

CHAPTER 6 – UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

The type and quality of services communities provide is an important reason why people and business locate in a certain area. When desirable services are provided in a quality and cost-effective manner, the community’s long-term prosperity is fostered. However, many local communities are unable to provide the services or levels of service their residents and businesses demand. Therefore, they have come to rely upon cooperative agreements with neighboring communities or upon other units of government, such as the county or state, to meet such demands.

As communities grow and develop, so does their need for services. Some basic services, such as law enforcement, public health and safety, education, roads, and public improvements, are provided in all communities to one extent or another. Over time, as a community grows and changes, the level of existing services changes, often becoming more comprehensive, complex, and expensive, and new services are added. These new services often include public sewage treatment, solid waste disposal, recycling, public drinking water, and public recreation. Eventually, when enough communities begin to need a similar service or level of service, it can become cost-effective for a regional approach to the delivery of those services, and sometimes it is the County that can fulfill that role.

To maintain a high level of public services, the community must continually monitor, upgrade, and reevaluate their existing utilities, facilities, and services. This means that the County shall continuously evaluate its existing facilities and services to ensure their continued provision in the most cost-effective manner possible, consistent with the County’s and the local communities’ long-term goals, trends, and projections, as well as consider the elimination of unnecessary services and the provision of new services when necessary. The analyses and recommendations within this chapter of the County’s Comprehensive Plan are the first step in that process, and this plan shall be used to guide and direct, but not replace, detailed engineering studies, facility plans, and capital improvement programs. The level of accuracy of the referenced materials herein is highly subject to change (“time sensitive”) and should only be used as an initial guide and reference in establishing this plan’s initial land use needs. The individual municipalities’ plans should be used as guidance as well. As time goes on, the County shall again gather updated information regarding services as it looks to modify or improve them. In some cases, greater informational detail should be gathered before approving recommendations.

COUNTY OFFICIALS AND COMMITTEES

County Board

The Sheboygan County Board currently consists of 34 supervisors. This number will be reduced to 25 pursuant to Ordinance No. 25 (2006-2007), following the 2012 election. The County Board creates their annual schedule of meetings in April of each year. The Board generally meets on the third Tuesdays of the month, but this varies by the month, so one needs to check the schedule to ensure the Board is meeting.

County Staff

As stated earlier, Sheboygan County is one of the largest employers in the County with close to 1,000 employees. These employees work in 22 departments and administer over 200 programs.

Hired and Contracted Professionals

The County contracts with and hires professionals when a special task is needed that the County and its staff are unable to perform. This is the greatest case within the Highway Department. When road construction occurs, in many cases a private contractor is brought in to complete the project. The County may also elicit the help of contracted professionals for expertise in other particular areas or when renovations or remodeling is needed.

Planning, Resources, Agriculture, and Extension Committee

This Plan was developed under the supervision of the Planning, Resources, Agriculture, and Extension Committee. This committee is made up of five members of the County Board. This Committee is charged with a wide variety of duties including providing oversight for the supervision, management, and control of the operations of the Marsh Park, Gerber Lakes, and other County-owned or operated public access to public waters and recreation trails. This committee oversees zoning and building ordinances, works as a liaison for register of deeds, provides oversight to the nonmotorized transportation pilot program, cooperates with the UW-Extension local staff, plus many other duties.

Comprehensive Plan Smart Growth Implementation Committee

The Smart Growth Implementation Committee (SGIC) is made up of representatives from individual municipalities, technical experts for each of the nine elements required by WI State Statute, and citizens. This committee was designed to be a review body, as well as a link to the local municipalities. This Committee reviews documents and surveys and makes recommendations to the Planning, Resources, Agriculture, and Extension Committee.

Other Committees

The County Board has nine standing committees the Executive, Finance, Health and Human Services, Health Care Center, Human Resources, Law, Planning, Resources, Agriculture, and Extension, Property, and Transportation Committees. Along with these committees, there are many subcommittees that make recommendations to the various County Board Committees.

UTILITIES INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS – PROVIDER, LOCATION, USE AND CAPACITY**Electric Service**

Electric Service in Sheboygan County is provided by We Energies (a/k/a Wisconsin Electric Power Company), Plymouth Utility (WPPI or ATC), Sheboygan Falls Utility, and Alliant Energy. Overhead transmission lines are owned by American Transmission Company; there are 3 345 kV lines, three 138 kV lines, and on 69 kV line running through Sheboygan County. The electrical service to the County is thought to be adequate at this time for planning purposes, with recent utility upgrades being driven not as much by population growth as by the demand for energy. People are building larger homes and filling them with multiple electronic devices. We Energies, which is increasing its capacity by about 2-3% per year to keep up with demand throughout its service area, uses several different fuel sources to produce electricity: coal - 59.0%; purchased power - 30.7%; renewable - 2.6%; natural gas - 7.4%; and oil - 0.1%. Alliant Energy also is increasing capacity by about 3% a year to keep up with the demand; they are also increasing the amount of renewable energy they use to produce electricity.

According to the American Transmission Company's 20-Year Analysis for Zone 4 (which includes Sheboygan County), there are no significant limitations or upgrades planned for Sheboygan County. The ATC overhead transmission lines are shown on Map 6-1. Although there are occasional complaints from some residents, the electrical service to the County is considered adequate for current and future needs.

Natural Gas

Natural gas service is provided by two companies: Wisconsin Public Service and WE Energies. Wisconsin Public Service provides natural gas for the Cities of Sheboygan, Sheboygan Falls, and Plymouth, the Villages of Elkhart Lake, Glenbeulah, Howards Grove, and Kohler, and the Towns of Herman, Greenbush, Mosel, Mitchell, Lima, Plymouth, Rhine, Russell, Sheboygan, Sheboygan Falls, and Wilson. One of WPS coal-fired plants is located on Lakeshore Drive in Sheboygan. It is the Edgewater plant and WPSC owns 31.8% of the plant. WE Energies provides natural gas service to the Villages of Adell, Cascade, Cedar Grove, Oostburg, Random Lake, and Waldo and the Towns of Holland, Lyndon, and Scott. ANR Pipeline Company operates one of the major pipelines in the County. This pipeline is shown on Map 6-1. West Shore Pipeline is another major pipeline on the west side of Sheboygan County. There are two values on this pipeline in Sheboygan County. Natural gas service appears to be adequate for Sheboygan County.

Alternative Energy

Sheboygan County has a few places where alternative energy is, or will be, used, as other municipalities work to regulate various forms of alternative energy. The City of Sheboygan has a methane digester that treats the sludge from the wastewater treatment facility. The Village of Cascade is planning on constructing one or two small wind turbines in order to power their wastewater treatment facility, with a possibility for expansion to power the whole Village in the future. The Public Service Commission regulates some wind turbines, but those under 100 megawatts are not regulated. Due to this gap in regulation, many municipalities within Sheboygan County have developed ordinances to regulate wind energy. Over 82 percent of survey respondents from Sheboygan County's 2008 survey stated that Sheboygan County should explore sustainable energy sources, with wind and solar energy being the two types of energy sources residents want to encourage.

Public Water System

There are two primary types of well systems in Sheboygan County: private and public.

Private wells are not part of a public water supply and each serves fewer than 25 people daily. They are usually wells that serve a single home, farmhouse, or small business with few employees or daily customers.

Public well systems are classified based on the numbers and frequency of their daily users. These classifications include: municipal systems (municipally-owned residential use), other-than-municipal systems (privately-owned residential use), nontransient noncommunity systems (no or very limited residential use with 25 or more employees or students 6-months every year), and transient noncommunity systems (little or no residential or employee use with 25 or more daily customers 60-days every year).

The administrative code regulating public water systems varies, according to the type of public water system. The WDNR oversees construction and operation of public water systems to make sure everyone has safe water to drink and use. Owners generally have primary responsibility to monitor drinking water quality; however, in Sheboygan County the smallest public systems – transient noncommunity systems -- are sampled annually by the Sheboygan County Health and Human Services Department by contract with the Department of Natural Resources.

There are 212 public water supply systems in Sheboygan County. These systems include municipalities, churches, primary schools, colleges, restaurants, golf courses, factories, campgrounds, large and small businesses, and others.

Sheboygan County owns and operates 8 public drinking water systems ranging from the Rocky Knoll Health Care Facility providing long-term housing for the elderly to the Sheboygan County Airport to a variety of trailheads and campground facilities.

There are 15 municipal water systems within Sheboygan County. Table 6-1 lists the municipal water systems, if they have a wellhead protection plan, and if they have a wellhead protection ordinance. The majority of public water systems in the County have deep wells that use groundwater to supply residents with their water supply, but the Cities of Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls and the Village of Kohler obtain their water supply from Lake Michigan.

Table 6-1: Municipal Water Systems

Municipal Water System	Wellhead Protection Plan	Wellhead Protection Ordinance
Adell Waterworks	✓	
Cascade Waterworks		
Cedar Grove Waterworks	✓	✓
Elkhart Lake Waterworks	✓	✓
Glenbeulah Waterworks		
Kettle Moraine Correctional Inst.	✓	
Kohler Waterworks	No wells*	No wells*
Oostburg Waterworks	✓	
Plymouth Utilities		
Random Lake Waterworks		
Rocky Knoll Health Care Facilities		
Sheboygan Falls Utilities	No wells*	No wells*
Sheboygan Town Waterworks	✓	
Sheboygan Water Utilities	No wells*	No wells*
Waldo Waterworks		

Source: WDNR

Most towns in Sheboygan County do not provide a public supply of drinking water. In some of the private wells there have been contaminants found in the water during the testing that was completed by the UW-Extension. Groundwater is known to have some naturally occurring chemicals, and when levels reach a height that is unsafe to humans, drinking water

contamination is a problem. Sheboygan County has never tested all private wells in the County, but the UW-Extension has worked to test individual wells and in some cases entire municipalities since 1993. The results from these tests are shown in Appendix 4. If a large area of groundwater becomes contaminated, municipalities and individual residents would need to find another source of drinking water. Due to the contamination of groundwater in areas of the County and nearby counties, municipalities may look to have a plan in place should something occur to contaminate their water supply. There are also areas within the County that require special casing of wells. These areas are in the Towns of Greenbush, Plymouth, and Sheboygan and are shown on Map 6-2. For further information on the requirements of the casing, citizens need to contact the WDNR.

The municipal public water systems are required to meet certain health standards. Additional information regarding the contaminants that are tested for by our public water systems, drinking water standards, answers to frequently asked questions, and how to obtain test kits can be found on the DNR's website at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/citizens.htm>.

It appears that the public water systems within Sheboygan County are meeting these standards, as none of the systems have recorded a violation for contaminant levels in their consumer confidence reports, which can be obtained from the WDNR.

Looking at Table 6-2, in 2005, 24.94 million gallons of total water were used per day between groundwater and surface water. The use of groundwater since 1979 has increased by over 40 percent, while the use of surface water has only increased by 15.5 percent in that same time frame. Sheboygan County's overall water use has increased by only 25 percent since 1979. While no formal hydrology study has been done in the County, estimates using data from the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission indicate residents and businesses within the County are using only 13% of the groundwater that is recharged to the aquifer each year (see pages 24-27 of Chapter 2 Natural, Agricultural, and Cultural Resources for more information). Therefore, the capacity of the aquifer is thought to be adequate for the County's projected growth forecasts.

Table 6-2: Sheboygan County Water Use

Sheboygan County Water Use by Year (millions of gallons per day)							
	1979	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Percent Change
Surface-water use	12.27	13.85	13.85	15.13	16.01	14.17	15.5%
Groundwater use	7.67	7.32	9.31	9.46	9.43	10.77	40.4%
Total water use	19.94	21.17	23.16	24.59	25.44	24.94	25.1%

Source: U.S. Geological Survey Water Use in Wisconsin reports for calendar years 1979, 1985, 1990, 2000, 2005.

Drainage Districts

Drainage districts can provide effective drainage of large tracts of land through action of a board with the power to plan, purchase, repair, and construct drains within the bounds of its district and in some cases beyond the bounds of its district. There are two drainage districts in Sheboygan County: Belgium-Holland Drainage District #1 and Belgium-Holland Drainage District #2. These drainage districts do have taxing authority, but no taxes are currently assessed. Map 6-3 shows the boundaries of these drainage districts. It is thought that in future years, there may be a

tax assessment. The records for this drainage district are held in Ozaukee County because the drainage district is located in both counties.

