On April 15, 2008, the Washington County Board of Supervisors adopted the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035. Washington County’s Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan provides long-range goals and objectives for Washington County officials and citizens to effectively address future development and natural resource protection in the County through the year 2035. The Plan outlines policies and programs for each of the nine elements as they pertain to County authority and provides suggestions for local governments. The Comprehensive Plan is a living document that will be amended on a regular basis.
Building Layout and Lot Coverage in a Shoreland Zoning District

Why do we have this in our ordinance?
During development, the construction of new rooftops, decks, patios, sidewalks and driveways creates additional impervious surfaces on your lot. These new impervious surfaces affect the way water flows from your property, especially in the case of non-point source stormwater runoff and spring melts. Stormwater runoff carries nutrients, sediment, and other pollutants into lakes, rivers, and other waterbodies, which in turn have adverse impacts on water quality.

The purpose of limiting impervious surfaces on shoreland property is to reduce the adverse affects that the volumes and velocities associated with stormwater runoff have on our waterbodies. Rooftops, driveways, and other significant impervious surfaces are managed to prevent direct discharge into waterbodies and to promote infiltration and surface dispersal. Shoreland buffer zones help to reduce runoff. A DNR study compared the amount of runoff on an undeveloped shoreland lot to the amount of runoff generated by a large lake home (approximately 4,000 square feet of impervious surfaces) on a lot that was converted entirely to lawn. They found up to a 500% increase in runoff volume, 700% increase in phosphorous loading and 900% increase in sediment flowing to the lake. Unfortunately, this is pretty much the standard level of development or redevelopment that we see adjacent to the waterbodies in Washington County. Therefore, it is essential that shoreland property owners follow the recommendations in the Shoreland Property Owner Handbook to protect and improve the shoreline of the waterbodies they live next to. The Shoreland Property Owner Handbook is available at the Washington County Planning & Parks Department.

See Section 23.14 of the County Code

Examples of desirable and less desirable shoreland buffers:

Desirable Example
Extensive vegetation in buffer zone. This type of vegetation helps break up velocity and rain drop energy during major rain events and increases the infiltration impact for non-point source runoff from lawn and impervious surfaces.

Less Desirable Example
Mowed, manicured lawn in buffer zone and right up to the edge of waterbody. Minimal infiltration impact for non-point source runoff from lawn and impervious surfaces as it drains directly into the lake.
Impervious Areas on Shoreland Lots

The percentage of impervious surface permitted on a lot depends on the waterbody classification. The table below shows the standards for total impervious areas and principal structures on a lot. The total impervious areas include rooftops, driveways, sidewalks, patios and other significant impervious surfaces. This applies to redevelopment projects too. Total square footage footprint for principal structures (i.e. residential, commercial, industrial) applies to both new and existing structures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waterbody Classification</th>
<th>Total Impervious Area Cannot Exceed</th>
<th>Total Square Footage for Principal Structures Footprint Cannot Exceed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class 1 Waterbody</td>
<td>30% of the total lot area</td>
<td>15% of the total lot area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 2 Waterbody</td>
<td>40% of the total lot area</td>
<td>30% of the total lot area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 3 Waterbody</td>
<td>45% of the total lot area</td>
<td>35% of the total lot area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A conditional use permit with a public hearing is required if:

1. The impervious area is greater than the percentages shown in the table above and/or
2. The impervious area proposed and/or existing area exceeds 15,000 square feet in total.

You must submit a detailed, scaled, site plan or drawing showing the entire lot, scope of project, including all structures, stormwater runoff management vegetative buffer, erosion control practices and POWTS location.

See Section 23.12 of the County Code
Adoption Process

The Planning Division of the Washington County Planning and Parks Department held an open house on March 13, 2008 attended by seventy participants. It was a chance for the public to learn about the final draft of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035. A presentation was given by Deb Sielski and Nancy Anderson summarizing the plan and a question and answer session followed. There was a public hearing held by the Planning, Conservation, and Parks Committee (PCPC) on March 31, 2008. The hearing was a chance for members of the public to express their thoughts and concerns regarding the County’s comprehensive plan. Seventy-nine people attended the public hearing. The PCPC met on April 2, 2008 to consider staff recommendations based on the testimony given at the public hearing. By a vote of 4 to 3, the PCPC recommended the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035 to the County Board of Supervisors for adoption by ordinance. On April 15, 2008, the County Board of Supervisors passed Resolution 86 approving the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035 by a vote of 19 to 10. Ordinance 37, adopting the Comprehensive Plan was passed by a vote of 28 to 1.

Plan Availability

Interested in a Copy of the Plan?

