	www.fdlcountyparks.com/parks/camping/

Open Air Pavilions

Facility	Weekday Resident	Weekday Non Resident	Weekend Resident	Weekend Non Resident	Notes	Website
City of Port Washington	$25.00	$50.00	$50.00	$100.00		www.portwashingtonwi.gov/departments/parks-recreation/parks-facilities/rental-information
West Bend Park Rental	$75.00	$112.50	$75.00	$112.50		cms9files.revize.com/westbendwi/Parks%20-%20Recreation/Rental%20Facilities/Facility%20Rental%20&%20Fee%20Information%202024.pdf
Kenosha County Shelters	$100.00	$100.00	$100.00	$100.00	$40 Beer Permit; $ Temporary Structure Permit $40	www.kenoshacounty.org/2089/Entry-Fees
Milwaukee County Shelters	$195+	$195+	$235+	$235+	Varies by Site	county.milwaukee.gov/EN/Parks/Plan/Have-a-Picnic
Waukesha County Shelters	$55-95	$55-95	$110-180	$110-180	Varies by Site	www.waukeshacounty.gov/parks-and-land-use/parks-and-recreation/parks-and-trails/facility-rentals/
Washington County Parks	$75+	$75+	$90+	$90+	Varies by Site; $75 damage deposit	cdnsm5-hosted.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_16227954/File/Departments/PPD/Parks/Parks/Park%20Reservation%20Fee%20Guide_2024_2025.pdf

Lodge Rental

Facility	Weekday Resident	Weekday Non Resident	Weekend Resident	Weekend Non Resident	Notes	Website
Wulff Lodge - Milwaukee County	$165.00	$220.00	$165.00	$220.00		county.milwaukee.gov/County-Files/Parks-Department/Photo-Gallery/Plan/Venue-Rentals/2024-Rental-Sheets/Rentals-vol1-p29-WULFF-Ldge
Indoor Pavilion - Winnebago County	$150 / $265	$150 / $265	$150 / $265	$150 / $265		www.co.winnebago.wi.us/parks/community-park/pavilion-rental
Waukesha County Lodges	$444 / $840	$444 / $840	$444 / $840	$444 / $840	Rent either 6 or 14 hours	www.waukeshacounty.gov/parks-and-land-use/parks-and-recreation/parks-and-trails/facility-rentals/
Sandy Knoll Barn - Washington County	$500.00	$500.00	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	Plus $500 deposit	cdnsm5-hosted.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_16227954/File/Departments/PPD/Parks/Parks/Park%20Reservation%20Fee%20Guide_2024_2025.pdf

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet

Waubedonia Camping P&L 2023

Description	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
From: Summary of Parks Revenue - NRC Report - *PayPal Fees Already Taken Out*					3,124.93	5,140.42	4,848.82	4,376.57	3,991.65	1,867.95			23,350.35
From: Summary of Parks Revenue - NRC Report - *PayPal Fees Already Taken Out*					313.98	578.20	530.81	570.62	679.62	197.16			2,870.38
Total Revenue	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 3,438.91**	**$ 5,718.62**	**$ 5,379.63**	**$ 4,947.19**	**$ 4,671.27**	**$ 2,065.10**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 26,220.73**
Electric - Waubedonia Park RV Site	22.25	21.59	14.22	22.60	15.75	192.30	229.77	277.81	284.46	170.94	229.92	24.63	1,506.24
Water - Waubedonia Park Well	16.25	14.83	14.22	15.90	18.29	50.25	27.72	34.18	30.36	35.12	29.48	17.78	304.38
Garbage	-	-	-	-	114.24	114.24	128.78	128.78	128.78	128.78	-	-	743.60
Janitorial Supplies	-	-	-	-	104.66	104.66	104.66	104.66	104.66	104.66	-	-	627.97
Fees Charged from Planyo	-	-	-	2.79	44.35	44.08	44.99	41.81	27.14	14.54	-	-	219.70
Reviweing Planyo & Printing Out Reservation Sheets	-	-	-	-	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	-	-	256.14
Helping Campers Sort Out Which Campsites They Reserved	-	-	-	-	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	-	-	256.14
Reminding Campers They Need to Pay Prior to Checkout	-	-	-	-	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	-	-	256.14
Restocking Firewood	-	-	-	-	1,024.56	1,024.56	1,024.56	1,024.56	1,024.56	1,024.56	-	-	6,147.36
Restocking/Cleaning Bathrooms	-	-	-	-	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	-	-	3,073.68
Mowing Campsites	-	-	-	-	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	-	-	3,073.68
Returning Phone Calls/Booking Reservations	10.67	10.67	10.67	10.67	683.04	683.04	683.04	683.04	683.04	683.04	10.67	10.67	4,162.28
Returning Emails	10.67	10.67	10.67	10.67	341.52	341.52	341.52	341.52	341.52	341.52	10.67	10.67	2,113.16
Collecting Firewood Money	-	-	-	-	170.76	170.76	170.76	170.76	170.76	170.76	-	-	1,024.56
Fixing Electrical Issues with Campsites/Pavilion	-	-	-	-	128.07	128.07	128.07	128.07	128.07	128.07	-	-	768.42
Cleaning Ash From Firepits at Campground	-	-	-	-	106.73	106.73	106.73	106.73	106.73	106.73	-	-	640.35
Assisting Campers With Reservations	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	976.08	976.08	976.08	976.08	976.08	976.08	30.50	30.50	6,039.50
Assisting Campers With Cancellations	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17	325.36	325.36	325.36	325.36	325.36	325.36	10.17	10.17	2,013.17
Depositing Firewood Money	-	-	-	-	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	-	-	122.01
Depositing Camping Checks and PayPal/Deposits	20.34	20.34	20.34	20.34	244.02	244.02	244.02	244.02	244.02	244.02	20.34	20.34	1,586.13
Total Expenses	**$ 120.85**	**$ 118.77**	**$ 110.79**	**$ 123.64**	**$ 5,470.39**	**$ 5,678.63**	**$ 5,709.02**	**$ 5,760.34**	**$ 5,748.50**	**$ 5,627.14**	**$ 341.75**	**$ 124.76**	**$ 34,934.58**
Net Profit (Loss)	**$ (120.85)**	**$ (118.77)**	**$ (110.79)**	**$ (123.64)**	**$ (2,031.48)**	**$ 39.99**	**$ (329.39)**	**$ (813.15)**	**$ (1,077.23)**	**$ (3,562.04)**	**$ (341.75)**	**$ (124.76)**	**$ (8,713.86)**

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet (P&PD ept_RecommendedFees&Fines2025_Planning&ParksDivisions)

HH Peters P&L 2023

Description	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
From: Summary of Parks Revenue - NRC Report - *PayPal Fees Already Taken Out*	474.94	489.27	711.41	495.00	275.00	550.01	1,345.02	1,405.02	1,731.41	55.00	323.28	324.27	8,179.63
Total Revenue	**$ 474.94**	**$ 489.27**	**$ 711.41**	**$ 495.00**	**$ 275.00**	**$ 550.01**	**$ 1,345.02**	**$ 1,405.02**	**$ 1,731.41**	**$ 55.00**	**$ 323.28**	**$ 324.27**	**$ 8,179.63**
Waste Management	-	-	-	-	32.00	117.14	62.61	62.61	62.61	62.61	-	-	399.58
WE Energies	113.30	127.60	97.21	103.88	128.54	299.12	303.03	322.55	161.33	100.52	134.80	74.80	1,966.68
Janitorial Supplies	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	26.17	313.98
Fees Charged from Planyo	22.61	34.11	30.24	15.32	3.45	3.89	10.12	10.76	9.49	0.37	14.95	14.98	170.29
Cleaning Youth Camp/Restocking Bathrooms	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	512.28	6,147.36
Showing Grounds for Future Renters	85.38	85.38	85.38	85.38	85.38	85.38	85.38	85.38	85.38	85.38	85.38	85.38	1,024.56
Clearing Ash from Firepits	-	-	-	-	-	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	42.69	-	-	213.45
Working on Furnace	42.69	42.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.69	42.69	42.69	213.45
Working on Appliances	-	-	-	-	-	42.69	42.69	42.69	-	-	-	-	128.07
Replacing Lights	-	-	-	42.69	42.69	-	-	-	42.69	-	-	-	128.07
Snow Plowing	256.14	256.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256.14	256.14	1,024.56
Snow Blowing	256.14	256.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256.14	256.14	1,024.56
Reservation Details/Planyo/Emails	14.23	14.23	14.23	14.23	14.23	14.23	14.23	14.23	14.23	14.23	14.23	14.23	170.76
Reservation Details/Planyo/Emails/Phonecalls	64.04	64.04	64.04	64.04	64.04	64.04	64.04	64.04	64.04	64.04	64.04	64.04	768.42
Total Expenses	**$ 1,392.97**	**$ 1,418.77**	**$ 829.54**	**$ 863.98**	**$ 908.77**	**$ 1,207.63**	**$ 1,163.23**	**$ 1,183.39**	**$ 1,020.90**	**$ 950.97**	**$ 1,406.81**	**$ 1,346.84**	**$ 13,693.80**
Net Profit (Loss)	**$ (918.03)**	**$ (929.50)**	**$ (118.13)**	**$ (368.98)**	**$ (633.78)**	**$ (657.62)**	**$ 181.79**	**$ 221.63**	**$ 710.51**	**$ (895.97)**	**$ (1,083.53)**	**$ (1,022.57)**	**$ (5,514.17)**

Attachment: P&P_Dept_2025 Park Fees Updates Packet (P&PDept_RecommendedFees&Fines2025_Planning&ParksDivisions)

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Planning and Parks**
DIRECTOR: **Andrew Struck**
PREPARER: **Andrew Struck**

Agenda Summary Update on Planning and Parks Department Capital Projects and Planning and Parks Department Ecological Division Grant Projects

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Natural Resources Committee

AGENDA INFORMATION SHEET

AGENDA DATE: **April 3, 2025**
DEPARTMENT: **Planning and Parks**
DIRECTOR: **Andrew Struck**
PREPARER: **Andrew Struck**

Agenda Summary Planning & Parks Department Management and Financial Reports

ATTACHMENTS:

- P&PDEPT_MGMTREPORT_NRC040325_MARCH2025_FINAL_ATS032625(PDF)
- CommRptFeb2025 (PDF)
- February Summary of Parks Revenue 2025 (PDF)
- Feb-March Articles 2025 (PDF)

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

GOLF COURSES

GOLF COURSES — MEE-KWON PARK AND HAWTHORNE HILLS

- March (thru March 19th) revenue and rounds: $8,816.85 and 231 rounds (2025) and $31,656.00 and 1,005 rounds (2024) for both MKGC & HHGC. Summary 2025 TOTAL revenue (YTD) $35,169.37 and 231 rounds ($/person) & 2024 TOTAL revenue (YTD) $33,139.07 and 1,005 rounds ($32.97/person).
- Club Caddies marketing software has been installed. A test newsletter was sent to ~15,000 emails in our database. The response has been overwhelming. We will are our first golf course newsletter ready for April.
- We had another great response for the job postings on Civic Plus (45 applicants). We did open MKGC a couple of days for walking only; however, with the weather, we have no plans on opening the course for carts in the near future.
- GC Maintenance staff have continued work on hazard tree/ash tree/invasive species removals and tree planting. Tree planting and ash/hazard tree removals will continue in 2025. HHGC irrigation system construction underway.

ECOLOGICAL DIVISION

BIRD CONSERVATION / BIRD CITY WISCONSIN

Ozaukee County was awarded "High Flyer" status for its Bird City Wisconsin (BCW) renewal in 2024 and completed the 2025 renewal. The "High Flyer" status is the highest level of achievement under BCW and Ozaukee County was the first County in the State to achieve "High Flyer" status and is one of only 34 communities to accomplish this highest level out of 80 BCW communities in WI. Continued maintenance and monitoring of nest boxes (Kestrel, Bluebird, Wood duck) including 11 new bluebird boxes at Tendick, 9 new bluebird boxes at Virmond and several new Wood duck boxes at LMRFWP and HH Park. Received bluebird boxes from LMBO for installation at LMRFWP. Coordinate on Kestrel Box research/monitoring and Oakland Green w/ LMBO.

FISH PASSAGE PROGRAM / ECOLOGICAL

Aquatic Connectivity Projects: Coordination with landowners, municipalities, County Highway Dept (HWY), and contractors (youth conservation corps) for completion of planned construction and site restoration work, including grant-funded materials acquisition and Federal, State and local permitting. Contract management and site visits for finalizing engineering and design work for culvert replacements or remediation work on Tendick Creek in the T Saukville, and Sucker Brook Creek in the T Belgium.

Habitat Improvement Projects: Continued restoration (e.g. Prairie management at Oakland Green Park) and ongoing permitting and environmental compliance for stream and wetland restoration work on Tendick Creek/Park. Continued Tendick Creek/Park wetland restoration activities with HWY. Coordinated with HWY, the Village of Saukville, engineers, funding partners and landowners for land acquisitions and planning for habitat restoration in conjunction with the CTH W rehabilitation project in the Village of Saukville. On-going planning with partners for Sucker Creek restoration work. Coordinated w/ consultant (Inter-Fluve) on ongoing habitat enhancements at Ulao Creek. Coordination w/ City of Port Washington on planned habitat improvements on Mineral Springs Creek & Sauk Creek. Engineering & design contracts for development and project planning for Mineral Springs Corridor Resiliency, Virmond Park stormwater wetland & CBCGNP wetland restoration. Landowner meetings (3/10, 3/13, 3/17).

Environmental Monitoring: Continued analysis & reporting of fish, avian, wildlife, and water quality sampling data per QAPPs. Supplies and materials acquisition, & project planning of 2025 monitoring activities. Water quality analysis for the Little Menomonee River/Creek and Ulao & Mole Creeks. Coordinated w/ SEWRPC for implementation of flow and temperature monitoring on Sucker Creek (3/21). Continued water quality monitoring analysis as part of WDNR SW Grants. Initiated 2025 spring live feed of the underwater "fish cam" at MT Fishway w/ ongoing monitoring and analysis. Cont. larval & backpack electrofishing fish monitoring data analysis and reporting on project streams. Coord. w/Shedd Aquarium on Sucker fisheries monitoring on Sucker Creek.

