

Appendix X

GLOSSARY

Affordable Housing: Affordable housing is defined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as access to decent and safe housing that costs no more than 30 percent of a household's gross monthly income. Housing costs for homeowners include the sum of mortgage payments or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; and utilities (heat and light). For renters, monthly housing costs include rent and utilities (heat and light) (Chapters I, II, VI, VIII, IX).

Agricultural and Natural Resources Element Workgroup (ANR WG): see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Agricultural and Natural Resources Element Work Group (ANR WG).

Aquifer: Groundwater that can be economically used as a water source (Chapters III, VIII, XI).

Aquifer Recharge: The natural process of infiltration and percolation of rainwater from the land surface to underground porous layers of soil or rock, where it becomes part of the groundwater supply (or aquifer) (Chapter XI).

Basin, Bioretention: A subsurface stormwater management basin designed to infiltrate and/or treat runoff. A bioretention basin has a layer of specially designed soil that removes pollutants from runoff. In cases where there is an inadequate separation distance between the soil layer and the groundwater table, the bioretention basin is designed to treat runoff in the soil layer and then discharge the treated runoff through an underdrain. Where the separation distance is adequate, the basin is designed to infiltrate runoff to the groundwater following treatment in the soil layer (Chapter XI).

Basin, Detention: A stormwater management facility designed to temporarily store water before discharging it, at a controlled rate, to surface water (a stream or lake). Detention basins are classified as:

- Dry Detention Basins: Basins that drain completely between large rainstorms or snow melt events. Dry basins are not effective at removing pollutants.
- Wet Detention Basins: Basins that contain a permanent pool of water that gradually release stormwater runoff, and also trap pollutants found in runoff (Chapter XI).

Basin, Infiltration (or Retention): A stormwater management facility designed to capture, store, and infiltrate runoff. Such a facility is generally designed to completely infiltrate runoff from more-frequent storms while runoff from larger storms is passed over a spillway. An infiltration basin removes pollutants through filtering and absorption by the underlying soil. The primary function of an infiltration basin is to reduce the total runoff volume from a site and re-direct some of the runoff to help recharge groundwater (also see definition of Trench, Infiltration) (Chapters IV and XI).

Best Management Practices (BMP): Structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques, or devices used to avoid or minimize soil, sediment, or pollutants being carried in runoff to surface waters. Examples include the use of silt fences or hay bales to control runoff on a construction site (Chapter XI).

Bog: A type of wetland characterized by soft, wet, spongy ground, consisting chiefly of decayed or decaying moss and other vegetation. Bogs often form in shallow, stagnant lakes or ponds, and are largely produced by sphagnum moss.

Brownfield Site: Abandoned, idle, or underused industrial or commercial properties where redevelopment is hindered by known or suspected environmental contamination (Chapters IV, VIII, and XII).

Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC): see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee.

City: An incorporated local unit of government. Although there are many statutory provisions that deal with city powers and responsibilities, most of the requirements are set forth in the following chapters of the *Wisconsin Statutes*: Chapter 62, "Cities"; Chapter 64, "Other Forms of City Government"; and Chapter 66, "General Municipality Law." Section 62.05 of the *Statutes* classifies cities by ranges of population. Cities of the first class are those with a population of at least 150,000 residents; cities of the second class are those with a population of 39,000 to 150,000 residents; cities of the third class are those with a population of 10,000 to 39,000 residents; and fourth class cities have a population of less than 10,000 residents. Cities are typically governed by a common council made up of alderpersons who are elected to represent specific districts within the city. A mayor serves as the chief elected official (All Chapters).

Comprehensive Plan: The Wisconsin comprehensive planning law was enacted in 1999, and is sometimes referred to as the "Smart Growth" law. The requirements of the law are set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The law is very prescriptive in terms of plan content, requiring nine specific plan elements: issues and opportunities; land use; housing;

transportation; utilities and community facilities; agricultural, natural, and cultural resources; economic development; intergovernmental cooperation; and implementation. The law also includes requirements for public participation and plan distribution and adoption procedures. Beginning on January 1, 2010, zoning, subdivision, and official mapping ordinances adopted or enforced by a county or local unit of government must be consistent with the comprehensive plan adopted by the governing body of the county, town, village, or city (All Chapters).

Comprehensive Planning Board: see Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB).

Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC): see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee.

Conservation Subdivision: A form of development in which dwelling units are concentrated and/or clustered in specific areas on relatively small lots in order to allow other portions of the development site to be preserved for common open space, including restoration and management of historic, agricultural, or environmentally sensitive features (Chapter VIII).