If you would like to view the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035, please contact the Washington County Planning and Parks Department or visit our website. All chapters of the plan are available online. A copy of the plan on CD can also be obtained by contacting the Planning Division of the Washington County Planning and Parks Department. A summary booklet of the plan is also available online.

Washington County Planning & Parks Department
333 E. Washington Street
West Bend, WI 53095
(262) 335-4445
www.co.washington.wi.us/smartgrowth
Chapter XII, Utilities and Community Facilities Element, of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035 was completed and adopted by the Washington County Board of Supervisors on April 15, 2008. The comprehensive planning law requires this element to identify goals, objectives, policies, and programs to guide future development of utilities and community facilities within Washington County.

Goals and objectives were developed using the utilities and community facilities inventory data, and the general planning issue statements and goals and objectives related to utilities and community facilities identified in Chapter VII. The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis; public opinion survey; results of committee brainstorming sessions; and existing plans; such as the regional water quality plan update, the regional water supply plan, the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan and the Washington County Land and Water Resource Management Plan were also reviewed to help prepare the goals. There are 75 programs identified for the Utilities and Community Facilities Element in Chapter XII of the Plan.

County Resident’s Thoughts......

* County residents indicated that continued quality of schools and health care facilities are important issues in the County.

  1. Existing educational systems, health care systems, medical facilities, and park and recreational facilities in the County were viewed as strengths in the SWOT analysis.
  2. Over 77 percent of survey respondents indicated that maintaining existing parks and open spaces in the County should be given high priority.
  3. About 76 percent of respondents were in favor of sharing municipal services such as libraries, recycling, and police services with neighboring communities.
  4. Water supply was identified as both a strength and a threat in the SWOT analysis.
  5. About 61 percent of survey respondents indicated a need to expand water and sewer services in the County.
  6. Over 69 percent of the survey respondents supported a need for additional public utilities such as wind power, natural gas, and high-speed Internet.
General Utilities and Community Facilities Goals

- Maintain, enhance or expand the existing level of public services in Washington County while being responsive to the changing needs of its citizens.
- Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.
- Encourage intergovernmental coordination and cooperation.
- Preserve and enhance Washington County’s natural resources, including open space lands.

Environmental Health and Sanitation Goal

- Provide a safe and healthful environment for County residents.

Parks and Recreation Goal

- Provide opportunities for residents to enjoy outdoor recreational activities.

Health Care Goal

- Develop and implement programs and services that will contribute to the physical, psychological, and emotional well-being of County residents.

Safety and Emergency Management Goal

- Provide a safe and secure environment for County residents.

General County Services Goal

- Provide all County residents with cost-effective, prompt, and high-quality County services.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Goals

- To cooperate with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to provide cost-effective government services.
- To promote better understanding among all levels of government on the roles and responsibilities of each.

Other Service Providers Goal

- Ensure the public services offered in Washington County meet the needs of all County residents.

For a full copy of the Chapter, including objective, policy and program recommendations, contact the Planning Division at (262) 335-4445 or visit our website at www.co.washington.wi.us/smartgrowth.
Chapter XIV, Intergovernmental Cooperation

Chapter XIV, Intergovernmental Cooperation Element, of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035 was completed and adopted by the County Board of Supervisors on April 15, 2008. The comprehensive planning law requires this element to identify goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps for joint planning and decision making between the County and other jurisdictions, including school districts and local governments, for the siting and building of public facilities and for sharing public services.

Cooperation between neighboring and overlapping units of government is one of the goals of the Wisconsin comprehensive planning law and is an important aspect of the Washington County comprehensive plan. The County plan was undertaken as a cooperative, multi-jurisdictional process that sought to involve all cities, towns and villages in the County as either full partners or as cooperating partners.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Goals

Goals and objectives were developed using the results of the SWOT analysis, public opinion survey, and countywide visioning workshop; and based on input from the Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee. There are 32 programs identified for the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element in Chapter XIV of the Plan.

General Intergovernmental Cooperation Goal

- Encourage intergovernmental coordination and cooperation.

Shared Services and Facilities Goals

- Encourage shared services and facilities between units and levels of government.

Cooperative Planning and Ordinance Administration Goal

- To promote better understanding among all levels of government on the roles and responsibilities of each.

School District Cooperation Goal

- To coordinate with school districts as they plan and locate school facilities, as appropriate.
Cooperation can save money by increasing efficiency and avoiding unnecessary duplication. Cooperation can enable some communities to provide their residents with services that would otherwise be too costly. Examples include shared library services, police and fire protection, recycling of household hazardous waste, and shared government buildings (such as shared town and village halls).

**Addresses Regional Issues**
By communicating and coordinating their actions, and working with regional and State agencies, local communities are able to address and resolve issues which are regional in nature. Examples include the construction and maintenance of highways, provision of transit service, and planning and construction of facilities for stormwater management and water supply.