Education and Outreach Activities: On-going website and social media development and refinement of multiple education/outreach materials and updates on construction and restoration projects. Temporary signage at construction and restoration projects. Development of temporary and permanent education signage for multiple projects including Mineral Springs Creek w/ LMBO, Lake Michigan public access, wetland restorations, chimney swift tower at Virmond County Park & Tendick Nature Park wetland and prairie restoration. Research of applicable bluff safety signage, brochures and ordinances

Reporting and Other Activities: On-going grant (financial & technical) reporting for USFWS, USFS, NOAA/WCMP, NFWF SOGL, WDNR (Stewardship, SW, CCA, OGW), SEWISC & FFLM. Submitted multiple grant applications. QAPP & NEPA submittals & approvals for federal & state funded projects. Coordinated w/ AmeriCorps NCCC & WisCorps on 2025 work. Coordinated w/GLE regarding the GIS Fish & Wildlife Habitat Tool contracts. Coordinated w/ partners (MMSD, Riverkeeper, SEWRPC) on water quality monitoring (3/21). Coordinated w/ LMBO, C Port Washington, We-Energies, HWY & WDNR regarding stream corridor restoration on Mineral Springs Creek (3/17). Coordinated w/ OCWC, consultants, & landowners on stream & habitat restoration planning for Sucker Creek in Towns of Port Washington & Belgium (). Coord. w/ WDNR MR AOC & Lamp Coordinators. Coordinated w/ Finance on project accounting system, grant reporting/reimbursements & annual audit. Completed multiple federal & state grant reimbursement requests. Mtgs for the AOC MAIT (3/11), Fish & Wildlife Tech Team (), Fish Subgroup (3/3) & Project Managers (3/5). Coordinate w/ HWY, landowners & consultant on CTH W Project. Coordinated w/ Interfluve, raSmith & Fish Creek Restoration consultants on FP & habitat restoration projects (). Coordinated w/ WDNR Fisheries on grant funding for current & future projects. Coordinate w/ LMBO Re: MSC restoration & educational signage (3/19). Coord. w/ Sugar Maple Nature School Re: Development. Coordinate w/ SEWRPC Re: LMPN grant, inland lake surveys and Sucker Creek flow monitoring units. Monitor acoustic monitors for herps and birds at LMRFWP. Coord w/ HWY on 2025 Parks & Ecological Division projects. Coordinated w/ partners (UW–Madison Geoscience Dept, WI Geologic & Natural History Survey, US Geological Survey) on coastal bluff erosion & groundwater monitoring well issues. SWWT Board & Finance Mtgs. Kickoff Mtg w/ Consultants and Partners for Mineral Springs Creek Restoration (3/20). Mtg w/ Consultant Re: OIT STH 60 Project (3/11). Kickoff Mtg w/ Consultant for Virmond wetland restoration (3/13). Mtg w/Contractor on Virmond Stairway maintenance (3/10). Mtg w/NOAA staff Re: Visitor Use Study-WSC NMS (3/18). Coord grant reporting w/USFS staff. Mtg w/WDNR LMPN Grant (3/19). WSC NMS Advisory Council Mtg. (3/20).

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Continued removal of ash trees, invasive shrubs and herbaceous spp. at County Parks and Restoration Areas including Tendick, Covered Bridge, Lion's Den Gorge, Mee-Kwon, CBCGNP, Hawthorne Hills, River Oaks, Ulao Creek NP & Virmond Parks under private foundation grants. Continued work on private foundation grants for native tree planting and invasive management in the County Park System. Continued planning for ROW Invasive Species Treatment and coordinated w/ HWY on implementation. Coordinated on 2 USFS grants w/ Partners (Coastal Parks Project Areas) for tree planting and WisCorps/AmeriCorps assistance.

DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION

- Attended NRC (3/6), CB (3/4, 3/19), CPB (3/19). 2025 engagement. 2024 annual staff reviews. CivicPlus Website Mtg (3/18)
- Managing staff teleworking/remote working and parks & golf course operations. Worked on metric reporting & website statistics.
- Posting for Senior Planner and Intern (Planning, GIS, Ecological) positions. Mtg w/CLR Re: Financial Software (3/5). IT Training.

PLANNING & PARKS DEPARTMENT

CURRENT PROJECTS & REPORT UPDATES

MARCH 2025



MISSION STATEMENT

To provide opportunities for Ozaukee County residents and visitors to appreciate and enjoy the natural and cultural resources, local ecology, recreational experiences, well planned sustainable growth and improved quality of life in Ozaukee County through the preservation, restoration and management of natural resources, increased awareness and education, stewardship, promotion of tourism, comprehensive planning, and the acquisition, development, enhancement and operation of large scale, intergovernmental recreational opportunities including exceptionally well-maintained golf courses, cultural resources, multi-use trails and parks.

https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/540/Planning-Parks

Ozaukee County Administration Center
121 W. Main Street, Box 994
Port Washington, WI 53074-0994
Phone: 262-284-8257

Attachment: P&PDEPT_MGMTREPORT_NRC040325_MARCH2025_FINAL_ATS032625

Ozaukee County Planning and Parks

PLANNING DIVISION

Comprehensive Planning

- Reviewed local government amendments to County Comprehensive Plan (e.g. Towns of Grafton, Port Washington, Belgium, Cedarburg & Saukville, Villages of Grafton, Belgium & Newburg & Cities of Port Washington & Mequon). Coordinated w/ SEWRPC on County Comp Plan amendment regarding local governments.
- Coordinated w/ Town & Village of Belgium on amending their local comprehensive plan, planned land use map and County Comprehensive Plan. Explored options w/ SEWRPC for participation by communities.
- Began to review the GIS mapping for the proposed local government amendments to the County Comprehensive Plan (e.g. planned land use map). Follow-up w/ SEWRPC staff regarding level of effort for updates.
- Continued to staff the Comprehensive Planning Board meetings (3/19) (regular schedule—every month). Meeting agendas and minutes at https://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/2107/Comprehensive-Plan-Board
- Explored option of a Countywide Housing Study with SEWRPC, nonprofits and local municipalities.

Land Division / Plat Review / Zoning

- Discussed/reviewed preliminary/final land divisions with landowner(s) in the Towns of Grafton, Port Washington, Saukville & Cedarburg. Generated GIS maps including: zoning, land use, soils, floodplain, wetlands, etc.
- Provided review for proposed projects under the County-owned lands zoning ordinance including: Pinnacle property—communications tower, Highway properties—nonmetallic mining, Advocates of Ozaukee—building expansion, Hawthorne Hills County Park—Pioneer Village cabin building and SMNS Buildings and Grafton (CTH V/W) Park & Ride—County ownership. Revision to County-owned Lands Zoning Ordinance—Fees

Park and Open Space Plan - Park & Natural Areas Preservation/Conservation Planning

- Reviewed prioritization and implementation recommendations in the recently adopted *Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2050 (POSP)* as approved by County Board on Dec 4, 2024. Coordinated with SEWRPC staff regarding printing the new POSP and graphical Executive Summary. Coordinate with the Comprehensive Planning Board on FPP Chapters including completing the Public Participation Plan & SWOT.
- Discussed POSP recommendations with residents, WDNR, MMSD/Conservation Fund, DU (3/19), OWLT, WWA (3/4), ROTB, FOCB, USFWS, and Ozaukee Treasures Network (OTN), regarding identified Natural Areas and proposed County parks & trail systems. Continued discussions w/ citizens regarding developing a mountain bike park & natural area acquisitions (CTH W-VSaukville, OIT-TGrafton, Town of Saukville Properties-TSaukville, Waubedonia-TFredonia, LDGNP/CBCGNP Project Area—TGrafton, Mole Creek-Saukville)
- Coordinated with the Conservation Fund/MMSD on the expanded Greenseams Program (CTH W, Mole Cr.). Coordinated w/ USFWS, WDNR, Ducks Unlimited, Conservation Fund/MMSD on fish passage projects.
- Coordinated/attended mtgs with partners (e.g. FOCB (), WDNR (), MMSD/TCF(), DU (), OWLT, OCWC, BCW (3/11), OTN (3/11), LMBO (3/), WAC) to discuss natural area preservation/restoration projects/adopted POSP
- Revising final drafts of three County Park Master Plans including Virmond, Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve (LDGNP) and Clay Bluffs Cedar Gorge Nature Preserve (CBCGNP). Updating ALL Park Master Plan (GIS) maps w/ staff. Follow-up on the CBCGNP and Ansay Family Nature Preserve overall master planning and future inventory and restoration. Work on graphical Executive Summary of POSP—collecting photographs.
- Coordinated with WDNR staff on Stewardship grant requirements & recent WDNR Stewardship Grants (3/11)

Farmland Preservation Plan and Working Lands Initiative

- County Board formally adopted the *Farmland Preservation Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 (FPP)* on July 3, 2013 as a stand alone plan. The County Board adopted the Comprehensive Plan Amendment 2013-02 (incorporation of FPP & POSP) on 12/4/13. Received $30,000 DATCP FPP Grant and certification extension. Coordinated (w/ SWWT & MMSD and other partners) on implementation of the Cedar, Pigeon, Mole and Ulao Watershed 9 Key Element Plans per FPP (e.g. Tendick Creek floodplain and wetland restoration per grants).
- Coordinated with the Town of Belgium on a revision to the County FPP per a zoning/land use change.
- Developed/launched Farmland Preservation Plan (FPP) Survey with Ag Focus Groups (3/20) and public.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) / Land Information

- Continued development of the GIS Fish & Wildlife Habitat Model and Ecological Prioritization GIS Tools with partners (NACPRO Award 2021). Reviewed Preservation/Restoration output maps with partners and coordinated with staff/partners/consultant on next steps for the GIS Tools. Continued work on Fisheries/Herps component of the GIS Tools. Worked w/ consultant on SLCI reports for LMRFWP (NACo Award 2023).
- Prepared several GIS databases and maps for the Planning, Parks and Trails and Ecological Division regarding: land divisions, zoning, tree plantings, natural areas, Trail/ROTB, streams/impediments, wetland/riparian restorations, stormwater, water quality, fish & wildlife monitoring, invasive species, trail features & restorations
- Coordinated w/ LIO on GIS databases (trails, land use), JEM Grant (GIS Storybook OIT), & legal descriptions.
- Coordination w/ LWMD on update to County Shoreland Zoning Ordinance / Maps and Stream layer.

Floodplain, Stormwater Management, Bluff Erosion and Construction Site Erosion Control

- Developed/reviewed erosion control, floodplain and stormwater management plans, permits and implementation for various Fish Passage Program projects (e.g. MSC, Sucker & Tendick Creeks), Parks (e.g. Virmond wetlands, HH Park SMNS Bldg., Well & Septic, Covered Bridge development) & Ozaukee Interurban Trail projects (Repaving and STH 60 Ext) with USACOE, WisDOT, WDNR, LWMD, consultants, & municipalities.
- Coordinate w/ WCMP State Coastal Hazards WG regarding Virmond Park, LDGNP, CBCGNP & other projects. Coordinate w/ UW Sea Grant/WGNHS/State Cartographer on outreach and research for Lake Michigan water levels, bluff erosion and economics (3/13). Coord WCMP Coastal Resilience Project (e.g. Master Plans)

Strategic Planning and Economic Development Planning

- Coordinated w/ Chambers of Commerce, State & County Tourism on a State Tourism Joint Effort Marketing (JEM) grant for promoting the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. Continued to report on the Department goals, objectives, & metrics for the County Strategic Plan. Coordinate w/ Ozaukee Econ Development Practitioners ()

Non-metallic Mining Planning

- Coordinated w/ the Highway Dept on the implementation of the restoration plan (e.g. tree estab Hetzel Pit / Bee-Keeper Bog to comply with the WDNR permit. Coordinated with the Highway Dept for restoration / reclamation activities at the Saukville properties (Guenther, Lakeland and Opitz Pits) and coordinated w/ multi-Department staff, HWY and the Town of Saukville for future land use at these properties ().

Regional Technical Review & Planning Assistance (SEWRPC, MMSD, WisDOT, etc.)

- Coordinated w/ SEWRPC Regional Land Use & Transportation & Natural Areas Advisory Cmte mtgs ()
- Coordinated w/ SWWT & MMSD on 9-Key Element Plans-Ulao, Mole, Pigeon, Cedar & Fredonia.
- Coordinated w/ WisDOT & Consultants on STH 60 (), 167, 181 & I-43 reconstruction projects.

PARKS, RECREATON, NATURAL AREAS AND CULTURE DIVISION

Parks, Natural Areas, Recreation and Culture Implementation

- Implementation of 2025 park projects (e.g. boardwalks, bridges, trails, signs) & approved Capital Improveme Projects (CIP) for the County parks (e.g., Cameras, Security Gates, Campground, Furnaces, etc.). Coordina w/ HWY on other Park (e.g., Virmond-wetland), Fish Passage (Tendick, Sucker & Mineral Springs Creeks) a OIT (e.g., tree/brush removal, patches) projects & CTH ROW Invasives. Coordinated w/ HWY Re: 2025 Proj (Park, Ecological/FP) & CTH W E&D, reconstruction, restoration, and ROW and land acquisitions.
- Coordinated w/ Eagle Scouts for current/future service projects at County Parks and Interurban Trail (e.g. Fe ing /Portable Bathroom Shelter—LMRFWP, Invasives—HH Park).
- Coordinated/continued intensive invasive species removal (e.g. herbaceous & woody shrubs), ash tree remc and 2025 tree plantings at LDGNP, CBCGNP, Virmond, Mee-Kwon, Hawthorne Hills, LMRFWP, Waubedon Covered Bridge, River Oaks, Ulao Creek NP and Tendick Nature Parks, Coastal Park Project Areas (USFS grants) and both Golf Courses under private foundation and USFS GLRI grants. Continued inventory of inva species, tree plantings, and ash trees in the County Parks. Met w/ large neighbor group at Virmond ().
- Coordinated w/ recreational organizations regarding the Mee-Kwon Park and LMRFWP master plans. Work on signage/maps/trail marking for trail network— WDNR Stewardship & NRF grants to improve trail systems
- Coordinated with the Parks staff on the remodeling and repair of the Shady Lane, Mee-Kwon, Waubedonia a Virmond Park Houses (windows, soffits, paint, roof), out buildings (e.g. woodshop) and yard (e.g., invasives, trees) and HH Park Multipurpose Maintenance Building (upper level— kitchen, cabinets, painting, shelving, e
- Coordinated w/ Ozaukee Treasures Network (OTN) Steering Cmte (3/11), collaboration of organizations wo on the implementation of the *Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County*. Coordinated w/ Ozaukee Co Watershed Coalition (OCWC) regarding Sucker Creek. Discussed development of Parks/Trails Friends Gro
- Managed prairie restoration areas at Tendick, LMRFWP, Covered Bridge, Virmond County Parks, Oakland Green Park/MSC (Received 2024 NACPRO Award), MK Park Wetlands and HH Park & Multipurpose Bldg. aged new Prairie Seeding (~10 acres) at HH Park and HHGC and planned 2025 prairie seedings (CCA gran
- Worked on CBCGNP, Ansay, Ulao, Covered Bridge & River Oaks County Park additions regarding surveyin restoration, tree removal (e.g. ash), invasive species removals, signage, trails, maintenance & tree plantings
- Coordinated w/ Partners regarding Clay Bluffs Cedar Gorge Nature Preserve including OWLT, WDNR, WCM NFWF, USFS & USFWS Re: habitat restoration and public access.
- Coordinated w/ WCMP Coastal Hazards Work Group, contractor, City and WCMP staff on the public access stairway to Lake Michigan at CBCGNP. Received 2023 NACPRO Park & Rec Facility—Class I Award at Virı
- Coordinated w/ Parks Division staff on multiple items (e.g. reservations, signage, benches, gates, ash trees, Park Maint. Bldg., camping, boardwalks, etc.), scheduling w/ Corps (AmeriCorps & WisCorps) and tree plant
- Coordinated w/ Architect (Kueny) & Contractors for Hawthorne Hills Multipurpose Maintenance Bldg. punchl
- Coordinated w/ Grafton & Mequon FDs regarding access/parking at LDGNP, HH Park and Virmond Parks.
- Coordinated on delivery of lease trucks for the Parks Division, snowplowing/salting set ups and trades.

Coordination with Cultural, Tourism & Recreation Groups

- Coordinated/Mtg w/ Ozaukee County Tourism Council (OCTC) Board () and Tourism Guide Cmte & Exec M Continued work on Tourism & Trail websites, Guide, maps & events. Continued assist w/ OCTC Treasurer (ties Re: 2025 budget. Coordinated a joint booth at the Bike Expo at State Fair Park in April.
- Coordination w/OCHS Re: Caretaker, agreement, well monitoring, zoning-cabin building, and 2025 events.