Cooperative Agreement: A three-party contract between Ozaukee County, SEWRPC, and each of the 14 participating local units of government involved in the Ozaukee County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process was established for all parties to cooperatively fulfill the comprehensive planning requirements in the State of Wisconsin as established in the state comprehensive planning (smart growth) law detailed in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The cooperative approach will allow the County, city/village/town, and SEWRPC to produce a multi-jurisdictional county comprehensive plan and a comprehensive plan for the city/village/town to meet local, county, and regional needs and provide a vision for the future unique to each local government. The cooperative agreement contract established the following sections: terms, advisory committees, scope of services, deliverables, responsibilities, relationship of plans, contacts, comprehensive planning grant, cost to city/village/town, penalty/failure to adopt a comprehensive plan, and signatures.

Critical Species Habitat Sites: Critical species habitat sites in Ozaukee County were identified as part of the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan prepared by SEWRPC in 1995, and are mapped and described in Chapter III. Critical species habitat sites consist of areas outside natural areas that are important for their ability to support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. Such areas constitute "critical" habitat considered to be important to the survival of a particular species or group of species of special concern. Critical species habitat sites include the aquatic habitat sites described in Chapter III (also see definition of natural area) (Chapters III, VIII, and XI).

Department of Agricultural, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP): The State agency that is responsible for assuring the safety and quality of food, fair business practices for the buyer and seller, efficient use of agricultural resources in a quality environment, consumer protection, healthy animals and plants, and the vitality of Wisconsin agriculture and commerce.

Economic Development: The process of creating wealth through the mobilization of human, financial, capital, physical, and natural resources to generate marketable goods and services (Chapters I, II, V, VIII, XI, and XII).

Environmental Corridor: A generic term that includes "Primary Environmental Corridors," "Secondary Environmental Corridors," and "Isolated Natural Resource Areas," which are defined below (Chapters III, V, VIII, and XI).

- **Primary Environmental Corridor:** A concentration of significant natural resources, such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, and important plant and wildlife habitat. Primary environmental corridors are at least 400 acres in area, at least two miles in length, and at least 200 feet in width, and are delineated and mapped by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) (Chapters III, VIII, and XI).
- **Secondary Environmental Corridor:** A concentration of significant natural resources, such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, and important plant and wildlife habitat. Secondary environmental corridors are at least 100 acres in area and at least one mile in length, except where such corridors serve to link primary environmental corridors, in which case no minimum area or length criteria apply. Secondary environmental corridors are delineated and mapped by SEWRPC (Chapters III, VIII and XI).
- **Isolated Natural Resource Area:** An area containing significant remnant natural resources, such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, and important plant and wildlife habitat. Isolated natural resource areas are between five and 100 acres in area and are at least 200 feet in width, and are delineated and mapped by SEWRPC (Chapters III, VIII and XI).

Environment and Land Use Committee (ELUC): A standing committee of the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors responsible for shoreland and floodplain zoning administration, POWTS administration, and land and water conservation oversight.

Equalized Value: The estimated value of all taxable real and personal property in each tax district, by class, as of January 1 and certified by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue on August 15 of each year. The value represents market value (most probable selling price), except for agricultural property, which is based on its use (ability to generate agricultural income) and agricultural forest and undeveloped lands, which are based on 50 percent of their full (fair market) value. Classes include residential, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, undeveloped, agricultural forest, forest, and other (agricultural buildings and improvements and the land necessary for their location and convenience) (Chapter VIII).

Family Household: A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The Federal agency which provides emergency disaster services and which administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Flood: A general and temporary condition of inundation of normally dry land areas caused by the overflow or rise of lakes, rivers, or streams; the rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or the sudden increase caused by an unusually high water level in a lake, river, or stream, accompanied by a severe storm or an unanticipated force of nature (Chapters III, IV, V, VIII, and XI).

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): The official map of a community showing Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) and the risk premium zones (100- and 500-year elevations, floodway/floodfringe boundaries). Information on the map is based on historic, meteorological, hydrologic, and hydraulic data as well as open-space conditions, flood-control works, and development.

Floodplain: Floodplains are the wide, gently sloping areas usually lying on both sides of a river or stream channel, and include the river or stream channel. For planning and regulatory purposes, floodplains are defined as those areas subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This event has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (Chapters I, III, IV, V, VIII, and XI).