**Early Identification of Issues**
Cooperation enables jurisdictions to identify and resolve potential conflicts at an early stage, before affected interests have established rigid positions, before the political stakes have been raised, and before issues have become conflicts or crises.

**Reduces Litigation**
Communities that cooperate may be able to resolve issues before they become mired in litigation. Reducing the possibility of costly litigation can save a community money, as well as the disappointment and frustration of unwanted outcomes.

**Builds Consistency**
Cooperation can lead to consistency of the goals, objectives, plans, policies, and actions of neighboring communities and other jurisdictions.

**Increases Predictability**
Jurisdictions that cooperate provide greater predictability to residents, developers, businesses, and others. Lack of predictability can result in lost time, money, and opportunity.

**Improves Understanding**
As jurisdictions communicate and collaborate on issues of mutual interest, they become more aware of one another’s needs and priorities. They can better anticipate problems and work to avoid them.

**Builds Trust**
Cooperation can lead to positive experiences and results that build trust and good working relationships between jurisdictions.

**History of Success**
When jurisdictions cooperate successfully in one area, the success creates positive feelings and an expectation that other intergovernmental issues can be resolved as well.

**Improves Services to Citizens**
The biggest beneficiaries of intergovernmental cooperation are citizens for whom government was created in the first place. They may not understand, or even care about, the intricacies of a particular intergovernmental issue, but all residents can appreciate their benefits, such as cost savings, provision of needed services, and a strong economy.
Chapter XV: The Implementation Element of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035 was completed and adopted by the Washington County Board of Supervisors on April 15, 2008. Section 66.1001 (3) of the Statutes requires that the following ordinances be consistent with a unit of government’s comprehensive plan by January 1, 2010:

- Official mapping established or amended under Section 62.23 (6) of the Statutes.
- County or local subdivision regulations under Section 236.45 or 236.46 of the Statutes.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 59.69 of the Statutes.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 62.23 (6) of the Statutes.
- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Section 60.61 or 60.62 of the Statutes.
- Zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands under Section 59.692 (for counties), 61.351 (for villages), or 62.231 (for cities) of the Statutes.

Plan Updates and Amendments

The comprehensive planning law requires that adopted comprehensive plans be reviewed and updated at least once every ten years. County and local governments may choose to update the plan more frequently. While there is no limit on the number or frequency of amendments that may be made to a comprehensive plan, the public participation, plan review, and plan adoption procedures required for a full comprehensive plan also apply to plan amendments.

Annual Report on Plan Implementation

The Planning Division will prepare an annual report for the PCPC and County Board reporting on plan implementation activities and progress in implementing the plan during the previous year. The report will summarize how the comprehensive plan was used to direct policy decisions by County officials and staff and whether circumstances have changed that have necessitated amendments to the plan. Planning Division staff will consult with other County departments to obtain input regarding how their activities relate to the recommendations of the County Plan.

It is also recommended that the Planning and Parks Department convene an annual meeting of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Advisory Committee (MJAC) to obtain local government input into the annual report. Non-participating local governments should be invited to attend and participate in the meeting.

For a full copy of the chapter, contact the Planning Division at (262) 335-4445 or visit our website at www.co.washington.wi.us/smartgrowth.
Many Thanks

The Washington County Planning and Parks Department greatly appreciates the time and effort spent by over 100 citizens, local government officials and interest group representatives serving on the six committees that helped create the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035.

Planning, Conservation, and Parks Committee Members

John Stern, Chairperson - County Board Supervisor
Donald Berchem, Vice-Chairperson - County Board Supervisor
Charlene Brady - County Board Supervisor
Kenneth Brandt, Secretary - County Board Supervisor
Melvin Ewert - County Board Supervisor
Daniel Knodl - County Board Supervisor
Mark McCune - County Board Supervisor

Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee Members

Mathew Heiser, Chairperson - Village of Kewaskum
Ron Heinen, Vice-Chairperson - Town of Barton
Brian Bausch - County Board Supervisor
Brad Bautz - Town of Erin
Mike Becker - Farm Bureau
Phil Beitz - Village of Newburg Citizen
Jim Bennett - Town of Hartford
David Baldus - Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resource Workgroup Chairperson
Ed Doerr - Town of Trenton
Ellis Kahn - Town of Kewaskum
Ralph Eisenman - Town of Farmington
Ann Enright - Washington Board of Realtors
Shawn Graff - Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
Ron Hefter - Town of Addison
Willard Heppe - Town of Polk
Michael Heili - Village of Newburg
Leander Herriges - Town of Wayne
Daniel Knodl - County Board Supervisor, PCPC
Chris Kuehn - Housing, Utilities and Community Facilities and Economic Dev. Workgroup Chairperson
Jerry Priesgen - Land Use and Transportation Workgroup Chairperson
Dave Johnson - Non-metallic Mining Representative
Scott Mathie - Metropolitan Builders Association
Paul Metz - Town of Germantown
David Nixon - UW-Washington County
Barb Renkas - City of West Bend Citizen
John Schultz - Town of Trenton Citizen
Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element Workgroup