Sanitary Sewer Service and Sewer Service Area (SSA)

There are 19 sanitary districts in the County, but one of the sanitary districts is actually the water district for the Town of Sheboygan. These sanitary district boundaries are illustrated on Map 6-3. There is also sewer service for the Cities of Plymouth, Sheboygan, and Sheboygan Falls and the Village of Kohler. The City of Plymouth provides these services through the Plymouth Utilities Commission. The Plymouth Utilities Commission provides these services to an area that includes the City of Plymouth and portions of the Town of Plymouth. The City of Plymouth may need to make improvements to the sanitary sewer systems over time, which includes expansion of inceptor sewers. The expansion of the sewer system depends on the growth of the City of Plymouth in the planning period.

A map delineating the boundaries of the Sheboygan Sewer Service Area (SSA) for 2015 is shown in Appendix 13. The City of Sheboygan, City of Sheboygan Falls, Village of Kohler, Town of Sheboygan, and Town of Wilson are serviced by one wastewater treatment facility, while there are four other wastewater treatment facilities located in the SSA. The City of Sheboygan wastewater collection system that is comprised of both separate sanitary and storm sewers. The sanitary sewers collect and convey domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater generated within the city to the wastewater plant for treatment. The average depth of the sanitary sewers is 11 to 12 feet. Lift stations throughout the SSA are located in the Cities of Sheboygan, Sheboygan Falls, Village of Kohler, and the Towns of Wilson and Sheboygan. For more detailed information please see the SSA Plan from 1998, until the new plan is completed in 2009. Bay Lake Regional Planning Commission is working on an update to the 2015 Sheboygan Urbanized Area Sewer Service Plan; it is their hope this plan will be completed in 2009.

For more information please contact the clerks from the entities mentioned in the plan.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The DNR regulates municipal and industrial operations discharging wastewater to surface or ground waters through the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit program. Sheboygan County has 16 municipal wastewater treatment facilities that are permitted WPDES program. These wastewater treatment facilities are listed in Table 6-3. There are also 18 industrial wastewater treatment facilities in the County.

Each year the municipal facilities are required by the WDNR to complete a Compliance Maintenance Annual Report (CMAR). The CMAR is a self-evaluation tool that promotes the owner's awareness and responsibility for wastewater collection and treatment needs, measures the performance of a wastewater treatment works during a calendar year, and assesses its level of compliance with permit requirements. Each of the municipal wastewater treatment facilities overall CMAR score is shown in Table 6-3. A score of a 4 means good and any response are voluntary, a score of a 3 means that the plant is satisfactory and the response remain voluntary; a score of a 2 means the plant is marginal, and recommendations need to be made, and a score of 1 or 0 is poor and fail and means action needs to be taken. Each wastewater treatment facility is graded in a multitude of areas, and if one receives a score of two or lower in an area, they need to

report to the WDNR how they will remedy the problem. This means that just because an overall CMAR grade is 3.5, it does not mean that in one area, they may have received a one and in all other areas, they received fours. Table 6-3 also shows the facilities' capacities, their average daily flows, and if upgrades are planned for the facility. Each facility undertakes facility planning, when expansions or upgrades are needed. As is seen in Table 6-3, about nine of the facilities are planning upgrades, but in many cases, these are minor. For more information on each individual wastewater treatment facility the local municipality or the facility should be contacted.

Table 6-3: Wastewater Treatment Facilities in Sheboygan County

Wastewater Treatment Name	Plant's Capacity, Max monthly design flow (million gallons/day)	Average Daily Flow (million gallons/day)	Receiving waters	CMAR* (Year)	Upgrades Planned
Cascade Wastewater Treatment Facility	.167 mgd	.080 mgd	N. Branch Milw. River	2.64 (2007)	Yes, a lagoon system
Cedar Grove Wastewater Treatment Facility	.600 mgd	.170 mgd	Barr Creek	3.59 (2007)	No
Gibbsville Sanitary District	.085 mgd	.040 mgd	Onion River	3.62 (2007)	No
Howards Grove Wastewater Treatment Facility	1.6 mgd	~.360 mgd depending on season	Pigeon River	4.00 (2007)	Yes, different way to handle sludge
Lakeland College	.177 mgd	No information	Fishers Creek	4.00 (2007)	No
Northern Kettle Moraine Utility Commission	.660 mgd	.330 mgd	Seepage Cells- Recharge groundwater	2.97 (2007)	Yes, modification to how sludge is handled
Onion River Wastewater Commission	.152 mgd	.085 mgd	Onion River	3.65 (2007)	Yes, minor upgrades e.g. increase capacity
Oostburg Wastewater Treatment Plant	.281 mgd	.240 mgd	Black River	3.65 (2007)	Yes, in planning stages
Plymouth City Utility Commission Waste-water Treatment Facility	2.23 mgd	1.5 mgd	Mullet River	3.59 (2007)	No
Random Lake Village	.450 mgd	.237 mgd	Silver Creek	3.89 (2007)	Yes, handling of the sludge
Scott Tn. Sanitary District No1	Ind. Septic Tanks & Large Drainfield	.014 mgd	Ground Water Discharge	NA	Yes, upgrade of system

Wastewater Treatment Name	Plant's Capacity, Max monthly design flow (million gallons/day)	Average Daily Flow (million gallons/day)	Receiving waters	CMAR* (Year)	Upgrades Planned
Sheboygan Wastewater Treatment Plant	25.2 mgd	11.8 mgd	Lake Michigan	3.69 (2007)	Yes, for solid waste handling
Waldo Wastewater Utility	.210 mgd	.060 mgd	Onion River	3.90 (2007)	Yes, a complete plant upgrade by the end of 2010
WI DNR Long Lake Recreation Area Wastewater Treatment Facility	.016 mgd	.004 mgd, depending on season	Seepage Cells-Recharge groundwater	3.82 (2007)	No
WI Doc Kettle Moraine	.190 mgd	No information	Melius Creek	3.03 (2007)	No information

* These are the overall GPAs for the facilities. For grades on the individual parts of the CMAR, contact the WDNR Basin Engineer.

Source: WI DNR and individual wastewater treatment facilities.

In fall of 2008, Sheboygan County was home to nearly 8,733 private on-site wastewater treatment systems (POWTS). This number will be over 9,000 by summer 2009. These systems include holding tanks, mound systems, seepage beds, etc. Sheboygan County regulates these systems through Chapter 70 of the County's Sanitary Ordinance. A permit issued by the Planning Department is required for the reconnection of a private sewage system or for the installation of a non-plumbing sanitation system or for the replacement of piping associated with a private sewage system. All structures or premises in the County that are permanently or intermittently intended for human habitation or occupancy, which are not serviced by a public sewer, shall have a system for holding or treatment and dispersal of sewage and wastewater which complies with the provisions of Chapter 70. The private sewage system or non-plumbing sanitation system for newly constructed structures or structures requiring a reconnection permit shall be installed, inspected, and approved before the structure may be occupied. The ordinance also requires that the systems have maintenance every 3 years. This includes a site inspections and in many cases the pumping of the holding tank(s). During 2009, Sheboygan County is updating Chapter 70 of the County Code of Ordinances.

Wisconsin Public Service Commission (PSC)

The Wisconsin PSC is an independent state agency that oversees and is responsible for regulating more than 1,100 Wisconsin public utilities that provide electricity, heat, water, combined water and sewer, and telecommunication services. The PSC works to ensure that, in the absence of competition, adequate and reasonably priced service is provided to utility customers. PSC approval is required before utilities can change rates or build large power plant and major transmission lines.

Storm Water Management

The WDNR's ch. NR 216, Wis. Adm. Code regulates storm water and their related discharge permits. This code is in place to help meet regulations set by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). To meet the requirements of EPA's Storm Water Phase II Final Rule, the Wisconsin DNR drafted revisions to NR 216. These revisions amend an existing rule that outlines requirements for storm water discharge permits for municipal separate storm sewer systems, industrial facilities and construction sites. This rule increased the number of municipalities in Sheboygan County that must apply for a storm water permit, established associated municipal permit requirements, lowered the construction permit threshold to one acre from five acres of disturbance, and instituted a graduated fee structure to collect revenue from small and large municipal and construction sites. The Village of Kohler, Cities of Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls, and the Towns of Sheboygan and Wilson already were covered under the previous rule or had submitted individual permit applications to the WDNR, but this new rule added the Village of Howards Grove and Sheboygan County to the list. During the last decade, governmental agencies including many in Sheboygan have been active in curbing the negative impacts of stormwater pollution. Storm water pollution issues are being targeted and addressed by Federal and State statutes, and the provisions of county and community initiatives and ordinances. As part of a national effort to address the negative impacts of polluted runoff on the streams, rivers, and lakes, Sheboygan County, has formed a Clean Water partnership with the Cities of Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls, the Villages of Howards Grove and Kohler, and the Towns of Sheboygan and Wilson. These municipalities have been working together to provide information and education to residents of the County, as well as working towards the goal of meeting the storm water requirements. Local municipalities may develop cooperative efforts to address stormwater managements issues in the future.

Sheboygan County has taken steps as part of this to map all County owned land and ditches that falls in the urban area, which requires a permit. The County has contracted out for modeling services to help show ways to improve storm water management. As part of these rules, the County will need to decrease the amount of suspended solid loading over time. This may include adding grass or other buffers to decrease the loading of suspended solids.

Sheboygan County also addresses erosion control and storm water management activities through Chapter 75 of County Code of Ordinances. This ordinance applies to erosion control and storm water management activities for unincorporated areas of the County, with a few exceptions, which are laid out in the ordinance. The Towns of Sheboygan and Wilson have more stringent ordinances than the County's so these municipalities do not fall under the County's jurisdiction. The purpose of the storm water management ordinance is to diminish the threats to public health, safety, welfare, and the aquatic environment by limiting the rate of runoff and sediment loads discharged from development to waters of the State and regulatory wetlands in Sheboygan County. Sheboygan County's Land and Water Conservation Department (LWCD) administers this ordinance. Projects that fall under the criteria are regulated by the ordinance, and need to apply for a permit from the LWCD. These projects are then approved/denied based on the steps the applicant is going to take to reduce erosion and storm water runoff. The LWCD staff complete site inspections and helps the applicants ensure they are reducing the erosion from their construction activities.

The Sheboygan River Basin Partnership (SRBP) has worked to develop a storm water management plan for the Willow Creek Watershed. This is a five-mile stream that represents the only Lake Michigan tributary in Wisconsin with naturally reproducing chinook and coho salmon, and it is one of two Wisconsin tributaries to Lake Michigan with reproducing steelhead trout.

Solid Waste Disposal, Waste Pharmaceuticals Disposal, and Recycling Facilities

The average person in Wisconsin generates 4.7 pounds of trash (residential and their share of commercial trash) each day and recycles 1.9 pounds of that trash per day. Most non-hazardous solid waste in Sheboygan County is either collected at a transfer station, drop-off center, recycling center or collected curbside by a contracted private waste management company. Transfer stations are facilities where, for a fee, residents or municipalities may take their solid waste for collection by a privately-owned waste management service provider to be transported to a privately-owned solid waste facility and/or landfill. Drop-off and recycling centers are locations provided by a municipality where residents take their solid waste to be collected by a privately-owned waste management provider to be transported to a privately-owned solid waste facility, recycling center and/or landfill.

Most of the solid waste currently collected in the County is deposited in the Hickory Meadows Landfill in Chilton, located in Calumet County, in the Ridgeview Recycling and Disposal Facility in Whitelaw, located in Manitowoc County, or the Glacier Ridge Landfill in Horicon, located in Dodge County. These landfills receive solid waste from sources throughout the State of Wisconsin, but primarily from the counties in which they are located and the adjacent counties.

The Ridgeview Recycling and Disposal Facility is owned by Waste Management of Wisconsin and has three landfills. One of these landfills was closed 20 years ago, and a second is nearly full with less than a year of capacity remaining. The third landfill has a capacity of 10.16 million cubic yards (one cubic yard of compacted landfill averages 1,750 pounds in weight). As of May 2009, the landfill still has 10.16 million cubic yards remaining, or an estimated 14 and a half years of remaining capacity. The Cities of Sheboygan and Plymouth use this landfill, as well as, numerous villages and towns in the County.

The Hickory Meadows Landfill is owned by Veolia Environmental Services. The landfill has a capacity of 7.5 million cubic yards. As of June 2009, the landfill had 3.3 million cubic yards remaining. This capacity is predicted to last until approximately 2014, but Hickory Meadows has begun the process with the WDNR to request additional air space for expansion. It is thought that Hickory Meadows will expand by no less than an additional 7.5 million cubic yards.

The Glacier Ridge Landfill is also owned by Veolia Environmental Services. The landfill has a capacity of 9.2 million cubic yards. As of May 2009, the landfill had 8.2 million cubic yards remaining at its current use. In most cases, the solid waste from Sheboygan County goes to Veolia's Hickory Meadows Landfill near Chilton.