TRAILS DIVISION

Trails Development & Facilitation—Ozaukee Interurban Trail/Snowmobile Trails

- Coordination w/ the Ozaukee Interurban Trail (OIT) Advisory Council including: safety, user counts, Trail we Trail maintenance/drainage/culverts, bike racks, benches, trees, maintenance items for the Trail (e.g. tree re als, pavement), RTC grant-Port Washington Trail Improvement Project—design & engineering, Coordinate v Route of the Badger (ROTB) on Quarterly Mtg (3/4), Coordinate w/ communities (Grafton, Mequon, Cedarbu Port Washington) and professionals on OIT rules/improvements. Continue fundraising for Trail gateway sign Coordinate w/ WisDOT and consultants on OIT trail extension along STH 60 and OIT repaving TAP grants.
- Coordinated w/ We Energies on development of trailside facilities in several locations along the Trail (e.g. re stations, signage, bike racks, benches, trees), trail connections (encroachments) and electrical improvemen
- Continued to conduct Trail user counts and analyze correlations with other survey data. Maintained the cou
- Coordinated w/ the Ozaukee Snowmobile Clubs on the existing and new (2025-26) Trail Maintenance and T Bridge Grants under the WDNR Trail Recreational Aids Grants. Coordinated and managed the SNARS dat and GIS mapping for snowmobile trail maintenance with the Clubs and sent out payments to Clubs.
- Coordination w/ V Grafton, C Mequon, C Port, C Cedarburg, and V Thiensville staff regarding trailside facilit safety and trail connections for the OIT. Coordinated w/ Milwaukee County Re: OIT connections & mgmt.
- Coordinated w/ Washington Co. & ROTB regarding planning for trail connections of the OIT to Eisenbahn Trail and criteria for trail network. Coord. w/ T Grafton, C Cedarburg, V Grafton & T Ceda
- Follow-up Trail paving of county-managed portion of OIT—April LET date. Continued ants (STH 60 & Repaving Projects). Coord. w/WisDOT on OIT Projects including ROW, Environ, TAP grants ()

Attachment: P&PDEPT_MGMTREPORT_NRC040325_MARCH2025_FINAL_ATS032625

Ozaukee County Committee Report
General Fund Park Commission
For the Two Months Ending Friday, February 28, 2025
Profit and Loss Statement ACTUAL TO AMENDED BUDGET

	Current Month Actual	2025 YTD Actual	2025 Amended Budget	Budget Balance	% Budget YTD
Revenues					
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	-	$34,140	$34,140	0.00%
Public Charges for Services	$3,854	$8,744	$85,125	$76,381	10.27%
Interest Revenue	$16	$26	-	($26)	0.00%
Other Revenue	$5,687	$6,687	$87,400	$80,713	7.65%
Total Revenues	$9,557	$15,457	$206,665	$191,208	7.48%
Expenditures					
Salaries	$40,791	$75,168	$683,712	$608,544	10.99%
Fringe Benefits	$13,335	$26,298	$199,678	$173,380	13.17%
Travel/Training	-	$219	$10,200	$9,981	2.15%
Supplies	$3,875	$5,865	$151,550	$145,685	3.87%
Purchased Services	$9,499	$18,774	$307,227	$288,453	6.11%
Interdepartment Charges	$3,947	$13,422	$210,305	$196,883	6.38%
Other Expenses	$2,183	$28,145	$20,442	($7,703)	137.68%
Total Operating Expenditures	$73,630	$167,891	$1,583,114	$1,415,223	10.61%
Capital Outlay					
Total Expenditures	$73,630	$167,891	$1,583,114	$1,415,223	10.61%
Other Finance (Sources)	-	-	($140,000)	($140,000)	0.00%
Net Other Financing Sources/Uses	-	-	($140,000)	($140,000)	0.00%
Net Increase (Decrease)	($64,073)	($152,434)	($1,236,449)	($1,084,015)	12.33%

E q u i t y:

Attachment: CommRptFeb2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Ozaukee County Committee Report
Special Revenue Fund Parks Projects
For the Two Months Ending Friday, February 28, 2025
Profit and Loss Statement ACTUAL TO AMENDED BUDGET

	Current Month Actual	2025 YTD Actual	2025 Amended Budget	Budget Balance	% Budget YTD
Revenues					
Intergovernmental Revenues	-	-	$101,172	$101,172	0.00%
Other Revenue	-	$200,100	-	($200,100)	0.00%
Total Revenues	-	$200,100	$101,172	($98,928)	197.78%
Expenditures					
Salaries	$7,435	$12,737	$80,829	$68,092	15.76%
Fringe Benefits	$1,890	$3,253	$22,378	$19,125	14.54%
Travel/Training	-	$209	-	($209)	0.00%
Supplies	$22,387	$22,387	-	($22,387)	0.00%
Purchased Services	$5,570	$105,570	-	($105,570)	0.00%
Interdepartment Charges	-	$756	-	($756)	0.00%
Total Operating Expenditures	$37,282	$144,912	$103,207	($41,705)	140.41%
Capital Outlay					
Total Expenditures	$37,282	$144,912	$103,207	($41,705)	140.41%
Net Increase (Decrease)	($37,282)	$55,188	($2,035)	($57,223)	-2711.94%

E q u i t y:

Attachment: CommRptFeb2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Ozaukee County Committee Report
Special Revenue Fund Ozaukee Water Projects
For the Two Months Ending Friday, February 28, 2025
Profit and Loss Statement ACTUAL TO AMENDED BUDGET

	Current Month Actual	2025 YTD Actual	2025 Amended Budget	Budget Balance	% Budget YTD
Revenues					
Other Revenue	$75,000	$75,000	$353,208	$278,208	21.23%
Total Revenues	$75,000	$75,000	$353,208	$278,208	21.23%
Expenditures					
Salaries	$10,826	$20,867	$259,230	$238,363	8.05%
Fringe Benefits	$5,294	$10,499	$91,943	$81,444	11.42%
Travel/Training	$890	$979	-	($979)	0.00%
Purchased Services	$4,775	$4,775	-	($4,775)	0.00%
Interdepartment Charges	-	$31,782	-	($31,782)	0.00%
Total Operating Expenditures	$21,785	$68,902	$351,173	$282,271	19.62%
Capital Outlay					
Total Expenditures	$21,785	$68,902	$351,173	$282,271	19.62%
Net Increase (Decrease)	$53,215	$6,098	$2,035	($4,063)	299.66%

E q u i t y:

Attachment: CommRptFeb2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Ozaukee County Committee Report
Enterprise Fund Golf Courses
For the Two Months Ending Friday, February 28, 2025
Profit and Loss Statement ACTUAL TO AMENDED BUDGET

	Current Month Actual	2025 YTD Actual	2025 Amended Budget	Budget Balance	% Budget YTD
Revenues					
Public Charges for Services	-	-	$2,339,750	$2,339,750	0.00%
Other Revenue	$19	$19	$21,000	$20,981	0.09%
Total Revenues	$19	$19	$2,360,750	$2,360,731	0.00%
Expenditures					
Salaries	$44,622	$85,732	$842,199	$756,467	10.18%
Fringe Benefits	$19,911	$39,464	$270,238	$230,774	14.60%
Travel/Training	$1,034	$1,867	$13,550	$11,683	13.78%
Supplies	$42,195	$50,658	$372,100	$321,442	13.61%
Purchased Services	$12,876	$25,747	$201,875	$176,128	12.75%
Interdepartment Charges	$3,596	$7,195	$66,099	$58,904	10.89%
Depreciation	-	-	$326,350	$326,350	0.00%
Other Expenses	-	$2	$128,339	$128,337	0.00%
Total Operating Expenditures	$124,234	$210,665	$2,220,750	$2,010,085	9.49%
Capital Outlay					
Equipment & Furniture	-	-	$690,000	$690,000	0.00%
Buildings & Land	-	-	$185,000	$185,000	0.00%
Contra	-	-	($875,000)	($875,000)	0.00%
Total Expenditures	$124,234	$210,665	$2,220,750	$2,010,085	9.49%
Other Finance Uses	-	-	$140,000	$140,000	0.00%
Net Other Financing Sources/Uses	-	-	$140,000	$140,000	0.00%
Net Increase (Decrease)	($124,215)	($210,646)	-	$210,646	0.00%

E q u i t y:

Attachment: CommRptFeb2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)



OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING & PARKS

Parks Division

Summary of Parks Revenue

February 2025

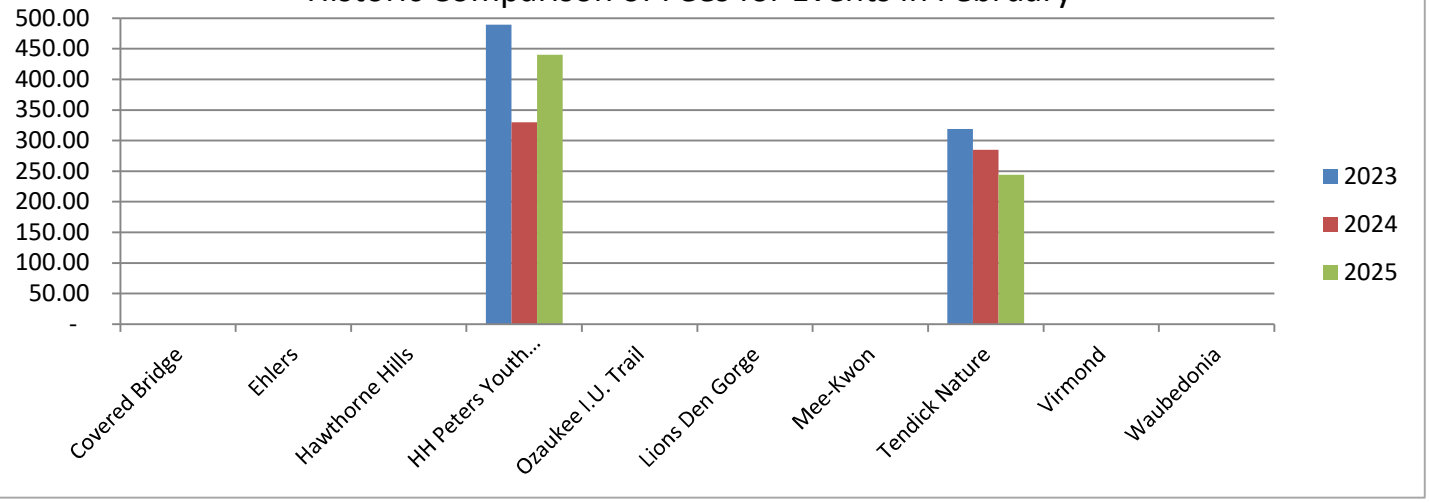
Location	Fees for Events in February 2025 Cur Month	Fees for Events in February 2025 YTD	Revenue Collected During February 2025 Cur Month	Revenue Collected During February 2025 YTD
Covered Bridge	-	-	260.00	260.00
Ehlers	-	-	-	-
Hawthorne Hills	-	-	-	-
HH Peters Youth Camp	440.00	1,045.00	330.00	839.73
Ozaukee I.U. Trail	-	-	55.00	55.00
Lions Den Gorge	-	-	110.00	110.00
Mee-Kwon	-	-	-	-
Tendick Nature	244.32	424.34	390.00	730.02
Virmond	-	-	905.00	1,740.02
Waubedonia	-	-	1,804.00	5,008.76
Totals:	684.32	1,469.34	3,854.00	8,743.53

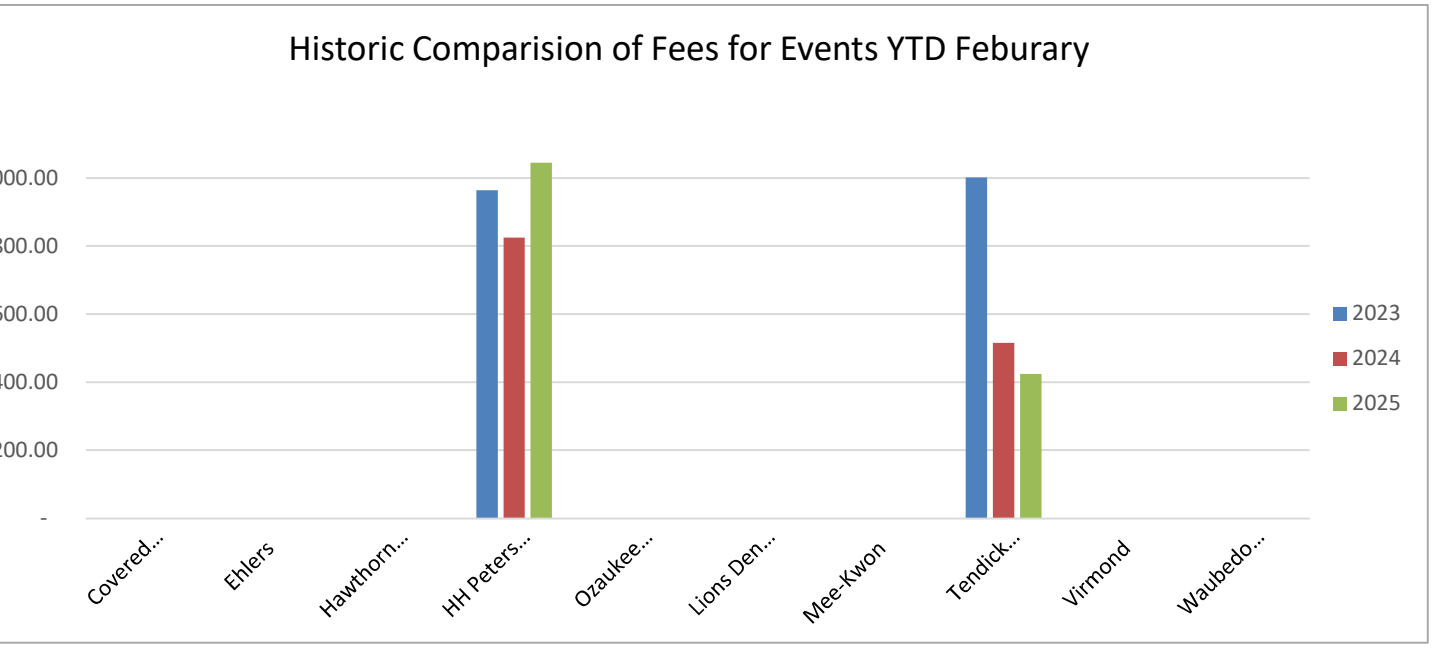
Historic Comparison

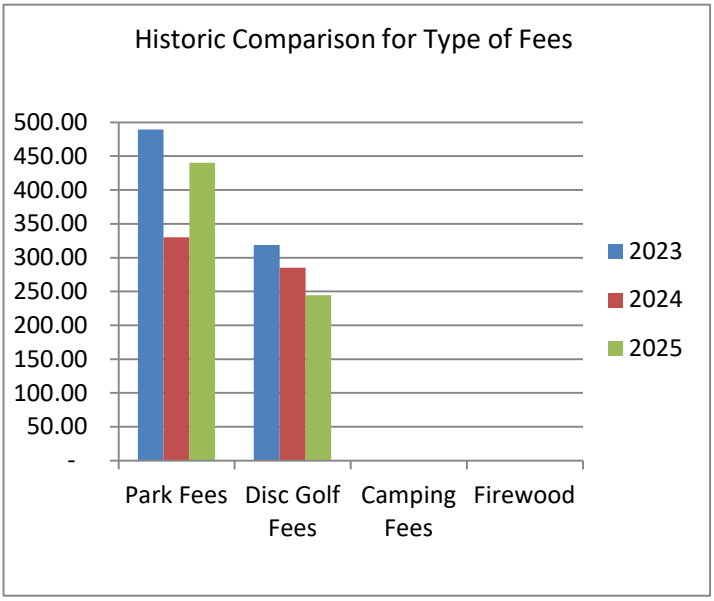
Location	Fees for Events in February 2023	2024	2025	Fees for Events in February YTD 2023	2024	2025
Covered Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ehlers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawthorne Hills	-	-	-	-	-	-
HH Peters Youth Camp	489.27	330.00	440.00	964.21	825.00	1,045.00
Ozaukee I.U. Trail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lions Den Gorge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mee-Kwon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tendick Nature	318.74	285.00	244.32	1,001.23	515.03	424.34
Virmond	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waubedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	808.01	615.00	684.32	1,965.44	1,340.03	1,469.34