David Baldus, Chairperson - Town of Polk Citizen
Marilyn John, Vice-Chairperson - Town of Trenton Citizen
Rod Bartlow - Ice Age Trail Foundation
Richard Beine - Town of Hartford
Robert Bingen - Town of Addison
Ross Bishop - Agribusiness Cluster Council
Norbert Dettmann - Landmarks Committee
Dale Dhein - Town of Germantown
Kevin Dittmar - Metropolitan Builders Association
Melvin Ewert - County Board Supervisor, Planning, Conservation, and Parks Committee
Michael Heili - Village of Newburg
Keith Kriewaldt - Town of Wayne
Mary Krumbiegel - County Board Supervisor
Sue Millin - Land Conservation Partnership
Andy Pesch - Village of Kewaskum
Joe Peters - Town of Barton
Ike Roell - Town of Farmington
Daniel Schmidt - Town of Kewaskum
Albert Schulteis - Town of Polk
Helmut Wagner - Town of Erin
Roger Walsh - Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District

Housing, Utilities and Community Facilities, and Economic Development Elements Workgroup

Chris Kuehn, Chairperson - Town of Wayne
Joseph Gonnering, Vice-Chairperson - County Board Supervisor - Town of Trenton
James Arens, Jr. - Town of Germantown
Brad Bautz - Town of Erin
Richard Bertram - County Board Supervisor - Town of Barton
Carol Biersach - Director, Slinger Housing Authority
Jack Caldwell - Washington County Economic Development Corporation
Brian Dasher - School District Representative
Claire Fowler - Town of Erin Citizen
Jerry Gilles - Village of Kewaskum
Andy Gumm - Utility Representative
Michael Heili - Village of Newburg
Kenneth Heins - Applied Manufacturing Cluster Council Representative
Allen Hron - Town of Kewaskum
David Kainz - Town of Hartford
Gary Karnitz - Town of Addison
Mike Komro - Town of Trenton
Theodore Merten - Town of Polk

(Continued)
Many Thanks (Continued)

Housing, Utilities and Community Facilities, and Economic Development Elements Workgroup (Continued)

James Nowakowski - Village of Germantown Citizen
Kori Schneider - Fair Housing Council
Gary Schreiber - Town of Farmington
Kris Turner - Town of Barton
Bruce Wilk - Workforce Development Board

Land Use and Transportation Elements Workgroup

Jerry Priesgen, Chairperson - West Bend Area Builders Association
John Stern, Vice-Chairperson - County Board Supervisor; Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee
Frank Beesten - Village of Kewaskum
Charlene Brady - County Board Supervisor; Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee
Margaret Burlingham - Rock River Coalition
Tom Calenberg - Applied Manufacturing Cluster Council
Dan DeThorne - City of West Bend Citizen
Ed Doerr - Town of Trenton
Mike Dricken - Town of Barton
Eric Gilbert - Non-metallic Mining Representative
Vicki Heideman - Town of Kewaskum
Mike Heili - Village of Newburg
Barb Kohler - Town of Erin
Paul Metz - Town of Germantown
Tom Nelson - West Bend Trailblazers
Mark Pamperin - Town of Wayne
Dennis Panicucci - Town of Hartford
Mark Peters - Town of Polk
Art Seyfert - Town of Farmington
Susan Touchett - Town of Richfield Citizen
Jeff Walters - Board of Realtors
Dan Wolf - Town of Addison

Technical Advisory Committee Members

David Radermacher, Chairperson - Health and Aging Committee
Larry Hoffmann, Vice-Chairperson - Transit Committee
James Schwartz - Local Emergency Planning
Ken Pesch - Highway Department Commissioner
Linda Olson - Director, Aging and Disability Resource Center
Linda Walter - Director, Health Department
Town of Barton Adopts Comprehensive Plan

After an open house on February 28, 2008 attended by 28 people, the Town of Barton considered adoption of the Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Barton: 2035. On April 7, 2008, the Town of Barton Plan Commission held a public hearing and then unanimously passed a resolution to adopt the Comprehensive Plan. The Town Board adopted the plan by ordinance on April 15, 2008 by unanimous vote.

Town of Germantown Adopts the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035

An open house/informational meeting was held by the Town of Germantown on February 21, 2008 attended by 9 participants. On May 12, 2008, the Plan Commission unanimously passed a resolution to adopt the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Washington County: 2035. A public hearing was held on May 12, 2008. The Town Board adopted the Comprehensive Plan unanimously on May 14, 2008.