Even though Sheboygan County's municipalities manage their own solid waste disposal and recycling programs, the County does operate hazardous waste and waste pharmaceuticals drop off facilities. The hazardous waste drop off facility began in 1995, when the County operated a

site in Sheboygan twice a month. In 2008, the County began rotating collection of hazardous wastes between sites in Plymouth and Sheboygan, every other month. Some of the items that are collected are flammable liquids, florescent bulbs, acids and bases, poisons, antifreeze, old gasoline, household batteries, cleaners, and many other hazardous wastes. Waste electronics like computers and televisions are collected and deconstructed, with more than 98 percent of it being recycled. This helps people dispose of these hazardous wastes properly; without this program people might dispose of these wastes improperly.

In 2007, Sheboygan County started holding a collection for waste pharmaceuticals. This event is held in conjunction with the Crime Stoppers Fair in Sheboygan Falls the first Saturday in October. The County collects drugs from the surrounding communities, with law enforcement present, then law enforcement delivers the waste collected from all the outlying communities to Sheboygan Falls for analysis, co-mingling/separation, packing, and tracking. Veolia handles most of the collected medications for disposal by high temperature incineration out of state. Schedule 1 pharmaceuticals are taken to a Drug Enforcement Agency collection point by law enforcement where they are destroyed. In 2008, this program received 764.05 pounds of waste medications, 8.8 pounds of aerosols and inhalers, and 46.3 pounds of Schedule 1 drugs; this means Sheboygan County collected a grand total of 819.15 pounds of waste medications. These programs are funded through grants, partnerships with bordering counties, and by the property tax levy and are vital to protect Sheboygan County's natural resources. The County is looking at having a permanent drop off location for waste pharmaceuticals.

For more information on the recycling and solid waste disposal for an individual municipality access

http://www.co.sheboygan.wi.us/county_depts/planner/recycling/municipalities_recycling.htm, contact an individual municipality, or the waste management companies for their information.

Telecommunications Service

Telephone

Landline telephone service to county residents through a variety of carriers for both local service and long distance service. Some of the landline carriers include Verizon, AT&T, and TDS. Quality of service depends on the municipality and the location within the County. Some lines have been recently upgraded, while other lines are old and in poor condition.

As of 2008, there were 140 wireless towers throughout Sheboygan County. This does not mean there are actually 140 towers in the County, but one tower or location may host a multitude of carriers. These towers are owned by seven carriers: Cingular/AT&T, U.S. Cellular, Cellcom, Sprint/Nextel, Verizon Wireless, Bug Tussel, and Einstein Wireless. Map 6-4 shows the locations of the towers. Reception varies greatly, depending on location, topography, and the service provider. In many cases, if more towers are constructed or added, it will occur along transportation corridors. While the Federal Communications Commission allows municipalities discretion over the location of wireless towers, municipalities cannot ban towers altogether, as service must be provided; therefore, municipalities have limited influence on the overall approval of the towers.

Internet

Internet accessibility also varies greatly throughout the County. Some residents are able to receive broadband internet service, through their phone or cable company, while in other portions of the County they rely on dial-up internet service. Some of the satellite companies are providing high-speed internet access to subscribers. Many residents feel that availability of high-speed internet is inadequate and are unhappy with the options they are given. Due to new technologies, however, this is likely to change in the next few years. A new broadband technology is slowly emerging in *fixed wireless networks*. Wireless antenna sites (which are lower and less obtrusive than cellular antennas) would be capable of serving fixed location subscribers with broadband transmission rates up to 2.5 megabits per second over a 2.5-mile radius. A single site could potentially serve up to 200 users — both residential and small enterprise. It is also possible that broadband will become more common because of the new programs that are being implemented at the federal level.

It is also possible to construct fixed wireless networks from standard equipment of the WiFi or WiMAX variety, the latter of which is eventually scheduled to transmit as far as 45 miles from an antenna base station. So far, such networks have been limited to the small coverage areas of WiFi equipment, but as WiMAX equipment becomes available, such networks may be expected to increasingly be deployed. Fixed broadband wireless systems are particularly viable in rural and other low-density population areas where DSL or cable broadband service is not available.

Television

Television access varies greatly throughout the County. Most residents who live in the three cities and most of the villages have access to cable, satellite, or antenna television. Many residents in the rural parts of the County only have access to television through satellite or antennas, but cable is slowly expanding to rural areas. Some areas of the County receive signals from Milwaukee, some receive signals from Green Bay, and others receive signals from both media markets. Some residents do not think the limited service available to them is adequate.

Road and Other Maintenance

Sheboygan County's Highway Department completes the road maintenance for all County Trunk Highway (CTHs), all State Highways, and many of the local roads. Many municipalities contract with the County for their road maintenance. The County Highway Department has various locations throughout the County. The County Highway Administration Building & Repair Shop is located in the City of Sheboygan at 1211 N 23rd Street. The Highway Department then operates six satellite locations: North Side Shed, South Side Shed, Adell Shed, Cascade Shed, Elkhart Lake Shed, and Plymouth Shed. The County also operates an asphalt plant in the Town of Greenbush. The asphalt plant produces material for Calumet, Fond du Lac, and Manitowoc Counties. In 2008, about 20 percent of the asphalt produced, or 89,282 tons, was used for external (out-of-county) customers. The County's asphalt plant provides critical material for the Department's construction and maintenance activities on the County and local roads. The County also operates five gravel pits and owns four of them. These gravel pits are in the Town of Greenbush, Mitchell, and Plymouth. When the project is too large or out of the County's capabilities outside contractors will be hired. In 2008, Virchow Krause & Company completed a Operational Diagnostic Analysis of the Sheboygan County Highway Department. This analysis was completed on the highway department's operations and shed locations. The analysis has

been presented to the Transportation Committee of the County Board, but no decisions have been made on which recommendations will be implemented.

Sheboygan County's Building Service Department is charged with the responsibility for the maintenance and upkeep of the courthouse, courthouse annex, law enforcement center, detention center, administration building, human services building, Taylor Park, agricultural building, and the museum. There is also maintenance staff for Rocky Knoll. Staff maintains the cleanliness and appearance of the County offices and service areas, establish the requirements for the expansion, modernization, or replacement of equipment and/or facilities, and evaluate, develop, and control capital projects related to systems modernization, equipment replacement, or new facility construction. The County does not have a facilities plan, but there are two buildings that the County owns that are sometimes discussed for replacement. These include the main highway building and the Health and Human Services Buildings. These buildings are discussed for replacement because of their age and size limits.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Administrative Facilities

Sheboygan County has a wide variety of locations and facilities that help to serve the citizens of Sheboygan County. Many of the County's facilities are located within the City of Sheboygan. There is the County Administration Building, which is located in Sheboygan at 508 New York Avenue, as well as the County Courthouse located at 615 N. 6th Street in Sheboygan. The Sheriff's Department building is located at 525 N. 6th Street, Sheboygan. Health and Human Services Department has two locations in Sheboygan. One is located at 1011 N. 8th Street, while the health and human service annex is located at 821 N. 8th St., 2nd Floor, Sheboygan. The County has plans to relocate from the health and human service annex in 2009 to the agriculture building in Sheboygan Falls. The Sheboygan County Job Center Building is located at 3620 Wilgus Avenue, Sheboygan. The main Highway Administration Building is located in Sheboygan on N. 23rd Street, as was stated earlier in the Chapter. In 2008, Sheboygan County's UW-Extension relocated to the University of Wisconsin-Sheboygan Campus located at 5 University Drive, Sheboygan. The County Museum is open from April 1 through October 30 and is located at 3110 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan. Beginning sometime in 2009, the agriculture building, located at 650 Forest Avenue, Sheboygan Falls, will house the Health and Human Services Division on Aging and the Aging and Disability Resource Center. Sheboygan County Memorial Airport is located in the Town of Sheboygan Falls as N6180 Resource Drive, Sheboygan Falls. With the diverse number of programs and services Sheboygan County offers, there is a need for these facilities to adequately meet the needs of the citizens.

Postal Service

There are 14 post offices in the County. All cities and villages in the County have a post office, except for the Village of Howards Grove, which utilizes the City of Sheboygan Post Office. The unincorporated areas of Hingham and Greenbush also have post offices. These post offices are adequate for the County and are listed in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4: Post Offices in Sheboygan County

Postal Codes	Post Office Location
53001	Adell
53011	Cascade
53013	Cedar Grove
53020	Elkhart Lake
53023	Glenbeulah
53026	Greenbush
53031	Hingham
53044	Kohler
53070	Oostburg
53073	Plymouth
53075	Random Lake
53081 53082 53082	Sheboygan
53085	Sheboygan Falls
53093	Waldo

Law Enforcement

The Sheriff’s Department serves Sheboygan County, its citizens, and visitors. Offering twenty-four hour law enforcement services, the Sheboygan County Sheriff’s Department is one of the largest and busiest departments in the area. With over 120,000 full-time residents, countless commuters, and visitors every day, the Sheriff’s Department does all it can to ensure those people enjoy a safe and memorable experience in the County. The Sheboygan County Sheriff’s Department consists of approximately 180 men and women who provide an array of law enforcement and correctional services to the citizens of Sheboygan County. The 2007 budget was slightly over \$15 million for the Sheriff’s Department.

The Sheriff’s Department is broken down into five divisions: patrol services, criminal investigations, corrections, civil process and court security, and telecommunications. Some of the patrol division’s duties include traffic law enforcement, traffic accident investigation, criminal investigation, first responders, public speaking, and many other tasks. The criminal investigation division includes interviewing witnesses and suspects, searching persons, property and crime scenes, crime scene supervision, developing and working informants, and other duties. The corrections division includes inmate booking, strip searching inmates, inmate observations, inmate meals, inmate discipline, and other duties pertinent to the job. The civil process division is responsible for serving legal papers such as subpoenas, criminal complaints and summons, restraining orders, and other various papers, transporting inmates for court, warrant pickups, medical transports, sheriff foreclosure sales, and providing for the safety and protection of the courts, employees, and visitors. The telecommunications division is responsible for the Communication Center, which is staffed 24 hours a day by highly trained personnel. They handle all cellular 911 calls in the County, and 911 calls outside of the City, route the calls to the appropriate agencies, and dispatch the appropriate personnel. In the future, the City of

Sheboygan and Sheboygan County may consider streamlining the dispatch services to one location for the entire County. Although this system is considered adequate, the Department is working to implement a Wireless 911 system that will add more functionality and flexibility.

Within each of these divisions there are many “Special Teams or Programs” such as: the K-9 Unit, S.W.A.T. (Special Weapons and Tactics) Team, Boat and Dive Teams, Crisis Negotiators, Drug Unit, Snowmobile, A.T.V., and Bicycle Patrols, Honor Guard Unit, CounterACT Officers, Awards Committee, Specialized Unified Tactics Instructors, Neighbor Watch, and Citizens Academy Instructors. These programs and teams all help to better serve Sheboygan County. Members of these units receive advanced training in their specific field. The City of Sheboygan Police Department has motorcycle patrols.

The Department, which is currently allowed to have 39 deputies, anticipates having adequate manpower for the next few years, although cuts in shared revenues might create challenges. The traditional Wisconsin standard for police protection is 1.86 officers/1,000 persons. Based on 2008 population estimates of villages and towns in Sheboygan County relying on the Department, the County had 0.85 officer/1,000 persons. While this is well below the standard, the Sheriff’s Department does have back-up assistance available through mutual aid agreements. Moreover, the Sheriff’s Department annually evaluates its personnel needs based on actual caseload and response times. Using these more specific standards, the Department believes it is providing necessary coverage to the County and is committed to maintaining that protection.

The Sheriff’s Department makes regular patrols throughout the County, but has contracts with certain municipalities for extra patrol services. There are six law enforcement agencies in the County. Besides the County Sheriff’s Department, the Villages of Elkhart Lake, Kohler, and Cascade, and the Cities of Plymouth and Sheboygan Falls have their own police departments. The Village of Cascade Police Department also provides police protection to the Villages of Adell and Waldo and the Town of Lyndon. These police departments work together to provide law enforcement services to the entire County. Members of the police departments take training courses together as well as work together to provide the best possible police protection for the County and its residents.

The Sheboygan County Sheriff’s Department utilizes several correctional facilities. The Sheboygan County Jail is located on the second floor of the Sheboygan County Law Enforcement Center, located on North 6th Street in the City of Sheboygan. The Jail is a 40-bed facility that primarily houses adult female inmates. The Sheboygan County Detention Center, located on South 31st Street in the City of Sheboygan is a 286-bed facility that houses adult male inmates. The Juvenile Detention Center, also located on the second floor of the Sheboygan County Law Enforcement Center, is a 27-bed facility that houses both male and female juvenile inmates. These capacities are currently sufficient; in fact, the County often houses inmates from other counties and the state. In the next few years, there is a possible expansion for the County Detention Center. This expansion would add a third and fourth floor to the current facility and also double the capacity of the facility.