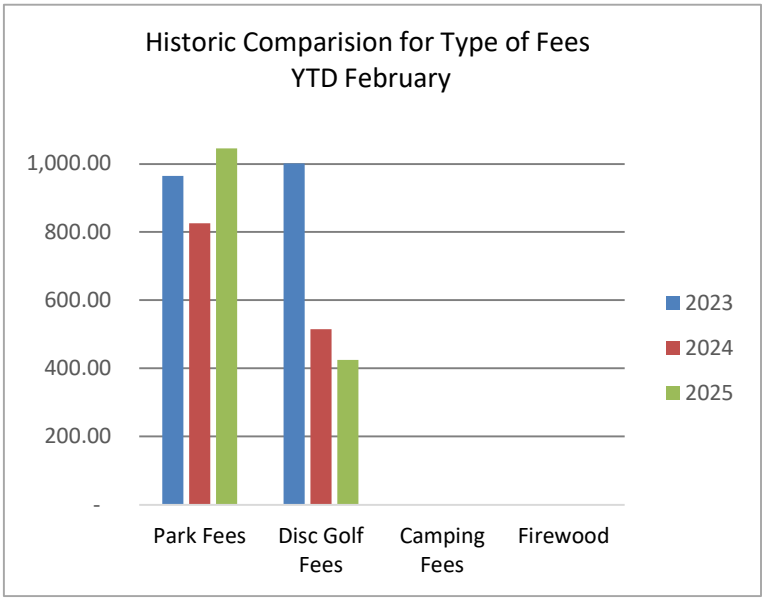
Fee Type	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Park Fees	489.27	330.00	440.00	964.21	825.00	1,045.00
Disc Golf Fees	318.74	285.00	244.32	1,001.23	515.03	424.34
Camping Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firewood	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	808.01	615.00	684.32	1,965.44	1,340.03	1,469.34

Attachment: February Summary of Parks Revenue 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)









Attachment: February Summary of Parks Revenue 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Ozaukee Press 02/13/2025

Data center complex to seek city tax break

By KRISTYN HALBIG ZIEHM
Ozaukee Press staff

■ *Official says negotiated amount is standard, won't comment on possible involvement with $500 billion Stargate project*

Among the concessions that the owner of the massive data center complex planned for Port will seek is a property tax break from the City of Port Washington, an official with the company working to develop the campus said Tuesday.

Aaron Bilyeu, chief development officer for Cloverleaf Infrastructure, said Tuesday it's standard operating procedure for data center operators to negotiate their tax payments because the value of these facilities is so large that paying the same rate as other taxpayers would result in a disproportionate and "astronomical" payment.

"The moneys involved are so disproportionate to any other type of construction," he said. "Otherwise you're asking someone to pay more than their fair share. There will be a rate negotiated specific to data centers, and the amount will be significant.

"This isn't uncommon. Every data center has that. It's how the whole industry works."

Bilyeu said the amount will be part of a developer's agreement to be negotiated with the city, which will also be asked to create a tax incremental district to finance the extension of utilities to the site.

The negotiated amount, he added, will be "a significant contribution" that the city can use to increase services or cut taxes.

"Every community that's got a data center has an incredibly nice high school and athletic fields and everything that goes along with that," he added.

Cloverleaf Infrastructure, the Houston, Texas-based company, works to assemble the land and permits for data centers and then sells the project to a tech company to build and operate.

The Port campus would be built on as many as 2,000 acres in the Town of Port Washington that will be annexed to the city for development.

The campus would consist of multiple buildings, require a 40-acre substation and

See Data center *on page 2B*

Data center: *Sales tax exemption a draw*

FROM PAGE 1B

use enough electricity to power as many as 750,000 houses.

Bilyeu said that Cloverleaf is talking to as many as 15 companies about the Port project, and when the project was introduced to the Common Council last month he told aldermen that the company is only in talks with domestic firms.

When asked if those include the $500 billion Stargate Project announced by President Donald Trump at his inauguration, Bilyeu declined to comment.

"I cannot confirm or deny that we have specifically talked to anyone" about the Stargate Project, he said, adding that the project was the "type of entity" that is seeking sites like the one in Port.

That's due to both the size of the project and the speed at which it could be built, he said, noting the Port project is planned to have a gigawatt of power with construction starting by the end of 2025.

Stargate is a joint venture backed by companies that include SoftBank, OpenAI and Oracle that have committed $100 billion immediately and $500 billion over four years to build artificial intelligence infrastructure in the U.S.

Wisconsin is among 16 states considered for the data centers Stargate is expected to build.

Among the criteria said to be used to select the Stargate sites are the availability of land, energy and the workforce as well as public incentives.

Bilyeu said that one reason Wisconsin is attractive is that it has a sales and use tax exemption for data centers, something created when Microsoft announced its plans for a data center in Pleasant Prairie.

"The reason you've seen an uptick (in data centers) is because of that," he said. "That's the No. 1 incentive being sought."

Without it, he said, tech companies won't build in a state.

Tax incremental financing to help with the cost of infrastructure is also important to many of these companies, Bilyeu said. In Port's case, that's likely to pay for the cost of extending sewer and water services to the site.

The property under contract for the Port data center complex extends from the city's northern boundary north to Dixie Road and between the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and I-43.

The amount of land under contract is about 2,000 acres, but Bilyeu said the biggest attraction is the amount of power that would be available.

"When we talk about large sites, we're talking about electrical capacity, not the amount of acreage," he said. "It's the unit of currency people in the industry use."

He said the total acreage may not be used for the data center complex, noting some companies like to build single-story structures while others construct multi-story facilities that don't take as much land.

"Some of it (the property) may stay fields," he said. "They (the end user) may not choose to use it all."

Bilyeu said Cloverleaf continues to work through administrative processes with the City of Port, which is in the process of creating a zoning code to govern data centers.

Mayor Ted Neitzke has asked that a draft of the zoning code be brought to the Plan Commission for consideration this month.

Bilyeu said Cloverleaf's real estate arm, Red Granite LLC, won't purchase the property until after the annexation and zoning approvals are completed, a process he said could take three to four months.



THE TOWN OF PORT land that would be annexed into the City of Port for a data center complex stretches from the city's border north to Dixie Road and is bordered by the Ozaukee Interurban Trail on the west and I-43 on the east.

PCB settlement worth $300K to county

■ *Money linked to clean up of Cedar Creek pollution that was paid by grants*

By DAN BENSON
Ozaukee Press staff

Ozaukee County officials were recently informed the county will receive a windfall of about $300,000 from a legal settlement in California to reimburse it for a cleanup of the Milwaukee River.

"It's kind of like manna from heaven," Supr. Bruce Ross said last week at the Natural Resources Committee meeting.

The county joined the class-action suit against Monsanto for pollution caused by polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, to recoup costs incurred from 2011 to 2015 to clean up sediment pollution emanating from Cedar Creek caused by Mercury Marine.

"We did all that with no expectations" that expenses would be reimbursed through legal action, County Planning and Parks Director Andrew Struck told the committee.

Cedar Creek was designated a Superfund site by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA, City of Cedarburg and state Department of Natural Resources have been involved in cleaning up pollution there.

The EPA is evaluating further potential cleanup activities in the stretch of Cedar Creek between Ruck Pond Dam and the Wire and Nail Factory, according to a memo from Struck.

No additional cleanup work has been specified for the Milwaukee River downstream of Cedar Creek, he added.

County expenses related to the cleanup totaled $303,839, all of it paid through a series of grants. Those expenses were submitted to lawyers involved in the class-action suit, Struck said.

In December, the county received formal notice that its expenses were approved for reimbursement, unless the settlement is appealed or rejected.

The settlement money is unrestricted, meaning the county can use it for any purpose.

Struck last week told supervisors on the Natural Resources Committee that he intends to use the funds to support ongoing stream and habitat restoration work to improve water quality throughout the county, including at Sucker Creek, Tendick Creek, Mineral Springs Creek, Mole Creek, the Oxbow Nature Preserve in Saukville and Ulao Creek.

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Shipwreck a surprise addition to marine sanctuary

■ *Schooner that sank in 1874 discovered 15 miles east of Port Washington during mapping of lake bottom*

By KRISTYN HALBIG ZIEHM
Ozaukee Press staff

The number of shipwrecks in the Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary recently increased by one — the St. Peter, a wooden schooner that sank in 1874 while en route from Chicago to Buffalo with a load of 8,000 bushels or more of wheat.

The wreck, which was discovered in 2022 and identified last year, was recently named to both the Wisconsin and National Register of Historic Places.

"We were thrilled," Russ Green, superintendent of the sanctuary, said Tuesday. "It was kind of a surprise."

Tamara Thomsen, a maritime archaeologist with the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Office, said, "It's always cool to see something new and try to figure out the history that goes with it."

The St. Peter was discovered about 15 miles east of Port Washington in 450 feet of water. The ship is upright on the lakebed and is mostly intact, although the bowsprit and head rigging were thrown to the side and rest on the lake bottom.

The wreck, said Green, is covered in quagga mussels.

"It's pretty stunning to see invasive species cover this ship," he said. "To me, what it drives home is the Great Lakes are fragile — that really struck me."

Although the St. Peter isn't as familiar a name as some of the other Lake Michigan wrecks, such as the Niagara or the Rouse Simmons, it's just as important as they are, both Thomsen and Green said.

"It speaks to the frequency of ships that traveled along this maritime highway," Thomsen said. "This was a very busy route. There were hundreds if not thousands of ships traveling this route. It was very, very common to just see sails along the horizon when you looked out onto the lake."

The wreck, Green said, adds to the collection of stories to be told of the Great Lakes and their place in history.

"It's another picture of Great Lakes trade," he said, noting coal, salt and lumber as well as grain were often ferried on the lakes.

"It tells us about America's past, the

See **Shipwreck** *on page 8B*



THE WISCONSIN SHIPWRECK COAST National Marine Sanctuary, which runs from Two Rivers south to Port Washington, has 31 shipwrecks that are listed on the National Register of Historical Places. The most recent wreck to be included is that of the St. Peter, a schooner that sunk in 1874 and was recently identified. The ship sits in 450 feet of water about two miles from the wreck of the Senator, which is on the far southeast side of the sanctuary.

Shipwreck: *ROV used to survey vessel that sank in deep water*

FROM PAGE 2B

ships that did this work, and it helps round out the stories of our history."

The St. Peter was found while the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Coast Survey was conducting a bathymetry survey to redo nautical charts of Lake Michigan, Thomsen said.

The survey noted anomalies on the lakebed, then sent a report to the State Historical Society. Many of these anomalies are known shipwrecks or rocks on the lakebed, Thomsen said.

But when this particular anomaly didn't line up with anything that was known, her office hired Crossmon Consulting to investigate the site using a remotely operated vehicle equipped with video and sonar.

"This very well could have been a pile of rocks," Thomsen said. "We did not know it was a shipwreck."

The ROV took video and measurements of the shipwreck, after which her office checked them against records of ships that were lost in the area, ultimately identifying it as the St. Peter.

"We think it's the St. Peter," she said. "There's no name board on it, but it fits the last description of the boat."

Everything but the reported length of the boat, she said. The official length of the St. Peter is 90 feet, but the wreck is 25 feet longer than that.

That, she added, isn't unusual for a vessel of that time. Many ships were lengthened by 25 feet, Thomsen said — any longer and the vessel would be too buoyant and sit too high in the water.

"If it was anything but 25 feet, I would be wary," she said.

"It's a beautiful shipwreck," Thomsen added. "It's worthy of protection."

The ship's exact location is not being revealed so people don't damage the wreck using their own ROVs and other devices, but Thomsen said it is located 15 miles out, about two miles from the wreck of the Senator.

The St. Peter was built in 1868 by master shipbuilder Peter Perry and named for Perry, who operated it for two seasons, and St. Peter of Apostle, the patron saint of shipbuilders.

Its final voyage began on May 5, 1874, when the ship headed out with a reported 8,000 bushels of wheat — although media reports of the time speculated the actual load was 10,000 bushels. The ship encountered a storm while 35 miles northeast of Milwaukee and began to leak. Although the crew spent hours trying to pump the water out, when the water reached three feet it was decided to abandon ship.

Minutes later, the schooner pitched forward and sank bow first. The crew continued rowing, arriving in Milwaukee the next morning.

The St. Peter brings the number of shipwrecks in the marine sanctuary and listed on the National Register to 31, Green said, adding there are about 40 shipwrecks in the sanctuary.

"We're going to keep looking for them," he said. "There are more to be found."

He said that the sanctuary plans to visit the wreck this summer with an autonomous underwater vehicle equipped with a camera, video equipment, sonar and a laser scanner to visit not only the St. Peter but other sites as well, including a number of depressions in the lakebed near the site.

"They're large, and there are dozens of them," he said. "They look like craters in the lake."

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

District has its eye on 'perfect' site for school

■ *PW-S administrators negotiating purchase of 10 acres immediately west of Village of Saukville described as ideal for new elementary school*

By BILL SCHANEN IV
Ozaukee Press staff

The Port Washington-Saukville School District has found what is being described as an ideal site for a new elementary school adjacent to a residential area on the west side of the Village of Saukville.

After meeting in closed session Monday, the School Board directed administrators to negotiate the purchase of 10 acres at 2803 Orchard La. in the Town of Saukville for the site of a new $45.8 million Saukville Elementary School, which is the focus of a $59.4 million referendum voters will decide in April.

The land, which would be annexed into the village if purchased by the School District, is at the west end of Bucktrout Street. Village water and sewer services, as well as sidewalks that would allow children to walk and bike to school, extend up to the parcel.

"We see a lot of opportunities for this to be a neighborhood school that children can walk to safely," Supt. Michael McMahon said.

The 10 acres are part of a largely undeveloped 100-acre parcel owned by the Elda V. Bunk Living Trust that was listed for sale late last year for $1.55 million.

The School District will negotiate the purchase of 10 acres on the far east side of the property with a land agent representing a prospective buyer of the 100 acres, McMahon said, adding the district does not know who the buyer is and a price for the

See School on page 9B

School: *Land around site would be protecte*

FROM PAGE 1B

school site has not yet been discussed.

According to multiple sources, the buyer intends to divide the 10-acre school site from the rest of the property and protect most or all of the remaining 90 acres with a conservation easement that would ensure it will remain undeveloped in perpetuity.

"The other 90 acres would be untouched land that our students can look out at," McMahon said. "The 10 acres could be perfect for a school.

"As the land agent said, this could really be a win-win."

Town of Saukville Chairman Kevin Kimmes said a preliminary presentation on the land division was favorably received by the Plan Commission last week.

According to real estate listings, the property includes a home and pole barn as well as more than 40 acres of wooded wetlands. There are no wetlands on the school site, nor is it in a floodplain — two problems that plague the current Saukville Elementary School site on Mill Street, McMahon said.

The district identified two other potential school sites in the Town of Saukville, but the owners are not interested in selling their properties, McMahon said.

That, along with the fact the Orchard Lane land is the ideal size for an elementary school, is in a desirable location and would abut an area protected from future development, puts a premium on negotiating an offer to purchase it and winning approval for the referendum, McMahon said.