Town of Erin Adoption Process

The Town of Erin’s Smart Growth Committee met on May 1 and May 15, 2008 for a final review of “A Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Erin: 2035”. An open house/informational meeting was held on May 7, 2008 which was attended by 38 participants.

Become involved in the adoption of the Town of Erin Comprehensive Plan: 2035 by attending these events!
• The Plan Commission is scheduled to review the plan on June 2, 2008 at 7:00 p.m.
• The Town Board is scheduled to consider plan adoption on June 16, 2008 at its 7:00 p.m. meeting.

Please see the next issue of this newsletter for further local government comprehensive planning news!
Assess lawn and plant nutrient needs:
Most soils in Washington County already carry enough phosphorus to support healthy lawn and plant growth. Homeowners can use a simple soil test kit, available through the Land & Water Conservation Division, to assess the specific nutrient needs of their lawns or gardens. If phosphorus levels are sufficient, homeowners should opt to purchase a phosphorus-free fertilizer.

Responsible fertilizer application:
When applying fertilizer, a three foot (minimum) area should always be left around streams, rivers, lakes and other connecting waterways to ensure fertilizer does not come into direct contact with the water. In addition to using no/low phosphorus fertilizers, homeowners can choose slow-release brands, which discharge small amounts of nutrients over time allowing nutrients to be absorbed and utilized by the plants. Slow release fertilizers are generally applied only once during a growing season and work well when homeowners incorporate native vegetation into the landscape.

Criteria for choosing an earth-friendly fertilizer:

**Slow-release nitrogen:**
- Natural organic fertilizer, or
- Synthetic fertilizer with 50% or more water insoluble nitrogen (WIN) or controlled-release component.

**Low-phosphorus or no-phosphorus:**
- Ratio of nitrogen-to-phosphate is 5:1 or greater.

Free of all pesticides (including herbicide); no weed-n-feed!

County Lake Districts are doing their part:
The Big Cedar Lake Property Owners Association has held an annual phosphorus-free fertilizer sale for the past 8 years. Fifty-pound bags of fertilizer (25-0-0) are available to all landowners in the Big Cedar Lake, Little Cedar Lake and Silver Lake Protection & Rehabilitation Districts. For more information contact: Tod Maclay, President, 262.338.1960.
Wendy Fiala graduated from Fox Valley Technical College with an Associate’s of Science degree and continued her education at UW-River Falls where she recently received her Bachelor’s of Science degree in Conservation. She began her career with NRCS as a Pheasants Forever Buffer Intern in the summer of 2004 in Oshkosh, WI. From 2004 to 2007, she worked as a NRCS student trainee in Oshkosh, Ellsworth, Barron and Menomonie. Upon graduation in December of 2007, she was hired as a USDA-NRCS Soil Conservationist for Washington and Ozaukee Counties and started in January of 2008. Congratulations Wendy and Welcome to Washington County!

CSP is a voluntary conservation program that supports ongoing stewardship of private agricultural lands which maintain and enhance the natural resources. The program rewards those who are meeting the highest standards of conservation and environmental management on their operations. Over 30 applicants have applied for the program.

Betsy Gillen, USDA-NRCS District Conservationist for Washington & Ozaukee Counties shown gearing up for the NRCS Conservation Security Program (CPS). The program sign-up was held April 18-May 30th, 2008.

Meet Wendy Fiala, USDA - NRCS Soil Conservationist

CSP is a voluntary conservation program that supports ongoing stewardship of private agricultural lands which maintain and enhance the natural resources. The program rewards those who are meeting the highest standards of conservation and environmental management on their operations. Over 30 applicants have applied for the program.

2008 Washington County’s Tree Program

John Stern, Washington County Board Supervisor, & Chairperson of the Planning, Conservation & Parks Committee/Land Conservation Committee, along with Jill Hapner, County Conservationist present Marty Meyers, a Town of Germantown resident with a $50.00 gift certificate for his purchase of the one-millionth tree. Washington County’s overall sales of trees and shrubs throughout a 16 year span (1993-2008) has now reached a total of 1,021,425. Jill Hapner remarked that the community has truly embraced this program over the years, with their enthusiasm. Our thanks to the 2008 customers and volunteers. See you next year! (Below:(Left/Right ) Marty Meyers, John Stern, Jill Hapner)
A hhh! There is nothing quite like drinking clear, clean water. It’s what we expect each time we turn on the faucet. The groundwater that supplies our municipal wells is provided by rain and snow that generally fall within a short distance of the wells. Unfortunately, pollutants can also seep into the ground and degrade the quality of our drinking water.