Sheboygan County is also home to the Kettle Moraine Correctional Institute, located in the Towns of Greenbush and Mitchell. This is a medium security facility operated by the Department of Corrections. It is 80 acres in size and has an operating capacity of 783, but in

2008 housed an average of 1,178 inmates on a daily basis. A variety of programs are available for the inmates in industry, vocational, and academic training or education.

In 2008, 11 local towns also exercised the role power of a town constable. Per s. 60.22(4) of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, the Town Constable is responsible for enforcing local ordinances and issuing citations for ordinance violations. The Constable may also assist in a multitude of ways during emergencies. In some cases the constables are elected and in other cases they constables are appointed.

Emergency Services

The County, except the City of Sheboygan, is served by the 9-1-1 system that is routed through the Sheboygan County telecommunicators and relayed to emergency services.

Telecommunicators set off tones to activate the paging system for all the first responder units in the County.

Fire services in Sheboygan County are provided on an individual community basis or are obtained through contracts with neighboring communities. There are 26 fire departments in Sheboygan County, of these, 25 are staffed with volunteer fire fighters. Map 6-5 shows the fire department boundaries in Sheboygan County. Mutual aid is provided, if asked for by the municipalities.

The City of Sheboygan is the only full-time fire department in the County. The Sheboygan Fire Department has staffing levels between 18 and 23 people for fire/rescue emergency operations 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In January 2008, the City began providing ambulance service to City residents as well. The Sheboygan Fire Department and EMS service operate out of the five fire stations. These stations are located throughout the City.

There are seven ambulance providers serving Sheboygan County residents. These are the Orange Cross, Random Lake, Oostburg, Kiel, Plymouth, Mt. Calvary, and Sheboygan Fire Department Ambulance Services. The ambulance service boundaries are shown in Map 6-6. Orange Cross Ambulance Service will also transport patients in the City of Sheboygan as well as Sheboygan's Ambulance Service.

The level of fire and rescue service varies greatly from community to community. This variability can be seen in the fire insurance ratings issued for local communities by the Insurance Services Office (ISO). Based upon their countrywide Public Protection Classification Program, Sheboygan County communities range from a Class 3 for the City of Sheboygan to a Class 9 and Class 10 for parts of some rural towns. Many of the fire departments received split classifications. This is because all properties within 1,000 feet of a water supply (usually a fire hydrant) and within five road miles of a fire station are eligible for the first class (classes 1 through 8). Properties more than 1,000 feet from a water supply but within five road miles of a fire station are eligible for a class 9. All properties more than 5 road miles from a fire station are class 10. This classification system is used to help establish fire insurance premiums for residential and commercial properties, although some insurance companies use their own system of measure. Many but not all of these differences can be attributed to differing population levels, population densities, land uses, distance covered, etc.

To receive a rating of a class 1 through 8 the community's fire-protection system must include a dispatch center, a fire department, and a water supply, all of which meet the criteria for credit under ISO's Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS). Table 6-5 shows the ISO ratings for the County's fire departments.

Table 6-5: ISO Ratings

Municipality/Fire Department/Fire Protection Area	ISO Rating	Municipality/Fire Department/Fire Protection Area	ISO Rating
Ada FD	07/10	Oostburg FD	05/10
Adell	05	Plymouth	04
Beechwood FD	07/10	Plymouth FD	04/09
Cascade	06	Random Lake	04
Cascade FD (Town of Mitchell and Lyndon)	07/10	Random Lake FD Area	04/8B
Cedar Grove	04	Rhine TS	09/10
Elkhart Lake	04	Scott TS FDS (Batavia FD)	07
Franklin FD	09	Sheboygan	03
Glenbeulah	06	Sheboygan Falls	04
Greenbush FD	09/09	Sheboygan Falls TS FDS	06
Haven FD (Town of Mosel)	09/09	Sheboygan TS FD	05/09
Holland TS Adell FPA	09/10	Sherman TS Adell FPA	09/10
Holland TS Cedar Grove FPA	06/10	Sherman TS FDS 1 (Batavia FD)	07
Howards Grove	06	Silver Creek FD	09
Howards Grove FD	06/10	St Anna FD Area (Russell)	07/10
Johnsonville	09/09	St. Cloud FD Area (Russell)	05/09
Kohler	05	Waldo	05
Lima TS FDS 1	06	Waldo FD (Lyndon and Lima)	05/09
Oostburg	05	Wilson TS Black River FPA	07/10

According to the insurance service office, generally, urban density development should be located within 1.5 miles of a fire station, while one- and two-family homes with at least 100-foot separation should be located within four miles of a fire station. The recommended 1.5-mile and four-mile service radii are shown on Map 6-5. Much of the County is located within the recommended service radius of an existing fire station. Every fire department should strive to provide the best and most appropriate level of service possible in a cooperative, cost-effective, and efficient manner; studies of this issue may be periodically undertaken, so that an appropriate level of service is maintained. Each fire department should conduct periodic needs assessment studies to determine if the department has sufficient firefighters, equipment, water supply, and facilities to adequately protect the communities they serve. A possible study may involve assessing the need for professional personnel versus volunteer or paid-on-call personnel, as well as the use of existing and potential shared-service agreements. The fire departments in the County may also look into regional fire protection over the course of the planning period.

First Responders

There are two levels of first responders in Sheboygan County. The first are individuals throughout the County, many of whom are trained in first-aid, CPR, and Automatic External

Defibrillators, and are involved in many walks of life, and could, if necessary react in situations where a victim has stopped breathing or support an emergency. This group of people works with or without an allegiance to any particular group. The second level of first responders consist of some law enforcement personnel, fire department personnel, and volunteer organizations who are certified Medical First Responders. Individuals at this level shall be trained through a designated First Responder Training Course. First responders provide immediate care to victims of trauma and illness. First responders in rural communities provide vital care and decrease response time to an emergency scene. For more information on the first responder units contact Sheboygan County Emergency Management or access *Sheboygan County’s Emergency Medical Services Plan*. Many times these first responder units are made up of volunteers. There are 14 state licensed first responder units in Sheboygan County. The first responder units in Sheboygan County are listed in Table 6-6, and shown in Map 6-7.

Table 6-6: Sheboygan County First Responder Units

First Responder Unit	First Responder Unit
Adell Fire Department First Responder Unit	City of Sheboygan Falls Fire Department First Responder Unit
Aldrich Chemical First Responder Unit	City of Sheboygan Fire Department
Batavia Fire Department First Responder Unit	Town of Sheboygan Falls Fire Department First Responder Unit
Cascade Fire Department First Responder Unit	Village of Elkhart Lake First Responder Unit
Cedar Grove Fire Department First Responder Unit	Town of Sheboygan Fire Department First Responder Unit
Howards Grove First Department First Responder Unit	Kohler Police Department/Village of Kohler EMS
Glenbeulah Fire Department First Responder Unit	Town of Wilson First Responders

Education

Higher Education

There are two higher education facilities in Sheboygan County, with a third main campus nearby.

Lakeland College

Lakeland College is a four-year liberal arts institution, which is fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. The primary campus area is located a few miles west of the Village of Howards Grove at W3718 South Drive in the Town of Herman. The independent college is closely tied to the United Church of Christ. Lakeland’s academic divisions consist of business administration, education, natural sciences, creative arts, humanities, and social sciences.

The most immediate issue the college is facing is the need for a new well to supply the campus area. Currently, Lakeland utilizes private well and sewer treatment systems. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, with whom campus officials are working diligently to rectify the identified deficiencies, issued the directive recently.

Long-range issues campus officials are anticipating revolve around Lakeland's 150th Anniversary in 2012. The administration is targeting this date as an opportunity to expand enrollment figures at the campus. It is anticipated that both residential halls and academic facilities will be incorporated as part of future development plans. The residence halls are at capacity and academic halls are equally full.

A thorough facilities analysis will be performed in the near future to identify the areas in most need of improvement and expansion. Once the specific needs and target areas have been identified through the study, Lakeland officials will move from current conceptual planning to a more concentrated approach. It is imperative that surrounding communities and their designated officials engage in regular discussions with the campus administration to stay apprised of development plans.

Since the campus is physically located in Herman, the Town could be affected by Lakeland's future development. The most significant impact the Town may experience is from potentially increased commuter traffic volumes on surrounding streets and county trunk highways.

UW-Sheboygan

UW-Sheboygan is located in the City of Sheboygan and is one of the 13 freshman and sophomore campuses of the University of Wisconsin Colleges. UW-Sheboygan allows students to earn their Associate Degree in the Arts and Sciences and easily transfer to another UW system school in order to finish their bachelors degree through the guaranteed transfer program.

UW-Sheboygan offers a Bachelor of Science – Engineering in conjunction with UW-Platteville, a Bachelor of Arts in organizational administration, communication, and information resources in conjunction with UW-Milwaukee, a Bachelor of Science in Management in conjunction with UW-Stout, and a Bachelor of Education in conjunction with UW-Oshkosh. These programs are taught online, on UW-Sheboygan Campus, through distance education, or other means. It also offers a few Masters Degree of Science in Education classes in conjunction with UW-Oshkosh. UW-Sheboygan also boasts one of the lowest tuitions in the UW System.

UW-Sheboygan has about 750 students, with close to 500 being full-time equivalencies. There are 16 full-time professors and 34 part-time lecturers. The average class size is 23 students.

This liberal arts education will give people the foundation they need to excel at a four-year institution and helps build the skills people need for life-long learning.

Lakeshore Technical College

Lakeshore Technical College (LTC) offers 89 career programs including associate degrees, technical diplomas, technical certificates, and apprenticeship programs. In addition, LTC offers distance learning, customized training to business and industry, and continuing education opportunities.

The main campus is located in the Village of Cleveland just north of the boundary between Sheboygan and Manitowoc Counties. LTC has additional sites in Manitowoc and Sheboygan, with outreach centers at area high schools in Kiel, Manitowoc, Mishicot, Oostburg, Plymouth,

Random Lake, Reedsville, Sheboygan, Two Rivers, and Valders. It also has 33 distance learning sites.

On average, 73% of LTC graduates work in the LTC District which includes Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties and parts of Calumet and Ozaukee Counties. LTC is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission, a Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

For more information on Lakeshore Technical College, go to gotoltc.edu/index.shtml.

UW-Extension

The UW-Extension extends the knowledge and resources of the University of Wisconsin to people where they live and work. The UW-Extension runs a variety of programs throughout the state. Sheboygan County's UW-Extension is located in a recently remodeled space on the campus of UW-Sheboygan. The program areas include agriculture, community and economic development, family living, horticulture, nutrition education, and 4-H youth development. The UW-Extension staff work with local citizens on a variety of programs. One of the largest programs is the 4-H Program.

In 2000, Sheboygan County 4-H had 1,171 enrolled members ranging from 6 years old to 19 years old and 43 4-H clubs. The agricultural programs are offered not only in crops and agronomy, but also in dairy and livestock. The family living programs for the UW-Extension respond to community needs with research-based education and partnerships that support Wisconsin families and communities. These programs include food and nutrition programs, family relationship programs, parenting, and family economic programs.

Another popular program is the master gardeners program. This program is made up of individuals who have an interest in horticulture, have taken Master Gardener training offered by UW-Extension and share their time and expertise with others. The purpose of the Wisconsin Master Gardener Program is to provide unbiased, research-based horticultural information to the citizens of Wisconsin through Master Gardener volunteers. Master Gardeners receive training in horticulture through the University of Wisconsin Extension. In return for their training, Master Gardeners volunteer in UW-Extension horticulture programs and projects, which enhance the community (e.g. landscaping on the County's Old Plank Road Trail).

The community, natural resources, and economic development programs of the Cooperative Extension helps Wisconsin residents build strong communities, attract and keep jobs, and balance growth and environmental quality. Backed by University of Wisconsin research, Extension educators work with local governments, civic organizations, businesses, and community leaders to help people identify critical local concerns, set goals, and work on solutions.

These facilities are thought to be adequate for Sheboygan County.

K-12 Schools

There are 13 public school districts and many private schools in the County. Table 6-7 provides a listing of these schools as well as enrollment from the 2007-2008 school year and a website

where more information can be found on the school. The largest public school district by enrollment figures in the Sheboygan Area School District (SASD) with nearly 10,450 students. The SASD is also about the ninth largest school district in the state based on enrollment data. The smallest public school district by enrollment figures is the Elkhart Lake-Glenbeulah School District with only 514 students. The public school district boundaries are shown on Map 6-8.