The land purchase would be contingent on approval of the referendum, and its unlikely that the property will remain available if the referendum fails and the district has to appeal to voters again, McMahon said, noting the district does not have the option of holding a November referendum because there is no fall general election this year.

"I'm only six months into this job, but we've worked really hard to put a referendum on the ballot this April because we know our next opportunity isn't until April 2026," McMahon, a former Grafton School District administrator who took the helm of the Port-Saukville School District in July, said. "And we know that costs will only go up between now and April 2026."

The referendum also seeks $13.6 million to pay for major maintenance projects at its other four buildings, but constructing a new school is the priority of the spending plan.

Saukville Elementary School was built in 1955 and last underwent a major remodeling in 1989. Beyond its age and failing mechanical systems, its space limitations and open concept create what administrators say is a noisy, distracting environment that is being blamed for compromising the academic achievement of students who



THE PROPOSED site for a new Saukville Elementary School is shown on the left side of the m the south end of Orchard Lane near Bucktrout Street immediately to the west of the Village of Sau The current school, shown on the right side of the map, is on Mill Street on the other end of the v

struggle to learn as well as the school's performance on key indicators such as the state report card issued by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction for all schools that receive public funding.

The School District has ruled out remodeling or rebuilding Saukville Elementary School on its current site because the property is in a floodplain and flanked by wetlands. Bray Architects, the firm that conducted a facilities study for the distric would design the new school, has ad that building a new school on a new would be a better use of taxpayer mone

The maintenance projects at other sc would address aging heating and co systems, Americans with Disabilities compliance and security, as well as wi and roof replacements, new playgro and emergency generators.

Land: *Town plan allows 5-acre divisio*

FROM PAGE 5B

The properties would remain he wooded, she said, with a private access leading into the forest.

Kimmes said the town's comprehe plan, the planning for which include open house and survey of residents, designed with the idea of allowing controlled growth through processes five-acre divisions.

"We came up with a vision for the munity and implemented it," he said. is not my vision. This comprehensive was built on your input."

During that process, residents tol town they wanted to be able to divide properties for family or for profit — v moderation, Kimmes said.

Kimmes said one resident even tol that he wants to be able to divide his erty to pay off medical debt.

The town could, like the Tow Belgium, allow divisions only as mu 35 acres, Kimmes said, but he didn't residents would support that.

As part of the process to divide Lo parcel, the properties were removed the town's working lands designatio was created last year.

While residents have said the res betrays the purpose of the design Kimmes said the designation was inte to protect farmers, not prevent growth.

"It was really adopted as a backla what we are seeing in Trenton. They new people come in and tell the Roden ily they were against their operation said, referring to a family farm.

Kimmes, Denzien and a couple commission members said they were ing to re-examine the town's ordinance comprehensive plan.

"If there's enough of an uprising s that, 'We didn't realize what we ad and we want to revise it,' then sure. Bu need to decide where you don't want acre lots or only want 10-acre lots or sized lots," Kimmes said.

Kimmes said that during the pla process, he proposed restricting lot sions to 10-acres or more around sensi tive areas like the Cedarburg Bog State Natural A... but his ... residents

Town residents up in arms over land division

By MICHAEL BABCOCK
Ozaukee Press staff

■ *Commission recommends request despite outcry from people who clash with officials over the definition of a subdivision*

Residents who packed Town Hall last week to oppose what they characterized as a rural subdivision did not stop the Town of Saukville Plan Commission from recommending a proposed land division to the Town Board.

The board on Tuesday, however, tabled a vote on the division after members requested clarification on a road frontage issue. The proposal will come back to the board next month.

Saukville news

The land division, which would turn a 22-acre parcel on East Hawthorne Road into four lots and clears the way for residential construction on those lots in addition to two neighboring ones, has been met with hostility from residents who view it as a subdivision and a harbinger of the suburbanization of the town.

Town Chairman Kevin Kimmes said the biggest concern he's heard — from both the more than 75 emails he received on the issue and a mailer signed by 30 citizens sent to every town resident — was that the division would set the precedent of allowing subdivisions in the town.

But that, he said, isn't true.

"The anxiety from residents I've heard over subdivisions in the town is misdirected and it has been upsetting," he said. "We do not allow subdivisions. Period."

He said the proposed division is by definition not a subdivision, since it only divides the parcel into four lots instead of the five or more that legally constitutes a subdivision.

Additionally, he said, town ordinances expressly allow for land divisions that create parcels as small as five acres.

But many residents said the project still feels like a subdivision even if it doesn't meet the technical specifications.

"These concerns we all have are irregardless of how many lots your talking about," resident Robin Parsons said. "We live in the country for the rural character. We don't want homes everywhere. By my definition, this is a subdivision."

Plan Commission member Mike Denzien, who cast the only vote against the division, said the proposal met the spirit if not the letter of what a subdivision is.

He said the town's land division ordinance was meant to allow family to break off parcels for other family members or make large divisions for sale.

It wasn't intended to allow divisions down "to the smallest amount possible," he said.

"I believe the threat to the township is there," he said, adding residents' fears that the town will "disintegrate" have some merit.

However, the rest of the commission members were reticent about denying the division they argued does not violate town ordinances or its comprehensive plan.

"What are the reasons this can be denied besides, 'I don't like it?'" Kimmes asked.

He said the town has a long history of allowing five acre lots. The town allows a parcel to be divided into as many as four lots every five years.

> **"We live in the country for the rural character. We don't want homes everywhere."**
> Town resident Robin Parsons

Kimmes pointed out that more than half of the residents who emailed him to complain about the proposed division live on 5-acre lots.

"That is saying, 'I want to come in the door and prevent others from coming,'" he said.

Kimmes said he thinks residents are shocked by the proposal because it could involve the construction of six new homes on the properties.

But, the groundwork that allows for that many homes to be built was set two decades ago, he said.

He said the division proposal is simply the second step of a previous one approved in 2001, noting the town map even includes a cul-de-sac easement on the property.

"It looks like a subdivision but in reality it was created over the course of 20 years," he said. "It didn't just pop up. This isn't a surprise."

Several commission members said they were concerned that rejecting the division could get the town into legal trouble.

"This is the law of the town right now, and I don't know how you can say it doesn't apply," Commission member Marcia Nosko said. "What I am concerned about is that this could end up in court if we deny it."

Commission member Amy Cottrell agreed.

"We can't stop division for some people and allow it for others," she said. "We established what we wanted to do as a township and we can't change that now that we see this development in front of us."

The town's lawyer, Michael Herbrand, weighed in.

"Generally speaking, if you're going to deny something, you're going to have to show how the request doesn't meet the specification of your code," he said. "The law doesn't say you can only do something if your neighbors agree with it."

The applicant, Laura Logan, said resident's concerns about the division are overblown.

See Land on page 6B

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

County receives $400K more for Hwy. W work

■ *Grants top $1.3 million for flood mitigation project that entails restoring oxbow, creating park in Saukville*

By DAN BENSON
Ozaukee Press staff

A grant to restore a historic oxbow along the Milwaukee River in the Village of Saukville that, combined with reconstruction of Highway W, would reduce flooding grew by $400,000 earlier this month.

The Ozaukee County Natural Resources Committee last week voted to accept the funds and add them to $975,000 in grant money already committed to the project.

Plans call for moving Highway W, or Riverside Drive, which floods almost annually, slightly to the east and installing culverts to allow water from the Milwaukee River to flow under the roadway into a low-lying oxbow. Doing so will alleviate some of the flooding but not all, officials say.

The project will restore the historic oxbow, which will become a county park, tentatively dubbed in documents as the Milwaukee River Oxbow Nature Preserve.

The county is in the process of purchasing about 67 acres from private landholders. In addition, the Village of Saukville has contributed 3.54 acres of village-owned land to the project.

The park will include fishing access, a kayak launch, trails and a small parking area.

The grant is from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Work on the project is being performed by the county Highway Department.

Besides reducing flooding, restoration of the oxbow will also improve "floodplain connectivity for aquatic organism passage into the riparian floodplains, wetlands and historic Milwaukee River oxbow," according to a memo from County Planning and Parks Director Andrew Struck.

Struck said the grant was increased after state and federal officials reviewed the project.

The grants, combined with $1 million in state Department of Transportation funds, bring the total project cost to almost $2.38 million.

Construction is expected to begin this fall and be completed in 2026.

'His soils are phenomenal'

■ *Managed grazing on retired lawyer Steve Castner's rural Cedarburg farm has become a model for responsible farming and earned him a soil health award*

By DAN BENSON
Ozaukee Press staff

Steve Castner, a retired Grafton lawyer, grew up raising Hereford cattle with his father, but he never thought about having a herd of his own until he bought his wife Kay a border collie in the late 1980s.

"Border collies need something to do," said Castner, who owns 90 acres in the Town of Cedarburg. "So we bought four ewes for it. And then we got a ram and then we had lambs."

That made him a sheep rancher, selling wool and lambs on the side as he practiced environmental and land use law.

"We were very successful with it," he said.

That was until the wool market crashed in the early 1990s, he said.

So he got into raising beef and has been at it for more than 30 years, following managed grazing practices that have improved his pastures' soil health and reduced runoff into Cedar Creek.



Those practices are a model for other grazers in the county, the number of which is steadily increasing, officials say.

"His soils are phenomenal," said Andy Holschbach, former Ozaukee County Land and Water Management director who is active with Clean Farm Families, a local farmers group that promotes improving soil health and reducing runoff into local waterways. "Steve has been very meticulous about how he and Kay manage their farm."

Castner was recognized on Feb. 6 by the Clean Farm Families Foundation, which awarded him the Jim Melichar

See Soil on page 4B

Soil: *Land, animals benefit from grazing practices*

FROM PAGE 1B

Annual Soil Health Award, which goes to a member of the community for outstanding work in advancing agriculture by improving soil health and water quality.

The award is named after Jim Melichar, a Town of Port Washington farmer and first president of Clean Farm Families. He died in 2022.

Castner manages a herd of Black Galloway cattle, a hardy Scottish breed that stays outdoors year round.

"They're very well-adapted to the outdoors," Steve Castner said, and thrive in cold weather and are popular in Wyoming, Montana and Alberta, Canada, among other places.

"They're not housed at all," he said. "They have a double hair coat, so they shed in the summer. They have tremendous insulation. They just need two things, good hay and water."

His herd has had as many as 80 animals. He currently has 20, he said.

He started his herd with four cows from Minnesota and a bull from Idaho.

He sells breeding stock as well as beef direct to customers, using Quality Cut Meats in Cascade to provide "super market cuts."

Before they started raising sheep and cattle, the Castners rented their land for crop farming.

"Our land had been rented for years by farmers who didn't follow good soil practices. They raised corn on corn and beat it up. The organic matter was nothing. The soil was like rock," he said.

"Now (organic matter) is about as high as it can get. It's going through the roof," he said.

"We thought switching to grazing was a very environmentally responsible way to produce food. We're basically converting sunlight into protein."

Castner had to apply phosphorus to begin reviving the soil, but he hasn't added supplements to the soil for decades.

Managed grazing is the key, he said.

That means rotating animals from pasture to pasture on a one to three-day basis so as not to overgraze, allowing clover and grasses to put down deep roots over time, creating channels for water to follow into the soil rather than run off into streams.

The rule of thumb is one 1,200-pound cow and calf per acre, he said. That acre should provide enough grass to feed the cow and calf, and they should provide enough manure to sufficiently fertilize it.

"You learn how to manage it through experience. Each year is little different," he said.

"The roots die off and then it recharges. After you do that time and time again over the years, it does wonderful things to the soil," Castner said. "You have water retention. It's self-perpetuating."

At the same time, nutrients from manure and urine also penetrate the soil with help from earthworms coming up through more pliable soil and dung beetles working from the top.

"The water is stored in the soil and the pastures make it through the dry patch in summer much better," Castner said.

Holschbach praised Castner's approach.

"Steve and Kay improved their degraded cropland to a healthy soil, full of life, cycling nutrients the way God and nature intended. They do not use synthetic fertilizers or pesticides on their healthy farmland," he said. "Both are proven land stewards."

An added benefit of their healthy pastures, Holschbach pointed out, is their attractiveness to birds and other wildlife.

"The healthy pastures serve as habitat for many grassland birds, especially bobolinks and eastern bluebirds," he said.

Steve served as President of the American Galloway Breeders Association from 2005 to 2007.

Ozaukee County Land and Water Management Director Katie Vogeler said an increasing number of Ozaukee County farmers are following the Castners and choosing to graze cattle, sheep and goats instead of raising crops or operating dairy farms.

"Over the course of the last three years alone, at least 515 acres have been converted from row crops to rotationally grazed pasture," she said.

Castner deserves a lot of credit for that, she said.

"Steve has helped our producer-led group expand our soil health education from dairy and grain to grazing," she said. "He has been a great reference to those getting started in the beef industry. His experience in cattle offers a good resource to others in the area marketing beef on their own."

Vogeler said there are several reasons for switching to grazing.

Those include the need to diversify farms' business models, the increased popularity of locally sourced food and the decision by some farmers to leave the dairy industry.

Part of that final reason is "the acknowledgment that manure of any kind has value and should be applied, or gleaned, properly," Vogeler said.

Castner agreed.

"Grazing is easier on the environment. You don't have the manure issues" that large dairy farms and concentrated animal feeding operations have, he said.

In general, Castner said he thinks there's greater interest in conserving land today maybe than in the past.

"We'd like to see a lot more grazing operations in Ozaukee County," he said. "Anything we can do to educate and encourage new grazers we would like to do. It's a responsible use of land."

For more information, visit kaysfarm.



TOWN OF CEDARBURG RANCHER Steve Castner showed a chunk of the healthy soil he revived by using managed grazing practices. Castner converted his cropland to grazing for his herd of Black Galloway cattle. *Photo courtesy of Andy Holschbach*

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Ozaukee Press 2/27/25



Landing a lunker in Grafton

It's a good thing (from left) Alden, Vernon and Addie Stoff drilled a hole in the ice large enough to land the 31-inch northern pike they pulled from the Milwaukee River while fishing on the Grafton mill pond Saturday. Coming off a cold spell that fortified the ice and before this week's warm-up, last weekend's temperatures, which were in the 30s, offered ideal conditions for outdoor winter recreation. *Photo by Sam Arendt*

Study may pave way for end of Waubeka Mill s a

■ *Town OKs $5,000 for analysis ahead of possible order to raze mill, Button Factory even as owners continue to insist they plan to save structures*

By MICHAEL BABCOCK
Ozaukee Press staff

The Fredonia Town Board is taking the first steps towards ordering the demolition of the Button Factory and the Waubeka Mill, a portion of which recently collapsed onto Mill Street.

However, Charles Sheridan, who owns the Button Factory and whose son owns the mill, still believes the structures can be repaired. The Button Factory, he said, is in overall good condition and the mill simply needs its dilapidated additions cleared and main structure patched up.

He proposes renovating the buildings for commercial or residential use or as a kayak rental business.

Fredonia news

He said on Monday that he is working with a contractor to put a fence around the mill property and to clear the road of debris from the collapsed facade.

He also plans to build a ramp to the river to allow a backhoe to clear the Milwaukee River, which runs along the properties, of building debris.

"We want everything on the roadway gone as soon as possible," he said, noting Mill Street has been closed for almost two years because of collapse concerns.

Town and county officials have said the buildings aren't repairable. The county has repeatedly denied building permits to the Sheridans, citing that the buildings are in a floodplain, have essentially no setback from either the road or river and are grossly out of code.

"There's a lot of hurdles to overcome and so far he hasn't provided an application we could approve," county Sanitation and Zoning Specialist Barry Sullivan said in October.