Areas of the southeastern Wisconsin region served by the Lake Michigan-supplied system (areas located east of the sub-continental divide) have access to a source of high-quality water, provided the lake is properly protected and managed. However, those areas of the region served by groundwater supplied systems are dependent on the continued ability of the groundwater aquifers to provide a sustainable clean water supply.

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was enacted in 1974, to provide safe public drinking water and to protect the sources of drinking water from contaminants. In 1986, amendments to the SDWA strengthened the provisions for protecting groundwater by requiring each state to develop and implement a state wellhead protection program (WHPP). The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is the lead state agency for developing and implementing Wisconsin’s WHPP to achieve additional groundwater pollution prevention measures within public water supply wellhead areas consistent with the state’s overall goals of minimizing the concentration of polluting substances in groundwater and providing adequate safeguards for public health and welfare.

By working with other state and municipal water systems that have wellhead protection (WHP) plans, some have a WHP plan for all wells, while others only have a plan for one or more wells. Similarly, of those municipal water systems that have WHP ordinances, some ordinances apply to all wells and others just one or some of their wells.

(Cont. on Page 17)
federal agencies, the DNR developed a two-part state wellhead protection program plan which was approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1993. One part of the plan is mandatory and requires that a wellhead protection plan be developed and approved for any municipal well proposed after May 1, 1992. The second part of the plan is voluntary; the DNR provides advice and guidance to encourage the development of a wellhead protection plan for municipal wells proposed prior to May 1, 1992.

**Wellhead Protection Plan Criteria:**

The following is a list of the requirements for a wellhead protection plan from section NR 811.16(5), Wis. Adm. Code. Each of these requirements must be addressed in a required wellhead protection plan:

- Identification of the recharge area and the zone of influence for the proposed well.
- Identification of the groundwater flow direction.
- An inventory of existing potential sources of contamination within a ½ mile radius of the well and an assessment of existing potential sources of contamination within the recharge area of the well.
- Establishment of a wellhead protection area (WHPA) for the proposed well that encompasses, at a minimum, that portion of the recharge area equivalent to a 5 year time of travel to the well.
- A public education program for wellhead protection, water conservation program, and a contingency plan for providing safe water in the event of any contamination incident.
- A management plan, based on the assessment of alternatives for addressing potential sources of contamination, describing the local ordinances, zoning requirements, monitoring program and other local initiatives proposed for the delineated WHPA.

Wellhead protection planning is one way to ensure our county residents have a long-term source of clean water.

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**2008 Clean Sweep - This Fall!**

- **Washington County**
  - **2008 Clean Sweep**
  - **To be held in September 2008**
  - **For more information visit the website**
- **Household Hazardous Waste Clean Sweep**
  - **Saturday, September 27**
  - **8am -12 noon**
  - **Agricultural Hazardous Waste Clean Sweep**
  - **Friday, September 26**
  - **8am -12 noon**
- **Compact Fluorescent Bulbs** will be accepted at the Washington County Clean Sweep
  - **County Hwy Facility**
  - **900 Lang St., West Bend**
  - **Accepted Items listed on:**
    - [www.co.washington.wi.us/lcd](http://www.co.washington.wi.us/lcd)
In the previous newsletter (Volume II Issue #1) the first NRCS issue of the soil food web regarding soil biology was presented. In that article you learned about soil organisms where they live, and what they do. This article explores the complexity of the soil food web.

Each field, forest, or pasture has a unique soil food web with a particular proportion of bacteria, fungi, and other groups and a particular level of complexity within each group of organisms. These differences are the result of soil, vegetation, and climate factors, as well as land management practices. The structure of a food web is the composition and relative numbers of organisms in each group within the soil “ecosystem”. Each type of ecosystem has a characteristic food web structure.

Food web complexity is a factor of both the number of species and the number of different kinds of species in the soil. The type and number of soil organisms present in the soil varies with agricultural, prairie or forest land cover.

Biological complexity of a soil system can affect processes such as nutrient cycling, the formation of soil structure, pest cycles and decomposition rates. On the following page are brief definitions to help understand the various relationships involved in soil biology.