Table 6-7: K-12 Schools in Sheboygan County

Schools	Total Enrollment 2007-2008	Website
Public Schools		
Campbellsport*	1,448	http://www.csd.k12.wi.us/
Cedar Grove-Belgium	1,071	http://www.cedargrovebelgium.k12.wi.us/
Elkhart Lake-Glenbeulah	514	http://www.elgs.k12.wi.us/
Howards Grove	989	http://www.theclassList.com/hgsd
Kewaskum*	1,985	http://www.kewaskumschools.org/
Kiel*	1,497	http://www.kiel.k12.wi.us/
Kohler	612	http://www.kohler.k12.wi.us/
New Holstein*	1,131	http://www.nhsd.k12.wi.us/
Oostburg	958	http://www.oostburg.k12.wi.us/
Plymouth	2,444	http://www.plymouth.k12.wi.us/
Random Lake	956	http://www.randomlake.k12.wi.us/
Sheboygan	10,445	http://www.sheboygan.k12.wi.us/
Sheboygan Falls	1,776	http://www.sheboyganfalls.k12.wi.us/
Private Schools		
Sheboygan County Christian High School	157	http://www.scchs.com/
Sheboygan Lutheran High School	220	http://www.lutheranhigh.com/
Bethlehem Lutheran School, Sheboygan	167	http://www.ourbethlehem.com/
Christ Child Academy (Elem.to middle school)	155	http://christchildacademy.com/
Ebenezer Christian School	11	N/A
Faith Christian Academy	30	http://fbcwi.com/fca/FaithChristianAcad.php
Holy Family	187	http://webpages.charter.net/hfs_school/
Immanuel Lutheran School	62	http://www.immanuelsheboygan.com/
Willowglen Academy -North	37	http://www.phoenixcaresystems.com/wi/north.php
Oostburg Christian School	193	www.oostburgchristian.com
Our Lady of the Lakes	101	http://www.ourladylakes.org/
Sheboygan Christian School	194	http://www.sheboyganchristian.com/
St. Dominic Elementary School	136	http://www.stdominic.us/school/index.php
St. John-Baptist Elementary School	278	http://www.sjbplymouth.org/school_home.html
St. John Lutheran School, Plymouth	179	http://www.stjohnplymouth.org/
St. John Lutheran School, Random Lake	83	http://www.stjohnrandomlake.org/

Schools	Total Enrollment 2007-2008	Website
St. Mary's Grade School, Sheboygan Falls	83	http://www.blessedtrinityparish.org/St%20Mary/stmaryschool.htm
St. Mary's School, Cedar Grove	38	N/A
St. Paul's Lutheran School, Howards Grove	72	http://www.stpaulshowardsgrove.org/
St. Paul's Lutheran School, Sheboygan	97	http://www.sheboyganstpaul.com/
Trinity Lutheran School	141	http://trinitysheboygan.org/
Home-Based Private Education	~518**	
Total Enrollment	22,904***	

* These school districts are not headquartered in Sheboygan County, but some residents of Sheboygan County attend schools in these districts.

**Home-Based Private Education Enrollment does not include home-based students from the Campbellsport, Kewaskum, Kiel, or New Holstein School Districts.

***Total Enrollment does not include the enrollment numbers from the Campbellsport, Kewaskum, Kiel, or New Holstein School Districts because most of the students in these districts are not Sheboygan County residents.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Enrollment Data

It is likely that individual schools and districts will continue to have periodic renovations, expansions, and/or consolidations. For the most part, each school district has managed its needs independently from the County, and it is expected this will continue. Given the wide choice of private and public facilities in the area, education options for school-aged children within the County appear to be more than adequate for the planning period.

Library

Sheboygan County is home to eight libraries distributed throughout the area (Table 6-8). The largest library is the Mead Public Library located in the City of Sheboygan. These libraries work together with other libraries in the Eastern Shores Library System for book sharing and book mobile services.

Table 6-8: Public Libraries in Sheboygan County

Library Name	Location	Library Name	Location
Cedar Grove Public Library	Cedar Grove	Mead Public Library	Sheboygan
Elkhart Lake Public Library	Elkhart Lake	Oostburg Public Library	Oostburg
Kohler Public Library	Kohler	Plymouth Public Library	Plymouth
Lakeview Community Library	Random Lake	Sheboygan Falls Memorial Library	Sheboygan Falls

Eastern Shores Library System was founded as a multi-county federated public library system in 1987. There are thirteen member libraries in the System -- 5 in Ozaukee County, 8 in Sheboygan County. Mead Public Library, in Sheboygan, serves as the resource library for the System.

The System covers 741 square miles, and serves a 1998 estimated population of over 191,000 persons. The services provided by Eastern Shores and its Member Libraries are for all persons in Sheboygan and Ozaukee Counties to enjoy. Any person in the two counties has the right to use any of the thirteen libraries.

A van delivery service between the libraries and the System office allow you to return books and other materials to any convenient member library. Inter-Library Loan makes it possible for you to receive materials and information from other Wisconsin Libraries. In addition, Eastern Shores has reciprocal agreements with other Wisconsin public library systems, allowing you to check out materials at other libraries when you are on vacation.

During 2001, Eastern Shores implemented EasiCat, an online-shared automated catalog of all of the items owned by all of the libraries and the bookmobile. Customers can go to any library and view all of the items, place holds on items, and have them delivered to the library that is the most convenient. Customers with Internet access can perform the same functions at home, school, or place of business twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Finally, Eastern Shores operates the Bookmobile, which serves many of the communities in Sheboygan and Ozaukee Counties that do not have libraries.

Sheboygan County's Board of Supervisors adopted the Plan for County Library Service in Sheboygan County 2006-2010 in 2005. This plan contained some recommendations for the library system. Some of the highlights are:

- Membership on the Eastern Shores Library System Board is determined by the proportion of the county's population to the population of the entire system, which includes Sheboygan and Ozaukee counties.
- All public libraries in the system will provide service to residents who live in areas not served by a municipal library. Each public library will be reimbursed for the service it provides to non-librarians at no less than 85% of the library's operating cost for serving them. The reimbursement level will grow to 90% by 2010.
- The Eastern Shores bookmobile will continue to serve non-librarian areas of the county. The proportion of use by Sheboygan County to the total use of the bookmobile will determine the funds that will be appropriated by the county.
- There are no recommendations on a county library district, a consolidated county library service, and creating joint libraries in non-librarian municipalities.
- No operational standards will be established because the public libraries in the county currently meet or exceed the basic level of standards for providing library service.
- The county will contract with Eastern Shores Library System to administer the plan.
- The plan will be reviewed and revised during 2009 and Ozaukee County should be invited to participate.
- The Committee should include at least seven members representing librarians, non-librarian residents, and urban residents from different geographic areas of the county.

As was stated in the 2005-2010 plan, the public libraries are meeting or exceeded the basic level of standards for providing library service to County residents. Now that 2009 has arrived,

Sheboygan County is holding to its recommendation of working with Ozaukee County on its next Library Service Plan. Sheboygan County has formed a committee jointly with Ozaukee County and the 2011-2015 Plan for County Library Services will be presented at the County Board in December 2009.

Health Care

Public Health Division

The Division of Public Health for Sheboygan County “promotes conditions in Sheboygan County in which people can be healthy.” The Division has a wide variety of statutory and community responsibilities. The Division handles communicable disease control, human hazard abatement such as childhood lead poisoning, tobacco education activities, refugee health screening, immunizations, WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) health and nutrition, facility licensing and inspections, and prenatal care coordination. The Division of Public Health, as part of the facility licensing and inspections, checks food handling guidelines and restaurant inspections. The Division of Public Health also handles beach testing and is in charge of beach closures due to public health risks.

Private Health Facilities

The County has two hospitals located in the City of Sheboygan.

Aurora Sheboygan Memorial Medical Center is located on North 7th Street in the City of Sheboygan, the medical center consists of a staff of physicians that provide services in more than 25 specialties, including obstetrics, pediatrics, orthopedics, surgical services, emergency services, rehabilitation medicine, cancer treatment services, etc.

St. Nicholas Hospital is located on North Taylor Drive in Sheboygan, St. Nicholas is a Catholic full-service community hospital that provides services in specialties such as: cancer, cardiac, and diabetes care; emergency services; home health; maternity; medical/surgical services; orthopedics and sports medicine; pain management; rehabilitation; and renal dialysis.

Sheboygan Surgery Center is a partnership between a group of surgeons and St. Nicholas Hospital. The Sheboygan Surgery Center was Sheboygan County’s first, new construction, multi-specialty freestanding surgery center. This center performs many types of outpatient surgeries including gastrointestinal, pain management, urological general surgery, orthopedic, hand, ophthalmologic, plastic/cosmetic, foot, ear, nose, and throat (ENT), gynecological, oral, and other surgeries.

Aurora Surgery Center in Plymouth operates outpatient surgery services performed by an Aurora Sheboygan Clinic surgeon, anesthesia, and surgical nursing staff shared between Aurora Surgery Center and Aurora Sheboygan Memorial Medical Center. Outpatient procedures include hand, wrist, arm, knee and shoulder arthroscopy, cataract surgery, tonsils, adenoids, ear, nasal, and sinus surgery, gallbladder and hernia surgery, reconstructive and cosmetic plastic surgery, gastrointestinal scope procedures, including colonoscopy, as well as other types of surgery. There are various clinics and other health care facilities scattered throughout the County.

There is also a Visiting Nurse Association (VNA) in Sheboygan County. The Aurora VNA provides home healthcare to Sheboygan County. It provides home healthcare for patients of all ages, from infants to elderly. The nurses are the educators of disease prevention and health promotion. The role of VNA is more important than ever as patients spend less time in the hospital, the population continues to age and the demand for home healthcare increases. To meet demands, VNAs expertly trained clinical staff use the latest technology available to deliver comprehensive quality care.

There is adequate health care facilities in the County. There is an adequate number of beds available, but in the future hospitals may choose to expand or relocate to another area within the County.

Child Care Facilities

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 7,213 children under five years of age living in the County and 16,308 children between the ages of 5-14. With the high percentage of families consisting of dual income parents who commute to work, quality, easily accessible childcare is a critical concern for these families.

Although not referring to any official data, the Resource Specialist for Family Connections, Inc. in Sheboygan indicated in September of 2008 that there were likely “more children than we have placements for in our County.”

Table 6-9: Child Care Facilities

CHILD CARE FACILITY NAME	CITY/VILLAGE	CAPACITY
Michelle’s Family Day-Care	Adell	8
Upton Child Care	Cedar Grove	8
Kari’s Family Child Care	Howards Grove	8
Barbie’s Family Day Care Center	Howards Grove	8
Elly’s family Day Care	Howards Grove	8
Kiddie Koral	Howards Grove	8
Little Bears Day Care	Howards Grove	8
So Tiny/ Division of So Big	Howards Grove	8
Kaleidoscope Family Day Care	Plymouth	8
Kraus’ Kinder Care	Plymouth	8
Bonnie’s Kids	Random Lake	8
Spring Day Care	Random Lake	8
Agape family Services	Sheboygan	8
Bundles of Joy	Sheboygan	8
Carol’s Day Care	Sheboygan	8
Darla’s Family Child Care	Sheboygan	8
Dolores’ House for Little People	Sheboygan	5
Great To Be Me Child Dev. Center	Sheboygan	8
Gwynn’s Loves N’Hugs	Sheboygan	8
Jarred’s Activity Place	Sheboygan	8
Judy’s Family Child Care	Sheboygan	8

CHILD CARE FACILITY NAME	CITY/VILLAGE	CAPACITY
Lauries Family Care	Sheboygan	8
Little Rainbows Inc.	Sheboygan	8
Lot's – O- Love	Sheboygan	8
Nell's Family Day Care	Sheboygan	8
Patti's Day Care	Sheboygan	8
Rhonda's Family Day Care	Sheboygan	8
Shirley's Munchkin land	Sheboygan	8
Sue's Smiles	Sheboygan	8
Superior Day Care	Sheboygan	8
Tater Tots	Sheboygan	8
Janet's Day Care Center	Sheboygan	8
Little Shepherds Inn	Cedar Grove	16
Howards Grove Children Center	Howards Grove	65
So Big P. S. And Children's House Inc.	Howards Grove	26
Trinity Lutheran Preschool	Howards Grove	20
Here We Grow Child Care-Selma	Plymouth	99
Learning Tree Academy I	Plymouth	25
Learning Tree Academy II	Plymouth	20
Sheboygan Co Head Start- Horizon	Plymouth	10
Sheboygan Co Head Start- Plymouth	Plymouth	18
Umos Plymouth MHS Day Care Center	Plymouth	58
Our Lady Of The Lakes Child Care	Random Lake	40
Building Bridges Child Care	Sheboygan	12
Child's Play	Sheboygan	142
Great Beginnings Preschool	Sheboygan	20
Happy Heart & Handprints LLC	Sheboygan	50
Here We Grow- Job Center	Sheboygan	14
Here We Child Care- Lincoln	Sheboygan	77
Here We Grow Head Start	Sheboygan	15
Immanuel Lutheran Child Care Center	Sheboygan	20
John M Kohler arts Center Preschool	Sheboygan	38
Jumping Frogs Preschool LLC	Sheboygan	20
KinderCare Learning CTRS- #1019	Sheboygan	125
Maple Dale Child Care Center	Sheboygan	34
Montessori Children's House Inc	Sheboygan	50
New World Montessori School	Sheboygan	30
Patty Cake Day Care & Learning CTR LLC	Sheboygan	50
Pilgrim Preschool	Sheboygan	20
Salvation Army Day Care Center	Sheboygan	50
Sheboygan Co Head Start - Jefferson	Sheboygan	18
Sheboygan Co Head Start- Lakeshore	Sheboygan	83
St. Paul's Christian Child Care CTR	Sheboygan	25