Floodfringe: The floodplain area outside of the floodway that is covered by standing floodwater during a regional flood.

Floodway: The channel of a river and adjoining areas required to carry the regional flood discharge. It is that portion of the (100-year) floodplain that carries moving water during a flood.

Goal: A broad and general expression of a community's aspirations, towards which the planning effort is directed. Goals tend to be ends rather than means.

Greenfield Site: Farmland and open space areas where there has been no prior industrial or commercial activity, and therefore where the threat of contamination is much lower than in urbanized areas.

Groundwater Recharge Area: Groundwater recharge is the entry of water into the saturated zone of an aquifer. Areas within Ozaukee County and the Region were analyzed as part of the regional water supply plan and classified based on their potential for water recharge. The analysis was based on a combination of topography, soil hydrologic groups, soil water storage, and land use. Areas were placed into the following four classifications: very high (more than six inches of recharge per year), high (four to six inches), moderate (three to four inches), and low (less than three inches).

Hamlet: An unincorporated area with compact development, predominantly residential, but also typically including limited commercial and/or institutional uses such as churches, fire stations, and small businesses. Most hamlets in Ozaukee County were first settled in the 1800's or early 1900's.

Household: A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Household, Elderly Non-Family: A household consisting of one or two persons, non-related, with either person 62 years or older (Chapters II and IX).

Housing, Economic Development and Cultural Resources Element Work Group: see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Housing, Economic Development and Cultural Resources Element Work Group (HEDCR WG).

Impervious Surface: An area that releases as runoff all or a large portion of the precipitation that falls on it, except for frozen soil. Rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and streets are examples of surfaces that are typically impervious, unless specifically designed to be pervious (for example, using paving blocks for driveways rather than concrete or asphalt) (Chapters III and IV).

Infiltration: The entry and movement of rain or runoff into or through the soil (Chapters III, IV and XI).

Infrastructure: Facilities used for transportation, communications, and utility delivery (Chapters IX and X).

Labor Force: Persons 16 years of age and older who are employed, or are unemployed and actively seeking employment, or are in the armed forces (Chapters II and XII).

Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA): A method developed by the USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for identifying farmland that should be protected. LESA is a numeric system for rating potential farmland protection areas by evaluating soil quality (LE or land evaluation) and geographic variables (SA or site assessment). The LESA system was used to identify the farmland protection areas recommended by this plan. Results of the analysis were simplified by grouping analyzed lands into three categories:

- SA-1: Factors that measure non-soil characteristics related to potential agricultural productivity.
- SA-2: Factors that measure development or conservation pressures impacting continued agricultural use of a parcel.
- SA-3: Factors that measure other public values of a parcel, related to historic, cultural, scenic, or environmental values.

See SEWRPC Memorandum Report No. 170 for additional information (Chapter VII).

Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) Technical Advisory Work Group: see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Technical Advisory Work Group (LESA Technical Advisory Work Group).

Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities Element Work Group: see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities Element Work Group (LUTU WG).

Land and Water Resource Management Plan: see Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan.

Local Governmental Unit: City, village, town, county, or regional planning commission that may adopt, prepare or amend a comprehensive plan (All Chapters).

Lot: A parcel of land having frontage on a public street, 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 other requirements of the town, village, or city zoning ordinance (Chapters III, IV, V, VIII, and IX).

Marsh: A type of wetland characterized by marsh grasses and other non-woody vegetation, such as cattails.

Mitigation: Measures taken to avoid, reduce, eliminate, or compensate for the adverse environmental effects of a proposed action. Examples of mitigation include the use of best management practices for erosion control, creating new areas for the storage of floodwaters if a portion of a floodplain is developed, or improving an off-site wetland when a wetland is filled (Chapters III, VIII, and XI).

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC): The CAC was established by the Smart Growth Committee (SGC) to guide the preparation of the County Comprehensive Plan, including development of inventory data and mapping, development of planning goals and objectives and a vision for the future, review of draft plan chapters and other plan materials, and development of a recommended plan for consideration by the Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB). The CAC is comprised of one representative from each local unit of government and 15 at-large, volunteer citizen members appointed by the Smart Growth Committee / Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB). The CAC developed, adopted, and operated under accepted by-laws for the CAC.