Earlier this month, the town board approved spending $5,000 on an engineering study of the buildings, possibly by a forced inspection warrant.

The study is needed for the town to "prove its case" to the state that a raze order is necessary by showing the cost of repairs would be unreasonable compared to the properties' value, Town Clerk Christophe Jenkins said.

The town still needs to find an engineering firm willing to perform the study despite talking with several companies, Town Attorney Nathanial C. Jung wrote in a letter to the board.

Jung said the board could pursue a raze order now, backed by information from a 2023 inspection report, but didn't advise it since the previous report would likely not be considered specific enough in court.

In his letter, Jung also pointed out the likely significant cost of razing the buildings.

Demolishing the buildings would likely cost hundreds of thousands of dollars — a price tag that "would be extremely difficult to regain" by the town, he said.

While the cost could be recouped by a special assessment of the properties, their value would likely be very l
Sheridans could simply not pa
could then seize the properties
be stuck with near valueless la

Jenkins said keeping the
costs off the town's tax rolls is
key priority.

"It should be on the priv
owner but when things are he
and we have to go to the court s
is no guarantee (the town) w
money back," he said.

Sullivan has said the county
in putting a boat launch when
Factory is and a parking lot wi
is if Sheridan donates the prop

In that case, the county cou
cost of demolition and remedia

Sheridan has said he is willi
the mill, but not the Button Fa
has stalled talks with the county that wants both.

"That's not reasonable," he said.

Jenkins said the town is also reluctant to



PARTS OF THE Waubeka Mill, photographed last week, continue to collapse, with debris falling onto Mill Street (right), which has been clos
because of the condition of the building. *Pho*

Mill: *'We are going to push back,' owner says*

FROM PAGE 5B

launch appeals — a possibility Sheridan acknowledges.

"We are going to push back, we are going to stand up for our property rights," he said.

The mill was purchased by Sheridan Jr. in 2019 and the Button Factory was bought at county auction by Sheridan Sr. in 1990.

The factory has drawn Sheridan into legal trouble in the past.

Sheridan was told he could install a temporary roof on the factory when he bought it, he said. So one Friday night in the 1990s, he had a team of contractors install a permanent, shingled roof and completed the work by Sunday night.

"A county sheriff showed up on Monday morning with a legal summons," he said.

The judge told Sheridan he could keep the roof, but made him pay a $2,500 fine, he said.

Sheridan said he doesn't regret it because it helped preserve the property.

Sullivan said it would have been "ideal" if the county never put the Button Factory up for auction and simply converted the property to a park in 1990. However, it is standard procedure to put all properties acquired through foreclosure to auction.

Jenkins said the engineering study could surprise town officials.

"Maybe we are all wrong and it will say the Button Factory is still in strong condition and can be repaired," he said.

The Button Factory is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Ozaukee Press 03/06/2025

NOAA firings spark fear about fate of area marine sanctuary

■ *Future of Lake Michigan preserve that promises local economic, educational benefits uncertain amid cuts*

By KRISTYN HALBIG ZIEHM
Ozaukee Press staff

The firing of employees of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration last week has sparked concerns about the fate of the Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary operated by NOAA, which stretches from Two Rivers to Port Washington and is seen as a way to help protect the lake and increase tourism throughout the region.

"I'm concerned. I just don't know how deep (cuts will be) or where things are going to end," former Port Washington Mayor Scott Huebner, chairman of the sanctuary advisory council, said Tuesday.

The sanctuary, which Port and other lakeshore communities fought for years to get established, is too important to give up, he said.

"We can't let it go," Huebner said. "It's too valuable to the economy, to education, recreation and tourism for the communities to lose it at this point."

Russ Green, superintendent of the Shipwreck Coast Sanctuary, declined to comment on the issue, directing questions to Scott Smullen, deputy director of communications for NOAA.

"Per long-standing practice, we are not discussing internal personnel and management matters, nor do we do speculative interviews," Smullen wrote. "NOAA remains dedicated to its mission, providing timely information, research and resources that serve the American public and ensure our nation's environmental and economic resilience."

The Trump administration has taken a cleaver to federal agencies, firing swaths of employees in what it says is an attempt to trim government and eliminate waste and fraud.

Port resident Bill Moren, who is also on the advisory council, said he was told about 17 NOAA employees who work in support of the sanctuaries have been fired.

"I'm concerned and disappointed," he said. "In the long run, it's going to slow things down."

The National Marine Sanctuary Foundation last week appealed to people to speak out in support of the marine sanctuaries, saying hundreds of NOAA employees, "including many in marine sanctuaries," were fired by the Trump Administration.

"This is a devastating blow to our national marine sanctuaries and the coastal communi-

See Marine sanctuary on page 2B

Marine sanctuary: *'This is something the government does well'*

FROM PAGE 1B

ties that depend on them," according to the appeal. "America has lost NOAA marine sanctuary scientists, enforcement officers and conservation specialists who are the backbone of our nation's marine protections."

Huebner said the sanctuary "is actually a good working model. This is something the federal government does well.

"As a private citizen, I know there's waste. But going out and slashing without knowing what you're doing doesn't make sense."

The sanctuary, which has two full-time employees, was supposed to have a new education advisor come on board this year, he said, but that's on hold.

The sanctuary, which was established in 2021, was created after years of lobbying by local and regional officials and touted as a way to not only preserve shipwrecks but also increase tourism, provide educational opportunities and recreational offerings.

Since it began, the sanctuary has conducted research expeditions, conducted a sonar survey of the 962-square-mile sanctuary, installed permanent mooring systems and marker buoys at 25 shipwrecks, installed three real-time weather buoys off Port, Sheboygan and Two Rivers and begun installing short-term visitor features in communities along the Lake Michigan shore.

"I think we've done well in two years," Huebner said.

The benefits of the sanctuary are numerous, Moren said, starting with the preservation of the almost 40 wrecks within its borders and providing safe and easy ways for divers to explore them.

This, he said, promotes tourism and helps save the stories of the Great Lakes.

"Those are our stories," Moren said.

Research is another vital part of the sanctuary's work, Moren said, noting that this summer a water quality study of acidification in the lake is to be conducted.

The sanctuary is also planning to take high school and middle school teachers out on the lake for research projects, he said, and those educators can bring their experiences into the classroom and excite students.

The Great Lakes are the largest freshwater system in the world, and Huebner said things like the sanctuary can help ensure it remains healthy.

"This is not only about the history of the Great Lakes, the Indigenous people, the stories of the shipwrecks, it's about the biology of the lakes as well," he said. "We can't screw it up and just say, 'Oops.'"

One thing that may help the sanctuary survive is the fact it has been effective at collaborating with other entities and fundraising, which Moren and Huebner hope will help it cope with the federal cuts.

Huebner said the sanctuary is a good investment, noting it has brought in more than $780,000 in grant funding and its Friends group has raised $100,000 to help support its programs.

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Ozaukee Press 3/13/25

Power lines for huge data center spark fears in town

■ *Transmission wires needed to bring a gigawatt of power to complex worry residents who pack meeting*

By KRISTYN HALBIG ZIEHM
Ozaukee Press staff

A crowd of people packed the Lepanto Banquet Hall at the Holiday Inn and Express Suites in Port Washington last week, many of them expressing concerns about the large power lines that American Transmission Co. plans to erect to bring power to the site of a proposed data center.

Their concerns ranged from the aesthetics of lines suspended on poles as tall as 175 feet through what is now a bucolic landscape to the potential for stray voltage and the noise these lines will bring to the countryside.

"Nobody wants this," Angela Thill told a representative of ATC. "Why do we need this AI company in the Town of Port Washington. It's a waste of good farmland.

"I've seen stray voltage and how it affects dairy farmers. This electricity can take out these farms with one wrong move.

"I don't want to look out my front door and see this big, ugly power line. My neighbor has kids — I don't want them around this. I have animals, and I don't want them around this."

Town Chairman Mike Didier said the people he spoke to weren't in favor of the proposed data center that's spurring the power line proposal.

"I think everybody was like, 'No,'" he said. "But they (ATC) are not asking for permission. They're looking for the best route for the power lines."

Even as plans move forward to bring power to the site of the data center, city officials are working to prepare for the project, with the Plan Commission expected to con-

See **Data center** *on page 11B*

Data center: *Commission gets look at zoning code March 20*

FROM PAGE 1B

sider a zoning code to govern these facilities when it meets at 6 p.m. Thursday, March 20.

Mayor Ted Neitzke said Tuesday the proposed code is sweeping and addresses many of the concerns town residents have expressed about the data center.

"They (city staff members) took everything we asked for and put it in there," Neitzke said, noting the proposed zoning code includes requirements for light and sound mitigation, berms, a strong forestry plan and ways to visually conceal the center.

"We'll beef it up in the developer's agreement," he added.

ATC recently sent a letter to homeowners who could be affected by the company's plans to build a new substation and double-circuit 345,000-volt power line from just east of Highway 57 to an area near the intersection of Lake Drive and Highland Drive, where Cloverleaf Infrastructure has proposed building a massive data center that would require a gigawatt of power.

The transmission company outlined six potential routes for the line, which, depending on the route that's selected, would start in either the Town of Fredonia or town of Saukville and head east.

While the routes travel primarily through the Town of Port, one option shows the lines heading east on Dixie Road, the dividing line between the towns of Port and Belgium.

ATC has said it will select two potential routes for the lines and submit them to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission for consideration this summer. The PSC is expected to decide which route will be used by fall 2026, according to information disseminated at the meeting, with construction in 2027.

Power for the data center is expected to be provided by We Energies. When asked by Ozaukee Press Tuesday whether the electricity needed is currently available and whether it would be generated using fossil fuels or renewable sources, spokesman Brendan Conway responded with a written statement that read, "As the project moves forward, We Energies and ATC are committed to adding capacity and infrastructure to serve this site and to do so with significant use of sustainable power sources.

"The company that builds the data center will be responsible for the cost of infrastructure specifically built to serve the site and will pay for the power it uses."

The data center would be built on 2,000 acres of land currently in the Town of Port that would be annexed to the city.

Neitzke said Tuesday he expects that landowners will begin to petition for annexation to the city in a month or two, and after that discussion on the developer's agreement will likely begin.

"In the next 12 or 16 weeks, it's going to move pretty quickly," he predicted. "We will be busy through August with this."

County to acquire Port park to resto[illegible]

■ *Transfer of Oakland Green Park part of plan to continue embankment work along Mineral Springs Creek*

By DAN BENSON
Ozaukee Press staff

Ozaukee County officials last week voted to accept ownership of a City of Port Washington park and contracted with an Illinois firm to further shore up the embankments of Mineral Springs Creek in the city.

The county Natural Resources Committee voted to accept the 1.85-acre Oakland Green Park east of Ravine Street, which has a 910-foot frontage along the banks of the creek.

The committee also agreed to pay Living Water Consultants Inc. of Burr Ridge, Ill., up to $57,137, which includes a 15% contingency, for design and engineering services for Mineral Springs Creek resiliency and habitat restoration in Port.

The work will include restoring and stabilizing embankments along the creek and at Oakland Green Park, a grassy area along the creek east of Ravine Street.

In August 2018, an intense rainstorm dropped more than nine inches of rain in less than 24 hours on the area, exceeding a 500-year storm event, scouring the stream bed and causing it to drop about four feet downstream of Ravine Street. That exposed an 18-inch sanitary sewer line.

In response, the City of Port Washington encased the pipe in concrete after checking with the state Department of Natural Resources, which told city officials to do what was needed and apply for the needed permits later.

But the Department of Natural Resources later determined the repair effectively created a dam that impedes fish passage, and the city must remove the obstruction.

Working with the county, which secured $730,000 in grants to restore fish passages in the creek, habitat along the waterway was restored.

The city contributed $65,000 over three years toward the work, and has agreed to consult the county before any future work on the creek is done so officials can assess the impact on fish.

The creek, which originates in Ulao Swamp, runs through the Port Washington industrial park northeast until it joins Sauk

See **Creek** *on page 11B*



OZAUKEE COUNTY Planning a
tor Andrew Struck stood on a bric
Springs Creek in Port last year h
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Photo

Creek: *Completed work threatened*

FROM PAGE 3B

Creek at Coal Dock Park, is considered one of the most important in Ozaukee County for spawning fish, including salmon, white suckers and forage fish.

One reason for that is the creek is largely fed by ground water, making the water colder than other streams.

Work on the stream already completed by the county has been recognized by two awards, but continued erosion threatens that progress, officials say.

"Mineral Springs Creek is an extremely valuable resource," Living Waters Project Engineer Ted Gray said in a memo to the county. "However, the value of Mineral Springs Creek has become severely compromised by such problems as severe stream erosion and severe channel downcutting, including undermining of past restoration projects.

"Downstream reaches of (the creek) remain unstable and are actively eroding, which could impact adjacent utilities and utility structures. In addition, associated instream and riparian habitat conditions are marginal including a stretch immediately adjacent to the We Energies power plant.

"The overall goal of this project is to restore long term resiliency to the creek and to protect critical infrastructure by restoring the stream and riparian corridor to withstand larger future flood flows and increased stormwater resulting from climate change and watershed land use changes.

"Lessons learned from this project will inform decisions for similar projects in the basin to protect critical infrastructure while improving habitat conditions tributary to Lake Michigan," Gray said.

Living Waters will present a plan for work to be done later this year.

The park land was originally owned by We Energies and was donated to the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust for conservation purposes. OWLT subsequently donated the parcel to the city, requiring the property be maintained for open space uses.

The property will be managed as part of the Ozaukee County Parks System. Only passive recreational uses will be allowed.

"Inclusion into the Ozaukee County Parks System will allow for continued long-term environmental monitoring and study as well as partnerships with local schools, universities and environmental organizations," County Planning and Parks Director Andrew Struck told the committee in a memo.

Champions of renewable energy

■ *Sugar Maple Nature School students win state KidWind Challenge with wind turbine, solar project to advance to Worlds Competition in Phoenix*

By KRISTYN HALBIG ZIEHM
Ozaukee Press staff

Sugar Maple Nature School's students are proving their prowess in hands-on scientific work once again.

Last weekend, two teams from the nature-based school in the Town of Saukville won the state KidWind Challenge in Madison, a competition that allows students to show off their skills in renewable energy design and problem solving, and will compete May 17 to 21 at the Worlds Competition in Phoenix.

The Wind Whisperers, a team of third and fifth-grade students, took first place in the elementary wind division with an innovative wind turbine design while a sixth-grade team took first place in the solar division.

The Wind Whisperers team included third-grader Lydia Schroeder, who suggested modeling the blades of the team's turbine after a falcon diving, Cindy Raimer, the school's director of education, said.

"The boys weren't listening to her," Raimer said, so Lydia asked their teacher and coach Jacob Hess to make them anyway.

Lydia told Hess, "I'm going to test them and let the results speak for themselves," Raimer said.

It's a good thing she did, Raimer said, since her design produced results 15 points higher than the other blades.

"She did a fantastic job. Her teacher called her fierce," Raimer said.

Teams in the competition design their

See **KidWind** *on page 4B*

KidWind: *Solar-powered foster home a winner*

FROM PAGE 1B

turbines from the ground up — everything from the number of blades to their shape — then test them in a wind tunnel.

They are judged on how much power is generated in the wind tunnel for 30 seconds, a test run three times.

The Wind Whisperers' turbine had the highest energy output of any team at the competition, including the high school teams, Raimer said.

At the competition, team members must also present their project — they're judged on everything from their grammar and spelling to the aesthetics and data behind their work, as well as whether they worked as a team — and the Wind Whisperers received 99 of 100 points, Raimer said.