CHILD CARE FACILITY NAME	CITY/VILLAGE	CAPACITY
Sunshine'n Smiles Children CTR Inn	Sheboygan	45
Tender Loving Christian CC CTR	Sheboygan	35
YMCA Youth Development CTR- North	Sheboygan	120
Youth Development CTR-South	Sheboygan	40
Sheboygan Co Head Start –Sheb Fall	Sheboygan	28
St. Lutheran Preschool	Sheboygan	20
YMCA Falls Little Friends	Sheboygan	66
YMCA Sheboygan Youth Dev. CTR	Sheboygan	46

Source: Wisconsin Department of Children & Families, September 2008

Adult Care Facilities

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 15,732 adults or about 14 percent of its population over 65 years of age living in Sheboygan County. This number is projected to increase to over 20 percent by 2030. This will increase the need for programs and facilities that serve this population. The Sheboygan County Division of Aging has as its purpose to plan, coordinate, and promote services and programs needed by older adults within the County. This includes a variety of services, such as counseling, transportation, nutrition, legal and benefit advocacy, and events/activities. The County’s Health and Human Services Department administers a wide variety of programs, including providing over 67,000 meals to adults 60 plus years of age and 2,286 trips by volunteer drivers to help the elderly or disabled attend medical appointments in 2008.

A countywide study of senior citizen housing needs versus public and private facility capacities has not been undertaken. Even if the current capacity of public and private facilities is sufficient to meet existing needs, it is likely that based on the aging population new and/or expanded facilities will be needed in the future. Communities in Sheboygan County may want to consider adding an elder care facility use to appropriate districts in its zoning ordinance. In the meantime, there are a variety of care and living options in the area:

- *Retirement Community.* Self-contained housing communities designed for older adults. These communities offer meal programs and typically have a focus on social and recreational activities. Many other amenities may be available depending on the site. Facilities/Location: South Horizon Apartments, Plymouth
- *Continuing Care Retirement Communities (CCRCs).* Refers to a facility that is able to respond to an individual’s need for different levels of care as needs change. Levels of care may range from independent living to skilled nursing care. These services may also be augmented by assisted or supportive living, home health care, and/or adult day services, allowing one to select the level of care most appropriate for an individual’s changing circumstances. Facilities/Location/Beds: Cedar Landing, Elkhart Lake; Landmark Square, Sheboygan; Pine Haven Christian Home, 135; Terrace Estates, Sheboygan, 88
- *Community Based Residential Facilities (CBRFs).* State licensed group homes for five or more unrelated adults. CBRFs provide assisted living and health care services above normal room and board, but do not require care above intermediate level nursing care,

and no more than three hours of nursing care per week per resident. The philosophy of a CBRF is to provide a home-like environment and to keep each resident as dignified and independent as possible, while maintaining a feeling of safety and security. The environment may be a house that has been renovated or a newly constructed building with private apartments for a large number of residents. Some facilities furnish all but the residents clothing while others have the residents fully furnish the apartment.

Facilities/Location/Beds: Arbor View Communities, Plymouth, 20; Gables of Waldo, Waldo, 9; Beechwood Rest Home, Beechwood, 10; Cedar Grove Gardens I and II, 44; Gables on the Pond I and II, Random Lake, 48; Hometown Retirement, Oostburg, 15; KindredHearts, Plymouth, 15; Libby's House and Libbys House East, Plymouth, 48; Pine Haven Christian Home, Sheboygan Falls, 140; Sheboygan Senior Community, Sheboygan, 70; Woodland Manor, Sheboygan Falls, 16; and 20 sites in Sheboygan, 379.

- *Residential Care Apartment Complexes (RCACs)*. Places where five or more adults reside that consist of independent apartments. They offer each resident care and services unique to his or her needs. As each person's need for care increases, services can increase accordingly. This gives residents an opportunity to remain in the apartment setting for a greater length of time. RCACs offer private residences with the features of a traditional apartment. Unit sizes vary from studio to one bedroom and larger. All units must have a kitchenette with cooking facilities. The individual generally furnishes apartments; however, some facilities may offer furnished or partially furnished apartments. Up to 28 hours of services that are supportive, personal, or nursing related may be provided to the resident. Facilities/Location/Units: Terrace Estates, Sheboygan, 60 one-bedroom units; Prairie Crossing-A Pine Haven Community, Sheboygan Falls, 40, Cedar Bay at Elkhart Lake, Elkhart Lake, 27.
- *Adult Day Services*. An option to a nursing home, these services were designed for adults who are experiencing a serious decrease in physical, mental, and/or social functioning and need a protective environment. Professional staff may include nurses, social workers, therapists, and other staff specially trained. Facilities/Location/Beds: Project Independence/Goodwill, Sheboygan, 30.
- *Adult Family Homes*. These are facilities where three or four adults who are not related to the operator reside and receive care, treatment or services that are above the level of room and board and that may include up to seven hours per week of nursing care per resident. Facilities/Location/Beds: Chouinard Adult Family Home, Elkhart Lake, 4; Ella Klemme Home, Sheboygan, 4; Hil Pacific Home, Sheboygan, 4; Hil Stone Creek, Sheboygan Falls, 4; Hil Walden, Sheboygan Falls, 4; Hil Woodland, Sheboygan, 4; Kind Hearts Inc., Cedar Grove, 4; Our Home Northside, Oostburg, 4; Our Home Parkside, Oostburg, 4; TLC Homes-Plaza Ln, Plymouth, 4; TLC Homes Falls, Sheboygan Falls, 4; TLC Homes Hawthorn Rd., Sheboygan, 4; TLC Homes Inc. Minnesota Ave., Oostburg, 4; TLC Homes North 29th, Sheboygan, 4; TLC Manor Parkway, Sheboygan, 4; TLC South 17th Place, Sheboygan, 4; TLC South 25th Street, Sheboygan, 4; Union House, Sheboygan, 4.
- *Skilled Nursing Facilities*. Offer long-term care for residents who require daily assistance. Some type of rehabilitation program also usually available. Facilities/Location/Beds: Beach Health Care Center, Sheboygan, 84; Beechwood Rest

Home, Beechwood, 26; Greendale Health and Rehabilitation Center, Sheboygan, 64; Meadow View Manor, Sheboygan, 74; Morningside Health Center, Sheboygan, 72; Pine Haven Christian Home, Sheboygan Falls, 71; Plymouth Care Center, Plymouth, 60; Rocky Knoll Health Care Center, Plymouth, 158; Sheboygan Progressive Care Center, Sheboygan, 120; St. Nicholas Hospital Transitional Care Unit, Sheboygan, 15; Sunny Ridge, Sheboygan, 265.

As can be seen from the above list, *adult care facilities* mean much more than “nursing home care.” According to Gunderson and Graham Healthcare Consulting (April 2, 2004 report to Sheboygan County Health Care Citizens’ Task Force), the elderly are becoming healthier, better educated, more consumer savvy, and expect a variety of health care alternatives to be available to them. The least desirable option is nursing home care. In the last ten years, there has been a proliferation of assisted living and senior housing development. For local communities, especially small ones, this means it is possible to meet many of the housing needs of senior citizens without a large nursing home or similar type of facility.

Cemeteries

In addition to the traditional, commonly understood service to the community, cemeteries, particularly older cemeteries, are often sites of historic significance. Tombstones, inscriptions, and memorials often provide glimpses of past times, in addition to providing a source of information on former residents and families residing within the community. Old historic cemeteries often encompass or are associated with historic structures or locations, such as churches, crossroads, and the founding site of a community. There are approximately 130 cemeteries within the County. These cemeteries (many of them small, old, and no longer active) are scattered throughout Sheboygan County, very few are located in villages; most cemeteries are located in the cities and throughout the unincorporated areas of the County. Additional demands for this service in the future should continue to be addressed by the private sector, and local communities should encourage such uses within their own community when properly designed and located. There is an ample number of cemetery facilities available for Sheboygan County for the next 20 years and beyond.

The County does not operate any cemeteries. Map 6-4 shows the cemeteries in the County. More information about who is buried in a particular cemetery may be found by contacting the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center.

OUTDOOR RECREATION INVENTORY

National, State, and County Facilities

National

There is one national facilities or recreation opportunity in Sheboygan County; it is the Ice Age Trail.

Ice Age Trail

The Ice Age Trail is one of eight national scenic trails in the United States. Located in Wisconsin, the trail will be a thousand-mile walking/hiking trail, when complete. Currently, there are about 600-miles completed and available for use. When complete, the Trail will extend over 1200 miles from Interstate State Park on the Saint Croix River in Polk County to Potawatomi State Park in Door County, passing through more than 30 counties along the way. The purpose of the Ice Age Trail is to tell the story about the impacts of the Ice Age on earth

history along a scenic footpath. The route of the Trail approximates the last stopping point or terminal edge of the most recent continental glaciation. The Trail varies to include other features of the glacial landscape, portions of the “Driftless Area” and other communities. Congress recognized the national significance of the Trail by designating it a National Scenic Trail in 1980. The State of Wisconsin designated the Trail a State Scenic Trail in 1987.

The Ice Age Trail is intended for low-impact activities such as walking, backpacking, hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing. Different segments of the Trail are owned by different entities (Federal, State, Private), so use is dictated by the owner. Some segments of the Trail coincide with bike, horse, or snowmobile trails. Some segments of the Trail have designated campsites or pass near public camping facilities. Some county forest areas along the Trail allow primitive camping with restrictions. Currently, segments of the Trail in Sheboygan County run through the Kettle Moraine State Forest-Northern Unit, as well as the LaBudde Creek State Fishery Area in the Town of Rhine. There is a plan to connect the end of the Trail in the Village of Glenbeulah to the LaBudde Creek segment and then continue the Trail through Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Kewaunee Counties. The segment of the trail remaining to be built in Sheboygan County will be about 8 miles long. The building of the Trail will continue through the planning period.

State

There are two state parks, one state forest, parts of two marsh-wildlife areas, some state natural areas, and some other state wildlife and fishery areas within Sheboygan County.

Kettle Moraine State Forest-Northern Unit

The Kettle Moraine State Forest- Northern Unit is located 45 minutes north of the Milwaukee area and contains 30,000 acres of glacial resources including kames, eskers, moraines, and kettles of various sizes. Designated as a State Forest in 1936 by the Wisconsin State Legislature, the facility is currently managed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The Forest is divided into two management units- Northern and Southern. The Northern unit is located in Sheboygan County, but also extends into Fond du Lac and Washington Counties. The Northern Unit comprises nearly 30,000 acres, of which nearly half or 15,000 acres lie within Sheboygan County. Most of the state-owned land in the County is located within the Kettle Moraine State Forest Northern Unit. Map 6-10 shows the location of this state-owned land including the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

The Kettle Moraine State Forest provides with a large variety of recreational opportunities and attracts residents and visitors from all over the world. Some of these opportunities include a visitor center, hiking trails, lakes, hunting, camping, boating, and many others. For a complete listing of some of these amenities, either access the Kettle Moraine State Forest’s website at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/LAND/parks/specific/kmn/> or reference *Sheboygan County’s Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan -2007*.

Kohler-Andrae State Park

Kohler-Andrae State Park is one of the last natural preserves along the Lake Michigan shore and is one of the most heavily used state parks in Wisconsin with annual attendance of over 400,000 visitors and 60,000 campers. The park features a newly expanded 135-unit family campground, a group campground, a tepee rental campsite and a new accessible cabin that can be reserved by

campers with severe physical disabilities. The park also has several acres of picnic areas, indoor and outdoor shelter buildings, a modern nature center, several miles of hiking, biking, and horse trails, and a floating marsh boardwalk. This 1,000-acre scenic spot on the shore of Lake Michigan offers a peaceful setting year round. There are approximately two miles of wide sandy beach, a bathhouse, and two self-guided nature trails. This property consists of two separate parks, John Michael Kohler State Park and Terry Andrae State Park, with adjacent boundaries that are managed as one unit by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. A unique feature of the park is the 285-acre Kohler Dunes State Natural Area. This area protects the fragile dune communities that are home to several rare and endangered plants. Access to the natural area can be made via a two and a half mile cordwalk trail through the sand dunes. Map 6-10 shows the location of the State Park. More information on the facilities and its amenities can be found by visiting <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/parks/specific/ka/> or by referencing *Sheboygan County's Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan -2007*.