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Agricultural and Natural Resources Element Work Group (ANR WG): The ANR WG was established through volunteer citizen appointments by the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) for the purpose of assisting in developing the Agricultural and Natural Resources portion of the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources (ANCR) inventory and element of the County comprehensive plan. The responsibilities of the ANR WG include: analyzing and reviewing trends, inventories, and forecasts pertaining to agricultural and natural resource issues, assisting with identifying and researching inventory data and developing preliminary recommendations for the Agricultural and Natural Resources portion of the ANCR inventory and element chapter. The ANR WG made their recommendations to the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC),

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Housing, Economic Development and Cultural Resources Element Work Group (HEDCR WG): The HEDCR WG was established through volunteer citizen appointments by the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), for the purpose of assisting in developing the Housing and Economic

Development inventories and elements and Cultural Resources portion of the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources (ANCR) inventory and element of the County comprehensive plan. The responsibilities of the HEDCR WG include: analyzing and reviewing trends, inventories, and forecasts pertaining to housing, economic development, and cultural resources, assisting with identifying and researching inventory data and developing preliminary recommendations for the Housing and Economic Development inventory and element chapters and the Cultural Resources portion of the ANCR inventory and element chapter. The HEDCR WG made their recommendations to the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC).

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Technical Advisory Work Group (LESA Technical Advisory Work Group): The LESA Technical Advisory Work Group was formed to define and develop the LESA analysis for Ozaukee County. The LESA Technical Advisory Work Group is comprised of representatives, elected officials or citizens from the farming community, Farm Bureau, USDA – NRCS, WDNR, DATCP, SEWRPC, natural resource professionals, natural resource engineers, conservation organizations, non-profit organizations, land trust, various municipalities, Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors and Ozaukee County Planning, Resources and Land Management Department.

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Land Use, Transportation, and Utilities and Community Facilities Element Work Group (LUTU WG): The LUTU WG was established through volunteer citizen appointments by the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), for the purpose of assisting in developing the Land Use, Transportation and Utilities and Community Facilities inventories and elements of the County comprehensive plan. The responsibilities of the LUTU WG include: analyzing and reviewing trends, inventories, and forecasts pertaining to land use, transportation and utilities and community facilities issues, assisting with identifying and researching inventory data and developing preliminary recommendations for the Land Use, Transportation, Utilities and Community Facilities inventory and element chapters. The LUTU WG made their recommendations to the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC).

Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Public Participation Planning Work Group (PPP WG): The PPP WG was established through volunteer citizen appointments by the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC), for the purpose of assisting in preparing, developing and implementing the Public Participation Plan of the County Comprehensive Plan. The responsibilities of the PPP WG include: analyzing and reviewing trends, inventories, surveys and forecasts pertaining to public participation issues, assisting with identifying and researching public participation methods, and developing preliminary recommendations for the Public Participation Plan for the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan. The PPP WG made their recommendations to the Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC).

Municipality: A city or village. Although this term is often commonly used to include cities, villages, and towns, and sometimes counties, this report consistently uses the term “municipality” to refer to cities and villages (in accordance with Section 236.02(6) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*) and the term “local government” to refer to cities, villages, and towns, (All Chapters).

Natural Area: Natural areas in Ozaukee County were identified as part of the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan prepared by SEWRPC in 1995, and are mapped and described in Chapter III. Natural areas are tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement. Natural areas are classified into one of three categories: natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1), natural areas of countywide or regional significance (NA-2), and natural areas of local significance (NA-3). Classification of an area into one of these three categories is based on consideration of the diversity of plant and animal species and community type present, the structure and integrity of the native plant or animal community, the uniqueness of the natural features, the size of the site, and the educational value. Although the terms are often confused, a “natural area” is different from an “isolated natural resource area” (Chapters III and VII).

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS): the Federal agency that provides national leadership in the conservation of soil, water, and related natural resources. The NRCS provides balanced technical assistance and cooperative conservation programs to landowners and land managers throughout the United States as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Navigable Waters: Lake Michigan, all natural inland lakes, and all rivers, streams, ponds, sloughs, flowages, and other waters within the jurisdictional limits of Ozaukee County which are navigable under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Supreme Court has declared navigable all bodies of water with a bed differentiated from adjacent uplands and with levels of flow sufficient to support navigation by a recreational craft of the shallowest draft on an annually recurring basis. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is responsible for determining if a waterbody is navigable (Chapter III).

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO): A NGO is a legally constituted organization created by private persons or organizations with no participation or representation of any government agency. In some cases, a NGO is funded partially or totally by the government, but retains its non-governmental status insofar as it excludes government representatives from membership in the organization.