The teams also competed in instant challenges, she said, including one in which they were given a cluster of wires and a meter to measure current and output and in 20 minutes had to determine which wire was faulty.

In addition to Lydia, the team also included fellow third-grader Louie Menghe and fifth-graders Bentley Neumann, Gideon VanSpeybroeck and Finn Rosengren.

The school's winning solar team designed a foster home, complete with fairy lights, a working water pump and other features that were all powered with solar energy, Raimer said, noting it was tested on overall function. Members of that team included sixth-graders Liam Trainor, Isaac Fahrenkrug, Robin Teske and O Seaghdha Reilly, and the coach was teacher Allison Servais.

Several of the students were on last year's winning elementary wind challenge team, Raimer noted.

While only two of the school's teams are moving on, every student at Sugar Maple School took part in the competition, Raimer noted.

"The competition is fantastic," she said. "There are so many ways it stretches the students. It's hands-on learning that teaches students to work as a team. There is so much critical thinking, problem solving involved. The skills they learn are incredible, and they transfer well to real life."

Sugar Maple School, a charter school affiliated with the Northern Ozaukee School District, is located at Ozaukee County's Hawthorne Hills Park.

This is the third year the school competed in the KidWind competition, Raimer said, noting it is a good fit for the school, which is dedicated to providing an experiential education that integrates science, technology, engineering and math skills, environmental stewardship and community engagement.



SHOWING OFF THE model house fueled by solar power they created for the KidWind Challenge were (from left) Liam Trainor, Robin Teske and Isaac Fahrenkrug. Team member O Seaghdha Reilly is not pictured. *Photo by Sam Arendt*

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

County seeks grant for Clay Bluffs bridge, stairs

By DAN BENSON
Ozaukee Press staff

A 65-foot-long wooden bridge and a stairway from the bluff to the Lake Michigan shoreline could be built at the Clay Bluffs Cedar Gorge Nature Preserve at a cost of more than half a million dollars with the help of a state grant Ozaukee County officials agreed to apply for last week.

Members of the county Natural Resources Committee approved applying for the $249,999 state Department of Natural Resources Knowles-Nelson Stewardship grant to improve public access at the 134-acre nature preserve on the south side of Port Washington.

A one-to-one match is required, $200,000 of which would be provided from a Wisconsin Coastal Management Program and $90,000 from the county, for a total cost of $539,999.

The bridge would span the gorge and connect parts of a trail system planned for the preserve.

The stairway to Lake Michigan would be similar to the stairway recently installed at Virmond County Park in Mequon. A boardwalk from the base of the stairway to the lake also would be installed.

The grant and matching funding will also support restoring vegetation.

Design and construction contracts have

See **Preserve** *on page 8B*

Preserve: *Public may have access this year*

FROM PAGE 3B

not been awarded.

The county, in conjunction with the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, acquired the nature preserve in fall 2022 for $5 million.

Development of the preserve includes planting more than 60,000 trees, developing the trail system, including a multipurpose trail paralleling Highway C, and constructing a visitor center on six acres that will include a parking lot, pavilion, restrooms and other amenities.

Hopes are that the preserve will be partially open to the public this year.

The preserve is considered ecologically significant because of its unique vegetation and habitat for a variety of species, including the short-eared owl, which is a species of specific concern.

Clay Bluffs Cedar Gorge will be connected to Lion's Den Gorge in the Town of Grafton by a beach trail.

Officials have said it may take as long as a decade before the preserve is fully developed.

Development of the Ansay Family Nature Preserve west of Highway C, combined with the other two nearby preserves, will in effect create a regional nature preserve that will make the area even more of a draw to nature lovers, officials say.

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Ozaukee Press 03/20/205



A QUARRY LAKE in the Town of Saukville could become part of an Ozaukee County park if officials are able to obtain a state grant to purchase adjacent property, then come to an agreement with the town for use of the lake. *Press file photo*

County envisions its first park with a lake

■ *Committee OKs application for grant to buy rural Saukville land next to quarry lake that officials hope to incorporate in nature area with regional appeal*

By DAN BENSON
Ozaukee Press staff

An Ozaukee County committee earlier this month took the first step toward creating what could be a new county park in the Town of Saukville that would be the first to include access to an inland lake for fishing and boating.

Supervisors on the Natural Resources Committee approved applying for a $112,500 state Department of Natural Resources grant to be used to buy a parcel near the county asphalt plant on Lakeland Road and which abuts the lake.

The proposed purchase offers potential for the creation of a regional nature park.

The parcel is located within the 623-acre Riveredge and Cedarburg Bog Natural Area, also known as the Guenther farmstead, and contains 249 acres of county-owned land, including the hot mix plant.

In addition, the parcel is adjacent to the 158-acre Gough Lake wetlands and woods, a "critical" species habitat site and environmental corridor that "contains areas with high and very high groundwater recharge potential," County Planning and Parks Director Andrew Struck wrote in a memo to the committee.

"That area abuts a significant natural area so it's always been high on our radar for protection," he said.

He called the upcoming negotiations with landowners as between a "willing seller and willing buyer" and said he expects them to go smoothly.

"This has been talked about for a long time," Struck said. "The plan has always been to designate this area as a park."

Snowmobile trails already run through the area, he said.

The land has been used to mine gravel and as an asphalt, or hot mix plant, for years. About 60% of the land has been reclaimed using clean fill but is not suitable to build on, Struck said.

The state grant requires a dollar-for-dollar match from the county, which Struck said would come from the county capital project fund and a Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District grant, plus $10,000 worth of county staff time for a total project cost of $235,000.

The County Board must approve the Natural Resources Committee recommendation to apply for and accept the grant.

The parcel being eyed by the county is located next to an 80-acre quarry that was shut down by Payne and Dolan in the early 2000s that both county and town officials are interested in turning into a park.

The town owns the southern 40 acres that are home to the lake while the northern 40 acres, which include a filled quarry, is owned by Payne and Dolan.

The company pays about $4,500 a year in property taxes, of which the town gets about $700.

As part of its decommissioning agreement, Payne and Dolan agreed to donate both of the lots to the town.

Both the town and the county often get calls from residents asking if they can fish or hunt on the lake.

Acquisition of the lake, which requires separate negotiations with the town, would provide fishing and non-motorized boating, Struck said. The land around it would also be suitable for mountain biking.

Struck said it would be the first park in the county with lake access.

"There's a lot of support for this in the town," he said.

Town Chairman Kevin Kimmes has proposed selling the properties to Ozaukee

See **Park** *on page 11B*

Park: *Land-for-roadwork deal an option*

FROM PAGE 1B

County in exchange for work on town roads, noting road work is the town's "biggest need."

Having the county complete road projects would not only save the town the trouble of budgeting, planning and engineering the work but also tap into the county's expertise, Kimmes has said.

Struck has said paying for the land through road work would be more palatable than paying cash.

The northern portion of the lake property is undeveloped but could be rezoned and subdivided for development, potentially making the property worth millions, Kimmes said last year.

The southern half has an easement on the land prohibiting development.

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

3.5-GW data center would be largest in U.S.

By KRISTYN HALBIG ZIEHM
Ozaukee Press staff

■ *Increased power capacity fuels size of Port complex that would be regulated by code to be* reviewed Thursday

We Energies has said it will be able to deliver as much as 3.5 gigawatts of power to the data center complex proposed for Port Washington's north side, making it one of the largest campuses in the country and potentially the world, according to officials.

The City of Port is working to set in place guidelines for the proposed data center, and on Thursday, March 20, the Plan Commission will consider a draft revision to the city's zoning code that will set standards for so-called technology campuses, addressing everything from setbacks and screening to lighting and sound requirements.

When the proposed data center was announced in January, officials said it was expected to use a gigawatt of power — enough to power about 750,000 houses — but that number has more than tripled as Cloverleaf Infrastructure, the firm working to acquire the land and permits for the data center campus, negotiated with We Energies to bring energy to the site, Cloverleaf Chief Development Officer Aaron Bilyeu said Tuesday.

"That's the opportunity presented to us by We Energies," Bilyeu said.

"It will be one of the largest data center campuses in the U.S. if built out to its fullest."

Cloverleaf is continuing to talk to various companies that would ultimately build and own the data center, Bilyeu said, noting that the campus could be home to more than one end user.

The power will be delivered to the data center, which is expected to be built on 2,000 acres currently in the Town of Port that stretch from the City of Port's north border to Dixie Road between I-43 and the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, over the next five years, Bilyeu said.

He said that an exact timeline for the power to be delivered hasn't been established, but as more power becomes avail-

See **Data center** *on page 11B*

Data center: *Company has the land it needs for huge complex*

FROM PAGE 1B

able, additional centers would come on line.

"The art of the schedule is how you marry the available power with the actual data center (construction)," Bilyeu said.

We Energies has indicated it would likely take until 2030 to fully power the site, he added.

A minimum of 310 megawatts of power would likely be required for the first data center on the property, Bilyeu said, something likely to happen in 2027.

That's the same year American Transmission Co. expects to complete construction of large power lines to the site, according to a timeline released by the company at a recent open house where it sought comment on six potential routes for the lines.

We Energies, which plans to build a substation on 40 acres of the data center land, will need to increase its fuel generation for the data center campus, but whether that's through increased use of green energy or fossil fuel plants isn't known, he said. That will likely be a decision made between the end user and the utility.

Bilyeu noted that property owners whose land is being purchased for the data center are expected to petition the City of Port for annexation "over the next couple months."

Cloverleaf has all the land under contract that it needs for the data center, although it is still talking to some landowners, he said.

"There are some properties that might be nice to have but nothing that would make or break the project," he said.

As Cloverleaf continues its quest to break ground on the project by the end of this year, City of Port officials continue to prepare for a project the size of which it has never dealt with.

Regulation of the data center complex will fall primarily on the city's zoning code, which the Plan Commission will review during its 6 p.m. meeting Thursday.

The key things in the proposed code are standards for landscaping, lighting and sound, Bob Harris, the city's director of planning and development, said.

"The purpose of these standards are aimed at minimizing light and sound run-off and maximizing, to the most extent practicable, landscape and screening opportunities," he told the commission in a memo.

Mayor Ted Neitzke, chairman of the commission, said the zoning code was developed in response to the comments made by residents of the city and town since the data center was first proposed in January.

In creating the code, he said, the city drew from communities that already have data centers, particularly New Albany, Ohio, and Mount Pleasant in Racine County.

It's difficult to find places where large data centers are proposed for rural properties, Neitzke said, noting these are typically in industrial areas.

"The one thing we put in there as non-negotiable is what the setbacks are going to be," he said.

The proposed code requires data centers to be on a minimum lot of 10,000 square feet, with the building set back 100 feet from the public right of way.

They must also be set back 200 feet from any residential zoning district.

The first 50 feet of the setback is required to be forested, Neitzke said, noting one tree needs to be planted every 20 square feet. That, he said, will help provide space for birds and wildlife and mitigate light and sound emitted from the data center.

Native tree species, such as beech, sugar maple, red, white and black oak, balsam fir and tamarack are required.

A six-foot high berm is also required within the setback, with the berm planted with native species, according to the draft code.

That, Neitzke said, is something he would like to see increased, perhaps to 12 feet.

The code prohibits the use of barbed or razer wire within the setback area, where any fencing must be decorative.

The proposed code limits the height of data centers to 65 feet, although that can be increase by one foot for every foot of additional setback to a maximum 100 feet.

Sound emitted from the data center would be limited to 70 decibels — comparable to the noise from a dishwasher, hair dryer or vacuum — as measured from the property line, with sound walls as tall as 24 feet allowed to help mitigate noise.

"With 12-foot berms, trees and everything else, I think I would be surprised if they exceed that (70 decibels)," Neitzke said.

Lights on the property would be required to be directed downward to minimize skyglow and glare that could disrupt neighbors, birds and wildlife, with limited fixtures near the property lines. The outdoor lighting would also be required to minimize blue light.

The primary concern is less aesthetics and more the impact on birds, Harris said.

Neitzke said that other issues, such as the hours of construction allowed for the years of work expected to be done on the data centers, will be addressed in the developer's agreement the city will negotiate with Cloverleaf or the end user.

Bilyeu said that work building the data centers will likely be done over five or six years, with crews working eight to 10-hour shifts.

"This is not a 24-hour-a-day operation," he said, adding that there could be a few times when that occurs, such as when continuous concrete pours are occurring.

He said that Port's draft zoning code "isn't the easiest code I've seen. I think there are some challenges for data centers to meet."

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Long-awaited Waubeka Mill cleanup begins

Sheridan says he'll comply with order to remove debris but he and officials continue to disagree about whether building is worth saving

By MICHAEL BABCOCK
Ozaukee Press staff

Fredonia news

Charles Sheridan was in Waubeka last week leading what he said was more than $40,000 in work to clear the debris of the collapsed west-side addition to the Waubeka Mill.

Sheridan said he plans to fence the mill property, which is owned by his son, and build a retaining wall to both support the now-exposed sagging west-end of the mill and fill the foundation with sand.

Ozaukee County Sanitation and Zoning Specialist Barry Sullivan said the fence project should be "easy" for Sheridan to receive a permit for, but said the latter request would be more of a process to see approved.

"We will work with him as long as he is willing to work with us," he said.

Sheridan is only allowed to spend 50% of the structure's value in repairs, Sullivan said. The fair market value of the building was last assessed at $2,540, so he can only complete $1,270 in repairs.

Anything more than that and Sheridan would need a building code variance, which the county has repeatedly denied, saying the buildings are in a floodplain, have essentially no setback from either the road or river and are grossly out of code.

Meanwhile, the Town Board last week declined to issue a raze order on the properties. For the order to stand up in court, it likely would have required an engineering study, but the town has been unable to find a firm willing to complete it.

The board instead ordered Sheridan remove debris from Mill Street to allow for at least one-way traffic, build a fence around the property and hire an engineering firm to produce a report on the building, all of which Sheridan said he is willing to do.

If Sheridan complies with the order, as he appears to be doing, it will save the town the expenses of all of those projects, Town Clerk Christophe Jenkins said.

"To be blunt, we are letting him spend his own money," he said. "It's money the town doesn't have to spend."

Demolishing the buildings would likely cost hundreds of thousands of dollars — an amount that "would be extremely difficult to regain" by the town, he said

Jenkins said the town is also reluctant to get into a legal battle with Sheridan, who could challenge a raze order in court and launch appeals — a possibility Sheridan acknowledges.

"We are going to push back, we are going to stand up for our property rights," he said.

Nevertheless, Jenkins said the town is "getting serious now" about the mill, adding that while he acknowledges Sheridan's good-faith efforts, he sees few paths forward other than demolition.

Sheridan, however, has maintained that both the mill and the Button Factory down the road, which he also owns, can be fixed. The Button Factory, he said, is in overall good condition and the mill simply needs its dilapidated additions cleared and the main structure patched up.

One section of the mill's east-side addition is cleanly punched through. Sheridan said he imagines cutting away the structure from the hole to the edge of the pier towards the lake for use as an outdoor patio.

He said patrons of the mill, if it was converted into a restaurant, could sit out there and "have a nice big beer."

Sheridan estimates that stabilizing the mill would cost about $200,000. He said funding for the work is coming in chunks from other real estate deals.

Town residents criticized the condition of the buildings at the Town Board meeting last week, arguing that they are an eyesore and safety hazard and could attract vandalism.

One resident said the mill "smells like a cesspool, like a New York subway" and guessed the wind would catch the open side and blow the structure down soon.

Sullivan said the county has a standing offer to pay for the cost of demolition of the buildings, which would likely cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, if Sheridan donates them.

"If he is willing to come forward and say, 'OK, I'm done," Sullivan said, then the county Planning and Parks Department would "seriously consider" the donation.