Kiel Marsh Wildlife Area

The Kiel Marsh Wildlife Area is located in north central Sheboygan County, north of the Sheboygan Marsh on the Sheboygan River in portions of the Town of Rhine and Town of Russell in Sheboygan County. Portions of the Kiel Marsh lie in southwest Manitowoc County and southeast Calumet County. The property borders on the City of Kiel in Manitowoc County.

The Kiel Marsh was formed during the Ice Age. Early inhabitants of the area include the Fox, Sac, and Menominee Tribes of Native Americans. In 1963, the Conservation Commission approved the State acquisition of the property. This land is open for hunting, fishing, hiking, nature study, and other outdoor recreation activities. More information on this can be found at http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/wildlife_areas/temp/kiel.htm.

State Natural Areas

State Natural Areas protect outstanding examples of Wisconsin's native landscape of natural communities, significant geological formations, and archeological sites. There are eight State Natural Areas in Sheboygan County. These State Natural Areas are shown in Table 6-10, but a further description can be found in *Sheboygan County's Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan -2007* or by accessing <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/sna/index.htm>. The Cedar Grove Hawk Research Station has limited access for people because of the activities that occur at this natural area.

Table 6-10: State Natural Areas located in Sheboygan County

Name (State Natural Area Number)	Location	Size
Cedar Grove Hawk Research Station (#8)	Town of Holland East-Section 30	31 acres
Kohler Park Dunes (#71)	Town of Wilson-Sections 22 & 23	135 acres
Kettle Hole Woods (#254)	Town of Scott-Section 18	83 acres
Crooked Lake Wetlands (#255)	Town of Scott-Sections 6 & 31	261 acres
Butler Lake and Flynn's Spring (#257)	Town of Mitchell-Section 20	158 acres
Johnson Hill Kame (#258)	Town of Mitchell-Section 8	14 acres
Kettle Moraine Red Oaks (#259)	Town of Scott-Section 14	316 acres
Rhine Center Bog (#414)	Town of Rhine-Section 11	53 acres

Other State Lands & Areas

There are a few areas of state land that are home to fish and wildlife. These are described below.

Kettle Moraine Springs Fish Hatchery- Town of Scott

The Kettle Moraine Springs Fish Hatchery has Chinook and Coho salmon and Arlee rainbow, and Kamloops strains of trout. Along with hatching, this location also does rearing of the fish. This hatchery is located in Sections 10 and 11 of the Town of Scott. Tours are often conducted for school groups, scouts and other groups by appointment.

LaBudde Creek State Fishery Area- Town of Rhine

LaBudde Creek State Fishery Area includes portions of LaBudde Creek that are Class I and Class II trout streams. The State Fishery Area is approximately 320 acres and was acquired to protect the fishery in this pristine watershed.

Nichols Creek State Wildlife Area- Town of Lyndon, Town of Mitchell

The approximately 640-acre Nichols Creek State Wildlife Area protects the uppermost portions of the trout stream. Nine miles of the North Branch Milwaukee River, upstream of the study area, was approved in 1993 for fee acquisition as part of the “Streambank Protection Program”. The focus of that program is to protect critically threatened streams that are high quality waters, as well as purchasing property along degraded streams to rehabilitate them.

The portion of the North Branch Milwaukee River that runs through the Nichols Creek State Wildlife Area is designated as an Outstanding Resource Water in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 102. Outstanding resource waters are those that are of such outstanding quality that discharges from municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants must be of the same or better quality as the receiving water. This designation is based on the quality of the fisheries, protection of recreational uses, water quality and pollution sources. Only about two percent of the surface waters in the state are designated as outstanding or exceptional resource waters.

Schuett Creek State Fishery Area- Town of Rhine

The Schuett Creek State Fishery Area in Section 16, Town of Rhine, includes approximately 120 acres of undeveloped land to protect the fishery of Schuett Creek. Schuett Creek joins the Sheboygan River 0.1 miles downstream of CTH MM and is 0.4 miles long. The stream is classified as a Class I trout stream with a population consisting of small brook trout. Water quality in the lower 800 feet is threatened by barnyard runoff, and streambank mowing. Fish diversity is good but the number of species is low. Intolerant, tolerant and very tolerant species are equally represented in the fish community.

North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area

The North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area includes portions of Sheboygan, Ozaukee, and Washington Counties and encompasses a total of 19,487 acres of land. The core area is made up of 16,549 acres of land and an additional 2,938 acres made of corridors along the five tributary streams in the Area. The project areas includes river and stream corridors, large wetland complexes, three lakes, and rural/agricultural lands and is one of the largest blocks of open space remaining in southeastern Wisconsin where agriculture is the dominant land use.

- Maintain the rural character of the area
- Maintain and enhance existing natural resources
- Restore plant communities and wetlands to improve wildlife habitat and water quality
- Provide nature-based outdoor recreation and education opportunities

Nearly 9,100 acres of cropland and pasture areas, 5,900 acres of wetlands, and 700 acres of forest occur within the boundary area. In an effort to achieve the goal of agricultural land preservation, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is committed to working with local farmers and landowners to participate in Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) projects within the boundary area. Purchase of Development rights programs pay landowners the difference between the market price and the use price (e.g.- agricultural use value). In return, the landowner relinquishes his/her right to develop their land.

For more information on any of these areas, one can access *Sheboygan County's Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan -2007* or the DNR's website (<http://dnr.wi.gov/>).

County-Owned

The County owns a few areas that provide recreational opportunities. These include part of the Broughton Sheboygan Marsh Park & Wildlife Area, the Old Plank Road Trail and trailheads, Interurban Trail (on We Energies right-of-way), Gerber Lakes Public Fish & Wildlife Area., boat landings. Some of the County's recreational facilities allow for snowmobiling in the winter, but the snowmobile trails are not publicly owned.

Broughton Sheboygan Marsh Park & Wildlife Area

The *Broughton Sheboygan Marsh Park & Wildlife Area* lies in northwestern Sheboygan County, just west and north of Elkhart Lake; it encompasses over half of the Towns of Russell and Greenbush (North). It includes about 14,000 acres of land surface water; 8,166 acres of publicly owned land, of which 7,414 acres are owned by Sheboygan County and 752 acres by the State of Wisconsin. The remainder is privately owned, some of which is publicly accessible. The Sheboygan River flows easterly through the Marsh. The Sheboygan Marsh is uniquely managed in that the DNR is the primary manager of this property with assistance from the County.

The *Wildlife Area* is an ecologically diverse system comprised of expansive cedar and tamarack swamps, shrub marshes, lowland hardwoods, and large areas of marshes and open water. The Marsh is bisected by the Sheboygan River, which is impounded by a dam at the northeast corner of the property. The open waters and adjoining wetlands are a restored flowage of the Sheboygan River. *Sheboygan Marsh* lies in a 133 square mile watershed.

Sheboygan Marsh is particularly popular during the hunting and fishing seasons. Prime habitat exists for migratory waterfowl, small and big game animals, fish, furbearers, and various species of non-game animals. As such, it is especially attractive to hunters, fishers, and nature observers alike, for all seasons. The Marsh allows adjoins the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.

A major County Park, located on approximately 30 acres at the northeast corner of the property at the site of the Sheboygan River dam, has been developed by Sheboygan County. This popular facility offers the following:

- Three Guys and a Grill (full service rustic restaurant and tavern)
- Broughton Lodge (multipurpose facility)
- State Wildlife Viewing Area
- 64 developed campsites
- Large picnic area with contemporary shelter
- Playground
- Canoe and boat rentals
- Launching ramps
- Fishing piers
- Public snowmobile trails (part of 199 mile county system)
- Large open areas

Management activities on the Sheboygan Marsh are primarily directed at habitat improvements for migratory waterfowl, small and big game animals, fish, and development of facilities for other compatible outdoor recreational pursuits. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources professional staff, in accordance with a formal Management Agreement re-executed with Sheboygan County in 2002, following the adoption of the Marsh Management Plan, provides wildlife, fish, and forestry management.

Archaeological investigations have classified “Sheboygan Marsh” as an “archaeological treasure” of national significance; it remains a candidate for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

There are many projects underway at the Sheboygan Marsh Park, and many more are thought to possibly occur in the future. Some of these projects include an observation tower and a new facility for education programs. A detailed description of the possible projects can be found in the *Sheboygan County’s Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan -2007*.

Gerber Lakes Public Fish & Wildlife Area

Sheboygan County’s newest public lands, this Fish & Wildlife Area is open to the public for multiple outdoor recreation uses. The Wildlife Area is located in Section 35, Town of Rhine, and 3 miles east of Elkhart Lake and is open to public hunting and fishing during these seasons.

The property includes three lakes, two of which are among the most popular fishing and canoeing lakes in the area. Big Gerber Lake is 15 acres and had a maximum depth of 37 feet; Little Gerber Lake is 8 acres with a maximum depth of 21 feet, and Bullet Lake, which is approximately one acre in size. A short, navigable channel connects big Gerber and Little Gerber; both lakes have restrictions on motorized watercraft.

The land cover on the property is diverse, consisting of tillable uplands, deciduous trees (principally maple, beech, oak, ash, birch, and aspen), coniferous forest (principally pine, spruce, and tamarack), meadow, and wetland. The topography of the property ranges from rugged steep slopes greater than 25 percent on the western and southern portions of the property, and gently

rolling along the areas adjacent to the lakes. The southern portion of the property is in the process of being restored to a native prairie. This restoration project was complete following the planting of prairie vegetation in spring 2005. A barn on the site was removed in summer 2005. Removal of the barn structure enhances the overall wildlife experience on the property.

Recreation/Nonmotorized Trails

Sheboygan County operates two multi-use recreation/nonmotorized trails. The two trails are the Old Plank Road Trail and the Interurban Trail. The Old Plank Road Trail does allow for mopeds and snowmobiles in the winter months, but the Interurban Trail is strictly nonmotorized and does not allow for these uses. Both of these trails were discussed in detail in the Transportation Chapter. The Old Plank Road Trail runs from the City of Sheboygan to the Town of Greenbush, with it continuing to the County line when Highway 23 is widened. The Interurban Trail comes north from Ozaukee County to the Village of Oostburg. It is planned that this trail will continue running north and one day reach Green Bay. These trails will continue to need maintenance over the course of the planning period. For further information on these trails, please see *Sheboygan County's Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan -2007*.

Public Boat Access

County-owned Boat Launches

Crystal Lake

Crystal Lake incorporates an extensively developed shoreline that fosters productive fishing in early morning and late evening when northern, crappie, perch, walleye, bass, and bluegills are caught. The property owners association helps maintain the clearness of water through proper management of this valued water resource. Motor boating is not permitted on Sundays.

Elkhart Lake

Elkhart Lake is the largest natural lake in the County and fourth deepest in the State. Elkhart's clear water and rock, gravel, and sand shoreline make it ideal for almost any recreational use, particularly swimming and boating. The Lake has an excellent public boat landing and parking facility. Fishing for smallmouth bass and rock bass is very good, with some trophy-size walleye caught each year. Motor boating is not permitted on Sundays.

Little Elkhart Lake

Little Elkhart Lake provides excellent fishing for largemouth bass, bluegill, and musky. Little Elkhart has a public landing with small picnic area. A lake management district exists to ensure a bright future for this scenic little lake. Motor boating is not permitted on Sundays.

Gerber Lake

Gerber Lakes consists of two contiguous basins connected by a navigable channel. Both lakes provide summer and winter fishing of bass, bluegills, crappie, and perch. Outboard motors are not allowed on the Lakes. Sheboygan County purchased the 108-acre parcel to the west and north of the lakes in 1996 and an additional 45 acres to the south in 2001. These additional lands are now managed as the Gerber Lakes Public Fish & Wildlife Area.

Jetzer's Lake

Jetzer's Lake is a family fishing lake that does not permit motor boats. The lake incorporates a pier for fishing from the shore, which adds to the uniqueness of this lake. Though the bluegills

and black crappies tend to be on the small side, occasionally good size fish are caught. Bass and northern pike provide more experienced fishermen with a challenge.