Nonmetallic Mining: The extraction of resources which include, but are not limited to, crushed stone (gravel), dimension stone, peat, clay or topsoil, asbestos, beryl, diamond, coal, feldspar, talc, and sand (Chapters III, V, and VIII).

Objective: A more specific target, derived from a goal and necessary to achieve that goal. While still general in nature, an objective is more precise, concrete, and measurable than a goal (All Chapters).

Official Map: A document prepared and adopted pursuant to Section 62.23(6) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, which shows the location of existing and planned streets, parkways, parks, playgrounds, railway rights-of-way, waterways, and public transit facilities. Generally, a local government that has adopted an official map will require a subdivider to identify planned public improvements on the subdivision plat, and dedicate the land needed for such improvements to the local government. Cities and villages, and towns that have adopted village powers, are authorized by the *Statutes* to adopt an official map. Although the terms are often confused, an official map is different than a zoning map (Chapters I, V, and VIII).

Open Space: Areas in a natural condition (such as woodlands, wetlands, prairie, or surface water), or land in non-structural agricultural use (such as row crops or grazing) (Chapters III and VII).

Open Space Preservation: Land and water areas retained in an essentially undeveloped state for recreational use, to protect farmland, or to protect natural resources such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, stream corridors, or floodplains (Chapters V, VIII, IX, and XI).

Outdoor Recreation Element: The element of a county or local park and open space plan that recommends a system of trails, parks, and other areas and facilities for active recreation (baseball diamonds and soccer fields, for example) (Chapters V, VIII, and XI).

Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB): The purpose of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board is to review, develop, consider, and recommend a County Comprehensive Plan that is compliant with Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors. The membership of the Comprehensive Planning Board is comprised of one County Board Supervisor representative from each of the existing standing County Board committees appointed by the Chairperson of the County Board of Supervisors.

Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan (LWRM): A locally developed and implemented multi-year strategic plan with an emphasis on partnerships and program integration. The plan includes a resource assessment, identifies the applicable performance standards and related control of pollution from nonpoint sources, identifies a multi-year description of planned activities, establishes a progress tracking system, and describes an approach for coordinating information and implementation programs with other local, State and Federal agencies, communities and organizations (s. ATCP 50.12). Chapter 92 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* requires every county in Wisconsin to prepare a Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan as a condition of continuing to receive State grant funds to support county land and water conservation programs.

Ozaukee County Smart Growth Committee (SGC): The Smart Growth Committee was created by ordinance in July 2002 and existed “as is” until August 2005. The Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB) replaced the Smart Growth Committee after the County Board of Supervisors Committee restructuring in August 2005. The structure of the Comprehensive Planning Board essentially remained the same as the Smart Growth Committee with one County Board Supervisor representative from each of the existing standing committees; however, as a result of the County Board of Supervisor Standing Committee restructuring the number of standing committees was significantly reduced.

Parcel: A single piece of land separately owned, either publicly or privately, and capable of being conveyed separately (Chapters III, IV, VIII, IX, and XI).

Planned Unit Development (PUD): A development that is planned, developed, and maintained as a unified project. The PUD must have a minimum size, as specified in the city, town, or village zoning ordinance, and may consist of one or more buildings and accessory uses and structures (Chapter IX).

Planning Area, City or Village: Under Section 62.23 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, the plan commission of a city has the “function and duty” to “make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the city, including any areas outside of its boundaries that in the commission judgment bear relation to the development of the city.” Section 61.35 grants this same authority to village plan commissions. Because the comprehensive planning law (Section 66.1001) defines a city or village comprehensive plan as a plan developed in accordance with Section 62.23 (2) or (3), a city or village comprehensive plan may include areas outside the city or village corporate limits that, in the plan commission’s judgment, bear relation to the development of the city or village. City and village planning areas established as part of this multi-jurisdictional plan are shown on Map 91.

Planning Area, Ozaukee County: The Ozaukee County planning area includes all of Ozaukee County and that portion of the Village of Newburg and the Village’s planning area located in Washington County.

Policy: A rule or course of action necessary to achieve the goal and objective from which it was derived. It is more precise and measurable (All Chapters).

Private On-Site Wastewater Treatment System (POWTS): A private sewage system treatment and/or disposal component serving a single structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same parcel as the structure; and alternative sewage system approved by the State Department of Commerce 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; and may be owned by the property owner or by a special purpose district.

Program: A system of projects or services necessary to achieve plan goals, objectives, and policies (All Chapters).

Public Participation Planning Work Group (PPP WG): see Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning Citizen Advisory Committee Public Participation Planning Work Group (PPP WG).