The county proposes putting a boat launch where the Button Factory is and a parking lot where the mill is.

The mill has led Sheridan on some misadventures over the last few weeks.

While inspecting debris from the west-side addition that collapsed late last month,

See **Mill** *on page 11B*





WORK TO REMOVE a collapsed section of the Waubeka Mill was done last week under the supervision of Charles Sheridan (right), whose son owns the building. The mill, debris from which has blocked Mill Street, has long been an eyesore, and while Sheridan says he still wants to restore it, officials are losing patience.

Photos by Sam Arendt

Mill: *Appeal to school falls flat*

FROM PAGE 5B

Sheridan called the Sheriff's Office after seeing chains around portions of the structure he believed could have been used by a vandal to pull it down.

According to a report from the Sheriff's Office, the responding deputy observed the chains appeared to be holding up the structure and suspected no foul play.

Earlier this month, Sheridan posted on Facebook a request for a "talented video person" to help him create a documentary titled "This Old Mill" in the style of the PBS TV show "This Old House."

He added that he planned to visit Northern Ozaukee High School to see if the school could facilitate student involvement in the project. A few days later, he posted that after "a long talk" with a school official, he was "unable to establish a working relationship."

Sheridan offered to donate part of the mill property to the county last week for use as a kayak launch, which the county rejected.

Sullivan said it would only consider a donation of the entire mill and Button Factory properties.

Town and county officials have said they hope for a cooperative relationship with Sheridan.

"We're trying to work with him the best we can. The ball has always been in his court," Sullivan said. "He has been following the rules — for now."

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Borer-killing ash trees may turn the tables on insidious bug

By Erin Schanen

The view of the small wooded area on the northeast corner of our property has been dominated by a mess of trees in the process of falling since autumn. The tree that instigated the situation by breaking about 8 feet from the ground and falling into another tree that then leaned into a third tree is, unsurprisingly, an ash.

Like many homeowners across the county, in the past dozen or so years we've lost many dozens of ash trees since the first emerald ash borer in the state was spotted in Newburg in 2008. Forests and natural areas are nearly unrecognizable from a decade ago as the ash population has been decimated.



THE IMPATIENT
GARDENER

There has been little reason for optimism when it comes to emerald ash borer, an invasive species from Asia that likely arrived in the U.S. in shipping palettes. Perhaps the only good news has been that trees that have been treated annually with specific insecticides have shown good resistance to morbid damage from boring insects. The method is effective for selected smaller trees in yards, but not practical for a forest.

Recently, however, a glimmer of hope has emerged. The U.S. Forest Service has identified some ash trees that seem to have a natural resistance to the insects. A team led by forestry worker Kathleen Knight has identified large, thriving ash trees in Ohio and Michigan, but the story gets even more exciting. Jennifer Koch, a research biologist with the Forest Service who studied samples from the so-called lingering trees, discovered that they not only seemed to have resistance to the insects, they actually kill emerald ash borer larvae.

And further research has provided even more reason to be hopeful. Seedlings produced by breeding lingering ash trees in a lab are actually more resistant to emerald ash borer than their parents.

But the work that needs to be done to bring ash forests back is long. The lab results need to be proven in the field with a large number of resistant seedlings, and then the most resistant of those trees could become the parents of a new generation of ash trees.

That's work that is likely to take decades, which is not long in ecological terms. If this story seems vaguely familiar, it's because it's very similar to the trajectory of elm trees, which were decimated starting in the 1930s from a boring insect that spread a fungus that causes Dutch elm disease. The disease is still a problem, and trees that have been treated for years to prevent it still succumb to it every year. But hybrid cultivars have been developed and some American elms have indeed been identified as being resistant to the disease.

Most of the ash trees that once graced the forests, parks and back yards of Ozaukee County are lost forever, but the search for lingering ash trees continues. Scientists urge homeowners not to remove healthy ash trees. They might just turn out to be a crucial part of bringing back an important species of trees.

Erin Schanen lives and gardens in the Town of Belgium. She is the author of the blog The Impatient Gardener.

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

MEQUON

New park and open space plan approved

By Charley Hanney

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MEQUON — A 77-page document outlining Mequon's plans in developing and maintaining public parks and outdoor recreation facilities was approved earlier this month.

Common Council members unanimously voted to adopt the city's Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan that serves as a 15- to 20-year planning document for future replacement and improvement considerations within the parks.

"As noted, it allows the city to react to user group and donation requests, prioritize capital projects and navigate long-range planning for its parks and park's facilities," according to Director of Public Works/City Engineer Kristen Lundeen's report presented to the council at its March 11 meeting.

The Park & Open Space Board, which is comprised of eight citizen members and one aldermanic representative, promotes and provides active and passive recreational activities, land and water preservation and restoration and environmental education for the city's residents. Since the adoption of its 2019 plan, the board has managed several projects, including the Rotary Park Pond Bridge in 2020, new pier installation at Trinity Creek Nature Preserve in 2023 and most recently, the Lemke Restroom/Concession Building construction.

According to the plan, a quantitative analysis revealed that the most visited parks in the past 12 months were Rotary Park, Mequon Nature Preserve and Mequon Community Park. Park users shared in a survey that their highest priorities are maintenance of existing facilities, improvements to existing facilities,

See **PARKS,** PAGE 6A

CONTINUED FROM ON PAGE **A1**

Parks

From Page 1A

development of new facilities and improving or establishing public restrooms.

Detailed recommendations for individual parks were highlighted and the plan's recommendations are divided into four sections: for existing park facilities, new park facilities, recreational trails and miscellaneous recommendations.

Within each table of recommendations is the timeline for completion, with high priority items needing to occur as soon as possible — one to two years, medium priorities happening within the next three to five years, and low priorities five or more years out, according to the plan.

An extension of the rotary riverwalk was recommended for mini parks such as the Town Center River Park and Settlers Park, while Civic Center Park — a community park — is recommended to undergo playground removal and replacement for an estimated $600,000. These recommendations were listed as high priorities, according to the plan.

Other parks that may see major improvements are River Barn Park and Rotary Park, both of which are recommended to replace their playgrounds and install/reconstruct pickleball courts. Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park, a special use park located at the intersection of West Zedler Lane and North La Cresta Drive, could receive additional parking upgrades and a perimeter fence.

LED lighting conversion, drinking fountains, online rental system/automated lock system and wayfinding & signage are recommended for all parks.

The plan also strives to protect numerous natural areas, whether that be Swan Road Prairie, Mequon Nature Preserve, Moonlight Landing or Highland Woods.

"Today, the city of Mequon is challenged to balance growing land use demands while prioritizing protection, restoration and enhancing water and other natural resources, in addition to continuing to preserve its rural character and scenic vistas," according to the plan. "Protecting the land and water of the city is essential to maintaining the area's environmental, economic and cultural heritage."

Following the adoption of the new plan, POSB will prioritize capital projects, identify potential funding sources and make recommendations to the Common Council through the city's annual budgeting process.

The entire plan is available by going to https://shorturl.at/fdEhx.

"Protecting the land and water of the city is essential to maintaining the area's environmental, economic and cultural heritage."

–Mequon Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)

Landowners launch data center annexation

By KRISTYN HALBIG ZIEHM
Ozaukee Press staff

■ *Petition to begin process of transferring first 1,000 acres to city; panel signs off on regulations for sprawling complex*

A petition to annex roughly 1,000 acres of Town of Port Washington land to the City of Port for a data center campus will be circulated in the coming weeks as city officials look to put into place regulations intended to mitigate the impact of the sprawling complex.

The petition will seek to place between 20 and 25 parcels into the city, Aaron Bilyeu, chief development officer with Cloverleaf Infrastructure, said Tuesday.

The land stretches from the city limits north to an area just north of Lake Drive between the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and I-43.

Cloverleaf, which is working to acquire the land and permits for the data center campus, has secured purchase agreements with about 40 property owners whose land totals about 2,000 acres for the data center.

The petition seeks annexation for about half the land — property that will be used for the first phase of the data center project, Bilyeu said.

"A project this size gets developed in phases," he said, adding this data center will likely be built in two or three stages. "This is the initial phase."

Bilyeu said he does not know when the annexation for the second phase will occur, saying it depends on the company that will ultimately construct the data center complex and how quickly that happens.

"It's really hard to say right now," he said, noting Cloverleaf is "holding active negotiations with several end users."

While individual property owners typically seek annexation, Bilyeu said the petition process is a way for all the affected landowners to say jointly that they want to be annexed to the city.

According to a legal notice outlining the intent to circulate the petition published in this week's Ozaukee Press, R&B Karrels Farms intends to circulate the annexation petition.

See **Data center** *on page 2B*

Data center: *Restrictions go to council*

FROM PAGE 1B

Bilyeu said an affected landowner must be named since only property owners can seek annexation and the Karrels family, one of the larger landowners in the initial phase, agreed to do this.

The annexation petition can be circulated 10 to 20 days after the notice is published, according to the notice.

Bilyeu said Cloverleaf plans to submit the petition soon after it is completed.

"We're starting the annexation process," he said.

City officials have said they are willing to annex the land before final plans are submitted but if the project doesn't move ahead they will void the annexation.

Even as the annexation process begins, the city is moving to approve a new chapter to its zoning code that will regulate technology-related projects such as data centers.

The Plan Commission on March 20 recommended the Common Council approve the proposed technology campus industrial zoning district.

Aldermen are expected to consider the code when they meet in April.

Bob Harris, the city's director of planning and development, said the key aspects of the code are standards for landscaping, lighting and sound.

The proposed code requires data centers to be on a minimum lot of 10,000 square feet, with buildings set back 100 feet from the public right of way and 200 feet from any residential zoning district.

The first 50 feet of the setback is required to be forested with one tree planted every 20 square feet to provide space for birds and wildlife and mitigate light and sound emitted from the data center.

A meandering berm planted with native trees is required within the setback, according to the code. The code initially recommended the berm be six feet high, but the commission increased that to eight feet at the behest of Mayor Ted Neitzke, the commission chairman.

City Engineer Roger Strohm, a member of the commission, said the taller berm is appropriate "especially if we're looking at a 65-foot building."

The code limits the height of data centers to 65 feet, although that can be increased by one foot for every foot of additional setback to a maximum 100 feet.

Sound emitted from the data center would be limited to 70 decibels — comparable to the noise from a hair dryer or vacuum cleaner — as measured from the property line, with sound walls as tall as 24 feet allowed to help mitigate noise.

Lights on the property would be required to be directed downward to minimize skyglow and glare that could disrupt neighbors, birds and other wildlife, with limited fixtures near the property lines. The outdoor lighting would also be required to minimize blue light.



TOWN OF PORT WASHINGTON landowners are prepared to circulate a petition to annex about half of the roughly 2,000 acres planned for a data center complex into the city. The site stretches from Port's border north to Dixie Road and is bordered by the Ozaukee Interurban Trail on the west and I-43 on the east as shown above. Additional land is expected to be annexed as needed for the complex, which is to be developed in stages.



A WORKER used a pole to move tree branches out of the way of a log cabin as it was delivered to Pioneer Village in the Town of Saukville last
The cabin, which dates to the 1850s, was donated by a Cedarburg resident to the Ozaukee County Historical Society, which operates Pioneer Vi
Photo by Sar

A new home for historic log cabi

■ *Structure that dates to 1850s moved from Cedarburg home to Pioneer Vil where it will add to Ozaukee County Historical Society's collection of build*

By DAN BENSON
Ozaukee Press staff

Pioneer Village at Hawthorne Hills County Park has a new addition with the installation of a historic log cabin that officials plan to use as a print shop.

The cabin, which dates to the 1850s, was moved on Saturday from a home on Western Avenue in Cedarburg to Pioneer Village, a living history museum operated by the Ozaukee County Historical Society.

The cabin had been on the Cedarburg property for many years, having been moved there from its original location in Menomonee Falls.

"The owner thought it would be cool" to have a historic cabin on his land, said Mary Ann Velnetske, of the Historical Society.

Velnetske said the property was bought by someone else recently, and the new owner wanted to build a garage there so he offered to donate it to the Historical Society.

"We're very excited," Velnetske said.

Plans call for converting the 12-by-18-foot cabin into the print shop for Pioneer Village.

The press and other equipment were donated to the society by Armand and Ruth Goeden, who operated the press for the society for about 10 years, Velnetske said.

The Historical Society leases Pioneer Village from Ozaukee County.

The 7.5-acre living history muse
tains more than 24 buildings dating
1840s to early 1900s era. They inclu
room schoolhouse and a blacksmith
Historic homes are fully fu
Barns and outbuildings and the
Cedarburg Railroad Depot have b
located and restored. Seasonal ev
held throughout the year and inclu
grass music performances, histo
enactments and demonstrations.

Pioneer Village is open from n
p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays fr
21 through Oct. 30 and for special
For more information, go online
ozaukeecounty.gov/657/Pioneer-Vi

County poised to OK $1.9M in projects

■ *Parks, bike trail on list to be funded in part with interest earned on ARPA money*

By DAN BENSON
Ozaukee Press staff

The Ozaukee County Board was to vote Wednesday on $1.86 million in capital improvement projects, financed in part by interest earned from federal grants paid to the county in recent years.

Projects to be funded include improvements to local parks, parking lots, caretakers' houses, a new spur to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail in Grafton and other one-time expenditures.

A county policy adopted in 2018 allows the County Board to add up to 50% of the year-end general fund surplus, which currently stands at just over $3 million, to pay for one-time projects but not ongoing operations.

"Additional funding could be available in 2025 after the 2024 financial closeout," County Administrator Jason Dzwinel said in a memo to the County Board.

Helping the cause is that December sales tax receipts came in at about $1.06 million, less than expected but still good enough to set a one-year record with $12.2 million collected in 2024.

Adding to that is more than half a million dollars in interest earnings from the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

Projects were submitted by department heads to their respective oversight committees, with the Executive Committee making the final recommendations.

The Executive Committee is made up of the five standing committee chairmen and County Board Chairman Lee Schlenvogt.

Of the projects recommended by the Executive Committee, about $110,000 is being committed to extend the Ozaukee Interurban Trail from First Avenue in Grafton west along Highway 60 to the Five Corners area in the Town of Cedarburg.

Those dollars are necessary to capture $437,500 in state grant funds to complete the project.

This week, Dzwinel said he will recommend setting aside $150,000 for the refurbishing of the old dispatch center to create an office and a soft interview room for the Co-Responder Unit, a cooperative effort between the Human Services Department and the Sheriff's Office in responding to mental health and drug crisis situations.

Other recommended projects include:

■ $65,000 for playground equipment at Waubedonia Park in Fredonia.

■ $150,000 to replace cameras in 15 Sheriff's Office squad cars, purchasing 60 body worn cameras for deputies and detectives and purchasing 25 Tasers.

■ $73,000 to improve security at the Justice Center.

■ $177,000 to upgrade and automate the emergency dispatch system.

■ $100,000 to repaint the county's fire rescue boat.

■ $300,000 to repave and improve the Justice Center parking lot.

■ $145,000 to repave roads in Hawthorne Hills County Park.

Projects not recommended to be funded include:

■ $400,000 for security gates and cameras at parks, including Tendick, Waubedonia, Covered Bridge and Clay Bluffs Cedar Gorge.

■ $45,000 for a Sheriff's Office four-wheel utility vehicle.

■ $175,000 to improve public access at Tendick Park and to secure another $175,000 in state funding.

■ $90,000 to secure another $500,000 to build a bridge and stairway to the beach at Clay Bluffs Cedar Gorge Nature Preserve.

Attachment: Feb-March Articles 2025 (P&PDept_Management&FinancialReports)