A healthy soil effectively supports plant growth, protects air and water quality, and ensures human and animal health. The physical structure, chemical make-up and biological components of the soil together determine how well a soil performs these services. Successful land management requires approaches that protect all resources, including soil, water, air, plants, animals and humans. Many management strategies change (cont. on Page 19)

**ENERGY SAVING TIPS - FROM Dripper**

**Set Computers to Sleep and Hibernate**

Enable the "sleep mode" feature on your computer, allowing it to use less power during periods of inactivity. In Windows, the power management settings are found on your control panel. Mac® users, look for energy saving settings under system preferences in the Apple® menu. Configure your computer to "hibernate" automatically after 30 minutes or so of inactivity. The "hibernate mode" turns the computer off in a way that doesn’t require you to reload everything when you switch it back on. Allowing your computer to hibernate saves energy and is more time-efficient than shutting down and restarting your computer from scratch.
Soil Biology - Complexity of the Soil Food Web

Definitions regarding Soil Food Web

**Nutrient Cycling** – When organisms consume food, they create more of their own biomass and they release wastes.

**Nutrient Retention** – In addition to mineralizing or releasing nitrogen to plants, the soil food web can immobilize or retain nitrogen when plants are not rapidly growing. Nitrogen in the form of soil organic matter and organism biomass is less mobile and less likely to be lost from the rooting zone than inorganic nitrate (NO$_3^-$) and ammonium (NH$_4^+$).

**Improved Structure, Infiltration, and Water-holding Capacity** - Many soil organisms are involved in the formation and stability of soil aggregates.

**Disease Suppression** - A complex soil food web contains numerous organisms that can compete with disease.

**Degradation of Pollutants** - An important role of soil is to purify water.

**Biodiversity** - Greater food web complexity promotes biodiversity.

Soil Biology... soil habitats and the food web; altering soil quality, or the capacity of soil to perform its functions. Below are some examples of some practices that change the complexity and health of the soil community:

Compared to a field with a 2-year crop rotation, a field with 4 crops grown in rotation may have a greater variety of food sources (e.g., roots and surface residue) and therefore is likely to have more types of bacteria, fungi, and other organisms.

A cleanly-tilled field with few vegetated edges may have fewer habitats for arthropods than a field broken up by grassed waterways, terraces, or fence rows.

Although the effect of pesticides on soil organisms varies, high levels of pesticide use will generally reduce food web complexity. An extreme example is the repeated use of methyl bromide which has been observed to eliminate most soil organisms with the exception of a few bacteria species.

Land management practices can be chosen to increase the amount of carbon sequestered as soil organic matter and reduce the amount of CO$_2$ (a greenhouse gas) released to the atmosphere.

As the soil food web decomposes organic material, it releases carbon into the atmosphere as CO$_2$ or converts it to a variety of forms of soil organic matter. Labile or active fractions of organic matter stay in the soil for a few years. Stable forms reside in the soil for decades or hundreds of years. Physically stabilized organic matter is stable because bacteria and fungi have helped form molecules that are too complex and large for soil organisms to decompose.
21st Annual
Washington County
Breakfast On the Farm

Saturday, June 14, 2008
6:30am – 11:30am
@
Sunset Farms, Inc.
6600 Sunset Drive
Allenton, WI 53002
(Employee Owned & Operated)

Directions:
Go 1 mile West of Allenton on Hwy 33,
Then South on Sunset Drive to Farm

Featuring:
Peddle Tractor Pull
Live Music
WTKM Hartford
Hayride to Farm
Animal Exhibition
Barn Tours
Richfield Historical Society
Sample Shack
Antique Tractors & Machinery Activities

Sponsored by:
Washington County
Dairy Promotion Committee

Come & Enjoy the Fun!
Problems associated with the introduction and spread of invasive plant species is apparent to most residents of Washington County. Each growing season we labor to control populations of garlic mustard (Alliaria petiolata), buckthorn (Rhamnus species), creeping Charlie (Glechoma hederacea), honeysuckle (Lonicera species) and other exotic invaders which prohibit the diverse establishment of native species in our yards, parks and natural areas. Less known to county residents are the negative effects of invasive species on the lifecycles of our native pollinators.

In Wisconsin, non-native plant species such as garlic mustard, spotted knapweed (Centaurea maculosa), and black swallow-wort (Vincetoxicum nigrum) aggressively out-compete and displace native pollinator host species such as toothworts (Cardamine species), wild lupine (Lupinus perennis), and milkweeds (Asclepias species) respectively. Native toothworts are important host plants for the rare West Virginia White butterflies (Pieris virginiensis) which are fooled into laying their eggs on toxic garlic mustard. The caterpillar of the Karner blue butterfly (Lycaeides melissa samuelis) feeds solely on leaves of the wild lupine plant and the federally endangered butterfly cannot survive where lupine populations are invaded by spotted knapweed. Other investigations into impacts on the Monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus), which requires milkweed for reproduction, indicate that the butterfly will cue into black swallow-wort and lay eggs, but the larvae cannot consume the plant and do not survive. As the public becomes aware of the increasing problems associated with the spread of invasive exotic species, managing invasive plant populations to conserve native plant habitat for our pollinators is becoming a statewide priority.