Recycling Facility: A facility that accepts recyclable materials and may perform some processing activities. The principal function is to separate and store materials that are ready for shipment to end-use markets, such as paper mills, aluminum smelters, or plastic remanufacturing plants. The presence of power-driven processing equipment distinguishes a processing facility from a collection facility. The facility receives and processes only residential and commercial recyclables such as food and beverage containers and paper (Chapters IV, V, and XI).

Region: The area served by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), which includes all city, town, village, and county units of government in Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha counties. SEWRPC is a "Regional Planning Commission" created in accordance with Section 66.0309 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (All Chapters).

Riparian: Land located adjacent to a lake, river, or stream. Several chapters of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* use the term "riparian" to describe an owner of land abutting a lake, river, or stream (Chapter III).

Rural Character: A term used to describe areas where open space, farmland, and natural landscapes predominate over the built environment. Rural character includes expansive views of open space and dark skies at night. Typical rural uses include farming, forestry, resource extraction, and natural landscapes such as woodlands, wetlands, prairies, and pasture. Urban uses (including residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional) are limited to farmhouses, scattered residential development surrounded by large tracts of farmland or natural resource areas, agriculturally-related industries such as implement dealers, and small hamlet areas that provide services to surrounding farms and rural residents (such as small stores, service and repair stations, town offices and fire stations, and small restaurants and taverns) (Chapters VI and VIII).

Service Industry Jobs: Jobs related to establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment (Chapter II).

Sewer Service Area: Those areas that are currently served by public sewers, and additional contiguous areas that are planned to be served by public sewers within a 20-year period. Sewers cannot be extended to areas outside the sewer service area identified in an adopted sewer service area plan. Each sewer service area is associated with a sewage treatment plant. In the southeastern part of Wisconsin, sewer service area plans are prepared by SEWRPC as a component of the regional water quality management plan, and are approved by the affected local government and by the Department of Natural Resources (Chapters II, IV, V, VIII, and XI).

Shorelands: Those lands lying within the following distances from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters: 300 feet from a river or stream, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater; or 1,000 feet from a lake, pond or flowage (Chapters I, III, V, and XI).

Site Assessment Component and Factors: See Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) definition (Chapters III and VII).

Smart Growth: A term often used to refer to the Wisconsin comprehensive planning law (see definition of Comprehensive Plan) (Chapters I and V).

Smart Growth Area: An area that will enable the development and redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and municipal, State, and utility services, where practicable, or that will encourage efficient development patterns that are both contiguous to existing development and at densities which have relatively low municipal, state governmental, and utility costs (Definition from Section 16.965 (1)(b) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*) (Chapters VIII and XI).

Smart Growth Committee: see Ozaukee County Smart Growth Committee (SGC).

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC): SEWRPC was established in 1960 under Section 66.0309 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* as the official areawide planning agency for the southeastern region of the State. The Commission serves Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. The Commission was created to provide the basic information and planning services necessary to solve problems that transcend the corporate boundaries and fiscal capabilities of the local units of government comprising the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, including the design of public works systems and environmental issues. The Commission is governed by a 21-member board comprised of three representatives from each of the seven member Counties.

Street, Arterial: A public street or highway used or intended to be used primarily for fast or heavy through traffic, whose function is to convey traffic between activity centers and municipalities. Arterial streets and highways include freeways, state trunk and county trunk highways, and other heavily traveled streets (Chapters IV, V, and VIII).

Street, Collector: A public street that conducts and distributes traffic between land access and arterial streets (Chapters IV and VIII).

Street, Land Access: A public street that is designed to carry traffic at a slow speed and provide frontage for access to private lots, and carries traffic having a destination or origin on the street itself (Chapters IV and VIII).

Subdivision: As defined by Chapter 236 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, a division of a lot, parcel or tract of land by the owner thereof or the owner's agent for the purpose of sale or of building development, where: (a) the act of division creates five (5) or more parcels or building sites of 1 ½ acres each or less in area; or (b) five or more parcels or building sites of 1 ½ acres each or less in area are created by successive divisions within a period of five (5) years.

Sustainable Development: The capacity to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Swale: A component of a stormwater management system that is designed to convey, store, treat, and/or infiltrate runoff. To effectively manage stormwater for multiple purposes, swales should be lined with turf grass or native grasses. When a swale is intended to infiltrate runoff, special measures must be applied during construction to avoid compacting the underlying soil, or to enhance the infiltration capacity of that soil (Chapters III and XI).