Other Public Boat Launches

Beechwood Lake

Beechwood Lake has a public access that is owned and maintained by the Town of Scott. Bullheads, panfish, and northern pike are abundant in Beechwood Lake.

Lake Ellen

Lake Ellen has a public access that is owned and maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The lake is most productive for panfish but walleye and largemouth bass are common.

Lake Seven

Lake Seven has a public access that is owned and maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The lake produces small catches of large bluegills and numerous largemouth bass.

Crooked Lake

Crooked Lake has a public access that is owned and maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Crooked Lake is most productive for panfish.

Random Lake

Random Lake has a public access that is owned and maintained by the Village of Random Lake. Panfish average a small size. The lake also produces nice walleye.

Other Recreation Facilities

There are many other recreation facilities located throughout Sheboygan County, especially in the individual municipalities. Some of these recreation facilities include campgrounds, skiing, snowboarding, snowmobiling, golfing, hunting, fishing, nature watching, recreational water use, and boating (See Map 6-9 for the locations of golfing and camping facilities in the County). More information on these facilities can be found in *Sheboygan County's Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan -2007* or in the City of Sheboygan's Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan 2008-2013. Map 6-10 also shows a map of the overall outdoor recreation facilities located throughout Sheboygan County. There are also other recreation facilities located in neighboring Counties that residents may use, such as Lake Winnebago or other state or county parks. *Sheboygan County's Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan -2007* also identifies some open space priorities that are important for protection within the County. Some of these lands include riparian areas along major rivers, forestlands contiguous to the Kettle Moraine State Forest, lands adjacent to the Kiel Marsh Wildlife Area the Broughton Sheboygan Marsh Park, the WDNR land legacy listings, and other areas important for preservation and protection.

SUMMARY

- Sheboygan County currently has 34 supervisors on its County Board; this number will be reduced to 25 supervisors in the future.
- There are nine standing committees of the Sheboygan County Board or Supervisors.
- Sheboygan County has a staff of over 1,000 employees, who work in 22 departments.
- Electricity and natural gas are provided to County residents and business by a few companies, and with minor increases in capacity over time, it is expected these companies will continue to provide adequate services.
- There are 15 public water systems in Sheboygan County, some of which have wellhead protection plans. The public water systems appear to be safe.
- There are 19 sanitary districts in the County, but one is actually providing water to the municipality. These sanitary districts, along with the sanitary sewer service areas, use 16 municipal wastewater treatment facilities.
- The wastewater treatment facilities in the County, appear adequate, but upgrades and expansion at some will be needed over the planning period.
- The telecommunication facilities of the County, are adequate for some residents, but others would like to see more variety is the cable and internet providers and accessibility.
- There are six law enforcement agencies in the County, and their services appear adequate for now.
- There are 26 fire departments in the County, and only one is not staffed with volunteers. Attracting volunteers for all of the fire departments is growing harder, as time commitments for training increase.
- Sheboygan County schools appear to be adequate in serving students.
- The library system of Sheboygan County is complex and residents are able to enjoy books not only from the County, but from Ozaukee County as well.
- The health, child, and elder care facilities are adequate in some communities, and not in others. As the population continues to age, more attention will need to be paid to the health and elder care facilities that are available throughout Sheboygan County.
- Sheboygan County has a wide variety of outdoor recreation facilities available to residents and visitors. Some of the facilities or recreational opportunities are federal or state-owned, but the County also maintains a few of its own facilities. Local municipalities also maintain their own facilities.

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES STRATEGY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sheboygan County will seek direction for this element from various forms of public input such as the survey that was sent to County residents and the input from the Smart Growth Implementation Committee.

Vision

“Sheboygan County envisions the Smart Growth Plan to be a living document responsive to the changing needs of its citizens and fostering intergovernmental cooperation through reference to a compilation of local land use plans.

From Lake Michigan to the Kettles, from the cities to the farms, our County has a rich heritage. We enjoy an attractive combination of rural, urban, and semi-urban areas. Our unique location provides many opportunities for employment, housing, education, recreation, transportation, or agri-business.

The Smart Growth Plan will promote balanced development with the preservation and protection of our natural, scenic, agricultural, economic, and cultural resources. Through the Smart Growth Plan, we will retain our character and unique identity, while enhancing the quality of life for all citizens in the County.”

Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Goal 1: Maintain, enhance, reduce, or expand public services in Sheboygan County, as necessary, due to changing demands of its citizens.

Objective: Encourage public-private partnerships to enhance the level of public services.

Policy Program: Explore the possibility of private-public partnerships in the areas of schools, fire, EMS, and police, in order to continue or expand services and programs.

Objective: Develop methods to assess the existing and future public service needs of County residents.

Policy Program: Periodically survey County residents to assess their needs for services in Sheboygan County.

Objective: Promote a high-quality primary, secondary, and higher educational system.

Policy Program: Encourage school districts, municipalities, and local communities to work together to achieve the highest quality education for students.

Policy Program: Support the local continuing education programs at local colleges.

Objective: Promote a high level of health care services.

Policy Program: Work to provide County residents with adequate public and private health care facilities to maintain the high level of health care in Sheboygan County.

Policy/Program: Continue to provide health care services, programs, and facilities by County agencies, where appropriate.

Policy/Program: Continue to support the Aging and Disability Resource Center.

Objective: Continue support of the County’s library system.

Policy/Program: Policy/Program: Continue to implement Chapter 80, Sheboygan County Federated Library System Ordinance, of the *Sheboygan County Code of Ordinances*.

Objective: Continue to provide high-quality, efficient, coordinated public safety programs and services.

Policy/Program: Continue to provide police protection to County residents through the Sheboygan County Sheriff's Department.

Policy/Program: Continue the partnerships between the local police departments, the County Sheriff's Department, and the local municipalities, including the SWAT team, the dive team, and the Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Group (MEG).

Policy/Program: Periodically assess the Sheriff's Department, Law Enforcement Center, Jail, and Detention Center to determine if the facilities are adequate to serve Sheboygan County.

Policy/Program: Continue to provide both police and fire presentations and programs, such as CounterAct, throughout local schools.

Policy/Program: Continue the use of mutual aid agreements for fire protection.

Policy/Program: Encourage coordination of service areas, possibly by completing a study to look at cross-boundary issues, such as EMS and Fire Protection Services (e.g. the gap in fire protection on the west-central side of the County).

Goal 2: Support and encourage sustainable and efficient energy options in public and private development.

Objective: Encourage use of alternative energy sources.

Policy/Program: Promote ordinances that encourage the use of alternative energy sources.

Policy/Program: Promote the acquisition of energy from alternative sources.

Policy/Program: Review and evaluate the potential for the County to participate in State and Federal sustainable energy programs (e.g. Focus on Energy, 25 X 25, U.S. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants).

Objective: Encourage local units of government to use sustainable energy sources.

Policy/Program: Provide technical assistance to help local units of government use sustainable energy sources. This may include assisting in the preparation of grants or other funding sources.

Objective: Encourage development patterns and preservation of existing developments that are energy efficient.

Policy/Program: Educate and inform citizens about the use of alternative energy sources and increased energy efficiencies.

Goal 3: Encourage intergovernmental coordination and cooperation in providing and planning utilities and community facilities.

Objective: Promote better understanding among all levels of government on the roles and responsibilities of each.

Policy/Program: Continue the local heads of government meetings.

Objective: Work with other units and agencies of government, where appropriate, to construct and/or operate community services and facilities in a cost-effective and efficient way through joint service agreements.

Policy/Program: Support the development of a County water testing facility on the UW-Sheboygan Campus.

Policy/Program: Continue the private water testing between the UW-Extension and local municipalities.

Policy/Program: Continue cooperation in local police and fire services, including mutual aid agreements.

Policy/Program: Continue the Sewer Service Area (SSA) agreements and collaboration and cooperation for the Sewer Service Area and the Sewer Service Plan Technical Advisory Committee.

Goal 4: Ensure the continuation of County services to maintain and protect the public, human, and environmental health of residents of the County.

Objective: Protect and enhance surface water and groundwater quality and quantity in Sheboygan County.

Policy/Program: Support the development of land use patterns and water quality control programs to effectively meet the wastewater disposal needs of the local municipalities.

Policy/Program: Establish a cooperative process with DNR, BLRPC, and local governments to develop a framework for coordinated planning of land use, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater management, and water supply facilities and services.

Policy/Program: Identify and explore how to remediate leaking petroleum and gas tanks within Sheboygan County.

Objective: Work to ensure Sheboygan County residents are not adversely affected by stormwater runoff and flooding.

Policy/Program: Support the implementation of water control plans, regulations, and facilities to manage stormwater runoff and flooding and minimize the adverse effects of flooding.

Policy/Program: Continue to implement Chapter 75, Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance, of the *Sheboygan County Code of Ordinances*.

Policy/Program: Continue to implement Chapter 77, Animal Waste Storage Facility Ordinance, of the *Sheboygan County Code of Ordinances*.

Policy/Program: Identify techniques to properly collect and treat stormwater runoff.

Policy/Program: Investigate funding/grants to install stormwater best management practices at County facilities.

Policy/Program: Investigate the development of a program to supply stormwater management devices to private property owners (e.g. rain barrels).

Objective: Continue to implement programs and regulations that protect public health.

Policy/Program: Continue to implement Chapter 70, Sanitary Ordinance, of the *Sheboygan County Code of Ordinances*, which includes regulation of POWTS.

Policy/Program: Continue to implement Chapters 10 through 19, Title II: Health and Welfare Ordinances, of the *Sheboygan County Code of Ordinances*, these include the licensure of hotels, motels, restaurants, tattooing, as well as ordinances on the County-owned health care facilities, emergency medical services, etc.

Policy/Program: Continue to operate the County Health and Human Services Department programs, such as immunization clinics, restaurant inspections/licensing, beach water testing programs, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Nutrition Program, public health nurses home visits, Pregnancy and Young Family Service Programs, and Lead Poisoning Programs, etc.

Objective: Continue to provide programs to meet solid waste disposal needs.

Policy/Program: Continue holding the hazardous wastes collection sites throughout the County, including the collection of items containing mercury.

Policy/Program: Continue to apply for grants to conduct household and agricultural chemical hazardous waste Clean Sweep Programs. Partner with local communities and counties during implementation of these programs.

Policy/Program: Continue holding the annual waste pharmaceuticals collection.

Policy/Program: Explore the feasibility of establishing a permanent household hazardous wastes and permanent waste pharmaceuticals collection site(s) in the County.

Policy/Program: Work with pharmacies, medical centers, health care providers, hospice providers, and veterinarians in Sheboygan County to develop a program for unused pharmaceuticals.

Policy/Program: Explore regional partnerships for recycling programs and facilities.

Policy/Program: Continue to update local municipalities' recycling and solid waste collection information on the County's website.

Goal 5: Provide and maintain County recreational facilities that provide safe, passive, and active opportunities for residents and visitors.

Objective: Provide an integrated system of public parks, trails, and related open space areas that will provide County residents with adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

Policy/Program: Continue the updates to the County's Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan and encourage the local municipalities to participate in these updates, in order to remain eligible to receive funds from the WDNR Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Policy/Program: Explore private-public partnerships for the maintenance and acquisition of recreation and open space opportunities.

Policy/Program: Work to connect the County's Old Plank Road Trail with the Interurban Trail.

Objective: Support local municipalities' recreational facilities.

Policy/Program: Provide technical assistance as municipalities explore funding for recreation needs.

Policy/Program: Continue to provide funding for parks and recreation opportunities through the County's Stewardship Fund.

Goal 6: Promote and encourage local municipalities to provide adequate and efficient utilities, such as sewer, water, solid waste, and power, in a cost-effective, sustainable manner.

Objective: Promote the development and maintenance of a long-term viable supply and distribution system of high quality public drinking water, public sewage treatment, and stormwater management.

Policy/Program: Encourage the development of long-range facility plans for sewer, water and solid waste disposal.

Policy/Program: Educate and information local municipalities and agencies on ways they can protect their water supply.

Objective: Encourage future development to occur only where safe and environmentally sound sewage disposal, drinking water, and other services can be economically and efficiently provided.

Policy/Program: Provide information on ordinances revisions that may help to promote greater efficiency in utilities.

Policy/Program: Inform local officials about funding sources in order to achieve, greater energy efficiency or increase the use of alternative energy sources.

Goal 7: Ensure that Sheboygan County government facilities are adequate to enable County departments and agencies to operate effectively.

Objective: Continue to assess Sheboygan County facilities and departments' needs on a regular basis.

Policy/Program: Continue to prepare strategic plans for County government to prioritize short-term needs and projects.

Policy/Program: Continue to prepare Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) to help identify major County projects.

Policy/Program: Continue the annual County budget process to help ensure County departments and agencies have the personnel and resources required to perform the public services offered by Sheboygan County.