Butterflies are very active during the day and visit a variety of wildflowers. Butterflies probe for nectar, their flight fuel, and typically favor the flat clustered flowers that provide a landing pad and abundant rewards.

Butterflies have good vision but a weak sense of smell. Unlike bees, butterflies can see red. The flowers that are visited by butterflies are typically:
- in clusters and provide landing platforms;
- brightly colored (red, yellow, orange);
- open during the day;
- ample nectar producers;
- with nectar deeply hidden;
- in clusters of small flowers (goldenrods, Spirea).

By proclamation, Governor Doyle declared June as Invasive Species Awareness Month and June 22-28, 2008 Pollinator Week in the State of Wisconsin.

For more info visit these websites:
- http://www.ipaw.org
- www.pollinator.org
- www.naba.org
2008 Boat Launch Fees

The 2008 Washington County Park System daily boat launch fee is $8.00 and the annual boat launch fee is $80.00. The annual sticker can be purchased at the boat launch sites at Ackerman’s Grove or Henschke Hillside Lake Access or at the Planning and Parks Department office located in the Public Agency Center in West Bend. The annual sticker is not transferable. The daily launch permit can be purchased at the launch sites and allows unlimited launches on the date of purchase. A third boat launch is available at Leonard J. Yahr County Park located in the Town of Farmington, however, only carry-in launches are allowed at this site. All carry-in launches at Ackerman’s Grove, Henschke Hillside, and Leonard J. Yahr County Parks are at no charge.

Trial Dogs off Leashes
Extended at Cedar Lake Wayside

The trial period that allowed dogs off leashes at Cedar Lake Wayside County Park in 2007 is still in effect and will be reviewed for 2008 by the Planning Conservation and Parks Committee. Dog owners are reminded that this is the only Washington County Park where dogs are allowed off leashes. Few problems were reported last season at this five acre park that was used on a regular basis. Signs will again be posted notifying dog owners that their dogs must be under control at all times and owners are responsible for picking up and disposing of all dog waste. There is no perimeter fencing at this park. Cedar Lake Wayside is a 35 year-old park that has a picnic area, tables, water, and a portable restroom. For more information contact the Washington County Planning and Parks Department at 262.335.4445.

2008 Disc Golf Fees

2008 annual and daily fees for the 18 hole disc golf course are $40.00 for an annual pass that allows unlimited play during the season and $4.00 for 18 holes or unlimited daily play and $2.00 for 9 holes. The disc golf course is located at Heritage Trails County Park on County Road E and is open from April 1st to November 15th.
Fishing Clinic for Children!

Sandy Knoll County Park was the site for a free kids fishing clinic held on Saturday, April 12th. This was the first time this event was held in a Washington County Park and was open to children fifteen years old and younger. The Early Risers Kiwanis Club of West Bend, Trout Unlimited of Southeast Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources were sponsors for the day. Hundreds of rainbow trout had been stocked in the pond by the DNR earlier in the week. There were 25 volunteers on hand to teach the young anglers about fishing techniques, knot tying, safety and fish identification. Even though the weather wasn’t cooperative, over 110 youngsters tried their luck, 16 rainbow trout were caught and all had a day to remember. A free lunch was also provided.

Earth Day
4/22/08

In celebration of Earth Day (April 22nd) Washington County Park Section crews are planting thousands of trees at various sites in the park system and around County buildings. Thirty-five potted spruce trees will be planted at Leonard J. Yahr County Park located at 7999 Orchard Valley Road and fifty deciduous trees including Kentucky Coffee, Elm, Maple and Crabapple will be planted on the county grounds in the next few weeks. Over one thousand bare root evergreens will be planted using a tree planter at several other County parks to serve as screening. One hundred-thirty oaks, birch and prairie crabs will also be planted this spring along the Eisenbahn Trail corridor.
Planning & Parks Department Newsletter is published quarterly for Washington County residents. Viewpoints of authors do not necessarily reflect those of the Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee or the Washington County Board of Supervisors. The Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee and the Planning and Parks Department staff encourage responses from the public.

Planning & Parks Department Mission Statement

Our Mission:
The public is provided with recreational benefits, environmental protection and increased awareness, compliance with regulations, vibrant local economy, sensible growth and an improved quality of life in Washington County.

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Daniel R. Knodl, Vice-Chairperson
Charlene S. Brady, Secretary
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Marilyn H. Merten, County Board Supervisor
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Gerald J. Schulz, County Board Supervisor
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Planning & Parks Department
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Mike Kactro, Assistant Administrator for Golf & Parks
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Eric Damkot, GIS Manager
Jill Hapner, Ph.D., County Conservationist

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On Behalf of the LWCD - Thanks to the West Bend East High School Students & Facility and other partners who volunteered their time/effort at Washington County Fair Park during Tree Program distribution.