Swamp: A type of wetland dominated by trees, such as green ash, silver maple, or tamarack.

SWOT Analysis: An acronym for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. An analysis that provides direction and often serves as a basis for the development of plans. It assesses a community's strengths (assets or what it can do) and weaknesses (internal limitations or what it cannot do) in addition to opportunities (potential favorable conditions) and threats (external limitations or unfavorable conditions) (Chapters VI, VIII, and XI).

Telecommunications: Any origination, creation, transmission, emission, storage-retrieval, or reception of signals, writing, images, sounds, or other information by wire, radio, television, or optical means.

- **Backhaul network:** A backhaul network is designed to convey wireless communication data from multiple users in a relatively small service area to a centralized access point. Multiple access points in a larger service area in turn transmit wireless data to a cable Internet connection (gateway) maintained by a local exchange company. Information is also disseminated from the Internet to the access network, then to local users through the backhaul network.
- **Broadband:** Digital video, voice, and data transmission over the Internet at speeds of 256 kilobits per second or faster.
- **3G (third generation wireless technology):** High-speed broadband service, including mobile phone service and voice, e-mail, and instant messaging transmissions. Current "state of the art" in Southeastern Wisconsin.
- **4G (fourth generation wireless technology):** Advanced broadband, high speed, digital technology, anticipated to be introduced in Southeastern Wisconsin in 2007-2008.
- **Multi-media services:** "Bundled" services that include video (allowing downloading of CDs or DVDs), imaging (creation of images by scanning or digital cameras), and streaming video ("live" video).
- **Packet-based phone systems:** Systems that are designed to accommodate voice, data, and video over the same system.
- **POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service):** Single line phones designed for voice communication (Chapters IV and XI).

Town: Towns are "general purpose" local governments, which means that they provide basic services used daily by all residents (Wisconsin also has "special purpose" governments that offer more targeted services, such as school districts). The duties and powers of towns are set forth in Article IV, Section 23 of the *Wisconsin Constitution, Chapter 60 of the Wisconsin Statutes* (which pertains specifically to town governments), and Chapter 66 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* (which applies to towns,

villages, and cities). Towns are created by the *Wisconsin Constitution* to provide basic municipal government services, such as elections, property tax administration (towns collect taxes for counties, schools and other governments, as well as for their own budgets), road construction and maintenance, recycling, emergency medical services, and fire protection. Some towns also offer law enforcement, solid waste collection, zoning, and other services. Towns are governed by a Town Board, typically elected at-large, and made up of Town Supervisors and a Town Chairperson. The Chief Elected Official is the Town Chairperson (All Chapters).

Township: Townships are normally a quadrangle approximately six miles on a side containing 36 sections or 36 square miles, and were first identified as part of the U. S. Public Land Survey of Wisconsin conducted in the 1830's. Although the terms "towns" and "townships" are often used interchangeably, they have separate and distinct meanings (see the preceding definition of "town") (Chapters III and IV).

Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND): A compact, mixed use neighborhood where residential, commercial, and civic buildings are within close proximity to each other. Cities and villages in Wisconsin with at least 12,500 residents are required by Section 66.1027 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to adopt a traditional neighborhood development ordinance (Chapters VIII and IX).

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS): the Federal agency that through working with others, conserves, protects and enhances fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service helps protect a healthy environment for people, fish and wildlife, and helps Americans conserve and enjoy the outdoors and our living treasures. The Service's major responsibilities are for migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, and freshwater and anadromous fish.

Urban Development: The regional land use plan defines urban development as "urban-density" residential development along with commercial, industrial, institutional, intensive recreational, transportation, and utility uses. Urban-density residential development is defined as development at a density of more than one dwelling unit per five acres.

Urban Service Area: An urban service area generally includes a sewer service area and additional contiguous lands needed to accommodate anticipated urban development. Urban service areas are served by urban services such as public sanitary sewer facilities and other public facilities such as public water supply, schools, and parks. A planned urban service area is an area anticipated to be provided with such services by a specified future date.

Utility District: A town board may establish utility districts under Sections 60.23 and 66.0827 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to provide public services within the district. Public services may include sanitary sewer or public water services. The town board governs utility districts. Village boards and the common council of a third or fourth class city may also establish utility districts (Chapter IV).

Village: An incorporated local unit of government. Although there are many statutory provisions that deal with village powers and responsibilities, most of the requirements are set forth in Chapter 61, "Villages" and Chapter 66, "General Municipality Law" of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Villages are typically governed by a village board made up of trustees who are elected at-large. A village president serves as the chief elected official (All Chapters).

Village Powers: Town residents may authorize a town board to exercise village powers at an annual or special town meeting. The town board so authorized may exercise village powers under Chapter 61 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, except those village powers "which conflict with *Statutes* relating to towns and town boards." Under this authority, subject to applicable limitations, the town board may exercise various powers, including "police powers" to regulate for the public health, safety and welfare, and land use powers, such as establishing a plan commission to engage in master/comprehensive planning. Towns with village powers may also enact a subdivision or other land division ordinance, a town zoning ordinance, and a site plan review ordinance (Chapter V).

Vision: An expression of words that helps to provide an overall framework for the development of local comprehensive plans. Visioning statements express the preferred future, key characteristics, and/or expectations for the future desired by each community (Chapters I, III, and VIII).

Waterbody: A generic term for an area of open water, including lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams (Chapter III).

Water Quality Management Area: The area within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable lake, pond, or flowage; within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable river or stream, or a site that is susceptible to groundwater contamination or that has the potential to be a direct conduit for contamination to reach groundwater (from Section 281.16 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*) (Chapters IV and XI).

Watershed: the extent of land where water from rain or snow melt drains downhill into a body of water, such as a river, lake, dam, estuary, wetland, sea or ocean. The drainage basin includes both the streams and rivers that convey the water as well as the land surfaces from which water drains into those channels, separated from adjacent basins by a drainage divide. (Chapters V and XI).

Wetland: An area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation, and which has soils indicative of wet conditions (Chapters I, III, IV, V, VIII, and XI).

Wisconsin Administrative Code: Regulations, commonly referred to as rules, written and promulgated by State agencies to supplement, implement, or interpret laws enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature. The rules are referred to based on the agency that is responsible for administering the rules. For example, “Comm” refers to rules administered by the Department of Commerce; “NR” refers to rules administered by the Department of Natural Resources, and “Trans” refers to rules administered by the Department of Transportation. Portions of the *Administrative Code* that particularly affect planning include Comm 83 (requirements for private onsite waste treatment systems); NR 115 (requirements for shoreland areas in towns and areas annexed to cities and villages after May 7, 1982); NR 116 (floodplain requirements); NR 117 (requirements for shoreland areas in cities and villages); and Trans 233 (requirements for subdivisions abutting State highways). The *Wisconsin Administrative Code* is available on the Legislature’s web page at www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/ (All Chapters).

Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA): The Wisconsin State agency responsible for administration of the comprehensive planning grant program. The WDOA supports other state agencies and programs with services like centralized purchasing and financial management. The department also helps the governor develop and implement the state budget.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR): The Wisconsin State agency dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin’s natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, the laws of the Federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of Wisconsin. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility for coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors.

Wisconsin Statutes: The body of law enacted by the Wisconsin State Legislature. Portions of the *Wisconsin Statutes* that particularly affect planning include Chapter 236 (subdivision requirements); Section 62.23 (zoning and master planning requirements for cities and villages, and towns that have adopted village powers); Section 66.1001 (comprehensive planning requirements); and Chapter 59 (zoning requirements for counties). The *Wisconsin Statutes* are available on the Legislature’s web page at <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html> (All Chapters).

Woodlands: Upland areas delineated and mapped by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission that are at least one acre in area and covered by deciduous or coniferous trees (Chapters I, III, IV, V, VIII and XI).

Zoning: Zoning is a law that regulates the use of property in the public interest. A zoning ordinance divides a community into districts for the purpose of regulating the use of land and structures; the height, size, and placement of structures; and the density of development. A zoning ordinance typically consists of two parts: a text setting forth regulations that apply to each of the various zoning districts, together with related procedural and administrative requirements; and a map delineating the boundaries of zoning districts (Chapters I, III, V, VI, VIII, and XI).

“General zoning” refers to zoning that divides a local government into a variety of residential, commercial, industrial, and other zoning districts. General zoning authority is granted by Sections 62.23 and 61.35 of the *Statutes* for cities and villages, respectively; by Section 60.61 for towns without village powers; and by Section 60.62 for towns that have adopted village powers. “Shoreland zoning” refers to zoning along navigable waters carried out in accordance with Chapter NR 115 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code* for county regulation of shorelands in towns, and city and village regulation of shoreland-wetlands under Chapter NR 117 of the *Administrative Code*.